

KLAN KICKS AT LOCAL TROLLEYS

Send Power Company Letter
Protesting Mingling of The
Races In Cars.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Thomas W. Martin, president of the Alabama Power Company, copies of which were sent to the local newspapers and Honorable A. G. Patterson of the Public Utilities Commission, the local Klan of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan protests against the mingling of the races in the street cars of Montgomery. The letter declares that the trouble arises from the use of the one-man cars and declares that the Klan, while standing for white supremacy yet decries the practice which it terms one such as to endanger the harmonious relations now existing between the two races.

The letter in full is as follows:

"Montgomery, Alabama,

"April 4th, 1924.

"Mr. Thomas W. Martin, President,
"The Alabama Power Company,
"Birmingham, Alabama.

"Dear Sir:

"Your attention is respectfully directed to the fact that the spirit of the Montgomery City Ordinance requiring the separation or segregation of the races on the street cars is being violated.

"The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, while standing squarely for white supremacy, nevertheless is anxious that no untoward incident occur that would disturb the harmonious relations existing between the two races in this City, and it is believed by this organization that the constant disregard of the proper observance of this Ordinance is a continuing menace to the good feeling which now prevails.

"The operation of the one-man street cars, where the motormen have such a multiplicity of duties to perform, seems to us to be especially dangerous when there is no adequate provision for the separation of the races.

"We respectfully request that you cause an investigation to be made of this condition, and, if you find the Ordinance violated, that you take steps to remedy this condition.

"Respectfully,

"MONTGOMERY KLAN NO. 3,

"REALM OF ALABAMA,

"KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN"

WARN NEGROES TO LEAVE

Signs Tacked on Trees in Tuscaloosa County

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., April 22.—Tacked to trees along the Hargrove road for a space of about three miles, Deputy Sheriffs of Tuscaloosa County found seven posters signed by "The Great Black Cross" and warning six negro families of the section that they must move. Sheriff W. C. Kyle is making an investigation.

NEGROES TOLD TO LEAVE COMMUNITY

"The Great Black Cross" Ap-
pears In Tuscaloosa Coun-
ty In Warnings.

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., April 23.—Tacked to trees along the Hargrove Road about seven miles from Tuscaloosa for a space of about three miles, deputy sheriffs of Tuscaloosa County have found seven posters signed by "The Great Black Cross" and warning the negro residents of the section that they must move. Sheriff W. C. Kyle is making an investigation.

The posters were of heavy drawing paper and at the top they contained the figure of a member of the organization wearing a high, pointed, round hat with either a feather or a helmet flare to the rear, riding boots and a belt in which a dagger is carried. The face is not hooded.

"We are worse than the Ku Klux, so look out," says the poster. Beneath the figure is the declaration: "We mean business. Every negro must move."

During the past week or more a number of the negro residents of the community have received letters through the mail, dated April 19, 1924. One addressed to Will Washington, reads: "Will, or Boy, you get out from this country as soon as you get your crop laid by. If you don't believe we mean what we say, you watch us."

Signed "The Great Black Cross."

The letters were written on a typewriter and were signed in capital letters on the machine, bearing no other signature.

ORGANIZE K. K. K., JR.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 21.—A new branch of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is being formed in Huntsville. Already it is claimed that there is a large membership and that meetings will be held once a week.

PRESIDENT ALABAMA MEDICAL ASSN. GIVEN 90 DAYS TO QUIT TOWN

Talladega, Ala., May 9.—Respectable white citizens of this city and community have again shown that they are the "best friends of the Negro" by taking Dr. W. H. Brummitt, president of the Alabama Medical association, and one of the leading men of this city, out into the woods and severely flogging him because he practiced on white people, and especially white women. The men were unmasked, are well known and are supposed to express the sentiments of the better class of whites.

According to the story told by the injured doctor, a group of men knocked on his door about 9:30 Wednesday evening of last week and demanded that he come with them. Fled and blindfolded, he was forced into a waiting automobile, thrown into the bottom of the car and carried into a dense strip of woods, 15 miles from home. Here he was taken from the car and, after a statement of the charge against him, which was that he had followed a legitimate occupation in his home city, he was beaten almost to insensibility and left in the forest to find his way home as best he could.

For four hours Dr. Brummitt floundered about in the dense wilderness until he came upon a cottage owned by an old farmer who took him in, dressed his wounds and then assisted him to his home. The outrage was reported to the police but no steps have been taken to apprehend the mobbers.

Dr. Brummitt also informed the police that he has been given 90 days in which to close his business and leave the city, simply because white people have more confidence in him as a doctor than they have in physicians and dentists of their own race, and because he refuses to turn down anyone who comes to him as a patient.

White doctors may practice upon men and women of our Race in Talladega, experiment upon them and kill them if necessary, but when an authorized doctor of our group gives a white man or woman the benefit of his skill, he must be flogged and driven from the city.

This action, according to reports, has done more than anything else to stimulate a northern migration movement from this vicinity. Already farmers are packing their possessions

and getting rid of those things which they cannot take away with them. They have reasoned that when a man of Dr. Brummitt's standing in the community is flogged on such a flimsy charge as was the case, those of lesser prominence have little if any proofs upon which they may base

hands and be shoulders, driven by the whip of a overseer, sang out to his God in plaintive tones, merely to hide his soul-wracking misery. Here indeed, was romance for the white man—but what for the slave, who has, in the face of tremendous odds, grown into a man.

And the woman from New Orleans and the man from Arkansas weep and the man from Arkansas weep and the man from Arkansas weep call the passing of the "plantation melody." It is well that they weep, but their tears are not for the loss of something necessary to society, but a thing that they, in their vain personal outlook on life, regret because of the pleasures they derived

Alabama Floggings By Klansmen Revealed To Powerful Organization

(N. A. A. C. P. Press Service.)

New York.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People through correspondents in Birmingham, Alabama, has received reports of the activity of the Ku Klux Klan in Birmingham, Alabama, and of the flogging, without any reason being given, by masked men, of a reputable colored physician of Talladega.

The N. A. A. C. P. has received word also that the owner and proprietor of one of the largest department stores in Birmingham has been flogged because he employed a colored man to head his carpet department when the other clerks were white. "There is a strong propaganda to put all Jews out of business," says the

letter to the N. A. A. C. P. 5-17-24
The colored doctor who was flogged, it is reported, is Dr. W. H. Brummitt of Talladega, who was spirited away from his home at about midnight of April 30 by white men who came on the pretext of asking him to make a professional call. Dr. Brummitt's wife reports that he returned home at about 3:30 that morning, badly beaten. No reason was given for the assault by the masked men. Dr. Brummitt is president of the State Negro Medical Association and was recently elected at Tuskegee to be president of the John A. Andrews Clinical Society.

KLAN THREATENS POLITICAL DEATH TO ALABAMA DELEGATION MEMBERS

Thousands Hear Ku Klux Klan Speaker Denounce Supporters of Anti-Klan Plank at Naturalization Ceremonies at Snowdoun Thursday Night; Jews and Catholics Bear Brunt of Attack

Echoes of the democratic national convention in New York were heard in the oak grove at Snowdoun last night when a Ku Klux Klan speaker threatened Senator Oscar Underwood, Governor W. W. Brandon, and all members of the Alabama delegation to the convention with political death for their advocacy of the anti-Klan plank which was defeated by an uncomfortably small margin last Saturday night.

The speaker, L. B. Musgrove, of Atlanta, who declares himself a former teacher in the public schools of Tennessee, denounced the members of the delegation for what he termed the advocacy of a plank sought by Jews, Catholics and the interests which seek perversion of American principles. He declared that Senator Underwood and the members of the state's delegation should be buried in the same grave "carved in the cold, cold ground, the oblivion which overtakes politicians who misrepresent the sentiment of the people by whose votes they hold office and political preferment."

He was glad, he said, to be in Alabama and to have the opportunity of addressing Alabamians and bringing to them the message that an Alabamian had been the cause of the defeat of the plank. As the entire delegation voted solidly for the plank throughout the riotous scenes and held to their declarations of loyalty to the senior senator who was basing his campaign for the nomination upon the strength of his fight on the Klan it is thought that the speaker referred to Colonel L. B. Musgrove who is in New York, and who opposed Mr. Underwood for the Alabama delegation.

Frequent Applause.

The words of the speaker pleased the large audience which had gathered under the oaks and which was only faintly outlined by flares attached

to the nearby posts. Repeated applause and cheers greeted his assertions of the mightiness of the Klan and the purity of its motives among which was the motive to clear out of political office all persons opposed to the order or the principles of the order.

Vanover proved a magnetic speaker. He shrugged his coat and tore into the Catholics with a will. He denounced the parochial school as the greatest menace to American institutions today. He suspected that the negroes of the United States were being proselyted by promises of equality with the white folks and by further promises of eventual mingling of the races. He said that when the United States secured two more members of the College of Cardinals there would be an

Denounces Immigrants.

He pronounced a majority of immigrants as bad and detrimental to the best interests of America. "They will be chased out of this country," he said "or they will be forced to embrace all the customs of the country, renounce allegiance to all foreign countries, and become, indeed, Americans in the fullest sense of the word." He attributed to the Klan the passage of the restrictive immigration bill.

The talk lasted for the better part of an hour and ran the gamut of human emotions. He frequently resorted to description of scenes wherein a negro man and a white woman figured as the principals and he as frequently played the Catholics for the "toe kissing people that they are."

"Any married man," he declared, "who is not a Klansman, will bear watching," and he instructed the thousands of women in the audience to keep a weather eye out for their men when they stayed out at night. The Klavern of the Klan is the proper place for married men at night, he said.

At least four thousand automobiles were parked in a radius of a half mile of the grove in which the ceremonies were held and klansmen acted as traffic officers but failed somewhat in their efforts to prevent jams. At a cross road some quarter mile from the enclosure, cars were repeatedly jammed and one Ford sedan fell down a steep embankment, turning over on its side.

The place of the gathering was marked by a burning cross and klansmen dismounted here from their prancing gasoline steeds to clothe themselves in the white of the order.

Following the address of the man from Atlanta a naturalization ceremony was held in a field enclosed by barb wire. Some five hundred candidates swore allegiance to the "Invisible empire" while fireworks exploded and a fiery cross gave off illumination which made the hundreds of men in robes and high peaked headdress appear as ghosts.

The woods resounded with the cheers of the klansmen and the audience as the "aliens" were given the oath of allegiance to the "empire."

When the ceremony was concluded hundreds of automobiles disregarded the traffic laws as they had on the outward trek before they had witnessed the uplifting spectacle of men swearing to uphold all law.

The ritual followed a band parade through the local streets in the afternoon.

There had been rumors that the Klan would disregard the law of the assembly but no effort to hold the city against masked parade or public parade was noticed. Mayor W. A.

Gunter had announced earlier in the week that he would not permit a fracture of the law by any organization. He declared that he knew many persons who were either members of the Klan or favorably disposed toward the Klan, and that he believed that all those persons held a high regard for law and order and would not permit a massed effort at infraction. The Klan accepted his ruling and declaration of friendliness but firmness and failed to show evidence of intention to parade in masks.

The ceremony was the largest ever held in central Alabama.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

NEW ORGANIZATION WARNING NEGROES

"Great Black Cross" Makes Its Appearance in Alabama Town

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., April 23. — Tacked to trees along the Hargrove road about seven miles from Tuscaloosa for a space of about three miles, deputy sheriffs of Tuscaloosa county Wednesday found seven posters signed by "The Great Black Cross" and warning the negro residents of the section that they must move. Sheriff N. Y. Kyle is making an investigation. The posters contained the figure of a member of the organization wearing a high, pointed round hat with either a feather or a helmet flare to the rear, riding boots and a belt in which a dagger is carried. The face is not hooded.

"We are worse than the Ku Klux Klan, so look out," says the poster. Beneath the figure is the declaration: "We mean business; every negro must move."

During this past week a number of negro residents of the community received letters through the mail dated April 19.

"BLACK CROSS" ACKS WARNING SIGNS ON TREES

Vear No Masks, But They Are Worse Than The Klan, They Say

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., May 3.—A new organization of terror, which proclaims itself to be worse than the Ku Klux Klan but wears no masks, has appeared in Tuscaloosa county, ordering "every Negro to move out."

Tacked to trees along the Hargrove road about seven miles from Tuscaloosa, for a space of about three miles, deputy sheriffs found seven posters signed by the organization, who style themselves "The Great Black Cross," and warning residents of the section to move out. Sheriff W. Y. Kyle is making an investigation.

Wears No Hood

The posters were of heavy drawing paper and at the top they contained the figure of a member of the organization wearing a high, pointed, round hat, with either a feather or helmet flare to the rear, riding boots and a belt in which a dagger is carried. The face is not hooded.

"We are worse than the Ku Klux Klan, so look out," says the poster. Beneath the figure is the declaration: "We mean business. Every Negro must move."

During the last week a number of the residents of the community have received threatening letters from the organization, it is said.

One of the letters to Will Washington reads:

"Will, you get out from this country as soon as you get your crop laid by. If you don't believe we mean what we say, you watch us."

"The Great Black Cross"

The letters were written on a typewriter and were signed in capital letters on the machine, bearing no other signature.

The posters were taken down from the trees and taken to the sheriff's office for investigation.

ALABAMA NEGRO DOCTOR FLOGGED BY SMALL MOB

Talladega, Ala., May 2.—Dr. W. H. Brummitt, negro, president of the Alabama Negro Medical, Dental and Pharmaceutical association, was flogged by a small mob after being forcibly removed from his home here early yesterday, it became known today.

Brummitt is in a hospital as a result of injuries received, it was stated. The men ordered him to leave town within 90 days, Brummitt said.

He said members of the mob told him he was whipped because he practiced among white persons.

TALLADEGA NEGRO DOCTOR FLOGGED

Head of Negro Medical Association Mob Victim; Accused of Treating Whites

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The physician told officers that when answering a call at his door he was seized by two men who forced him at the point of a gun to accompany them to a waiting automobile where they joined two other persons. He said he was carried into the woods about fifteen miles from this place and terribly beaten.

The mob ordered him to leave town within ninety days, Dr. Brummitt said.

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MAY 3 - 1924

NEGRO PHYSICIAN REPORTS FLOGGING

Head Of State Association At Talladega Ordered To Leave Town.

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MAY 3 - 1924

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A "BLACK CROSS KNIGHT"



Facsimile of signs torn off trees along roads in Tuscaloosa County, Alabama. These signs were nailed on trees throughout the county, and announced that "Knights of the Black Cross," "more terrible than the Ku Klux Klan," had decreed "that all Negroes must move." The sheriff tore down the signs and is making an investigation.

clare there are not more than 6 negro families in the community.

SIGNS POSTED WARN NEGROES TO WITHDRAW

Tuscaloosa County Deputies
Find Posters Signed
By Order

LETTERS SENT ALSO

"The Great Black Cross"
Claims To "Mean
Business"

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"Signed, The Great Black Cross."

The letters were written on a typewriter and were signed in capital letters on the machine, bearing no other signature.

The posters were gathered from the trees along the road by Chief Deputy Sheriff Foster King and Deputy Sheriff W. I. Huff following the receipt of notice at the sheriff's office that they were there. The deputies de-

Ku Klux Klan — 1924.

Alabama.

SENATOR HEFLIN IS NOT MEMBER OF KLAN, HE SAYS

Replies to Texan's Attack,
Declares He Has Fraud
Evidence.

Washington, Feb. 14.—A flat denial that he was or ever had been a member of the Ku Klux Klan was made in the Senate today by Senator Heflin, Democrat, Alabama, in the course of an address regarding his proposed investigation of alleged Texas land frauds.

Senator Heflin was challenged recently by R. B. Creager, Republican national committeeman from Texas, to define his attitude toward the klan. Creager was named in the Alabama senator's investigation resolution.

"I am not a member and have never been a member of the Ku Klux Klan," Senator Heflin said, adding he had held no conference with managers of Senator Mavfield's contest and had not heard that contest mentioned by any senator for two months.

The information upon which he based his inquiry resolution, the Alabama senator said, was given to him "not by a member of the klan but by a man who made speeches in Missouri against the klan in 1922. This man is now in the capital to aid me in the inquiry," he added.

Senator Heflin said he had withheld his reply to the "scurrilous attack" made by Mr. Creager until the Senate had acted upon the motion for an inquiry. He declared the frauds were not only in selling as irrigation land large tracts for which there was no water available, but also in delivering to the purchaser tracts far from those he had selected when making payment.

"I am a friend of every honest man and woman and every honest land company in the valley," Senator Heflin said. "I am trying only to drive out the crooks. The Texas papers which now criticize me simply don't know the evidence I have. The inquiry will make the Teapot Dome scandal appear in comparison like a gentle May zephyr."

Senator Reed, Democrat, Missouri, said he had certain "information" about the land operations which seem to "require a complete impartial inquiry."

"I think it beyond controversy," he said, "that many people have been defrauded in these land transactions and that every possible effort has been made to prevent prosecution."

ROAD HOUSES CLOSED BY HOODED RAIDERS

Birmingham, Ala., February 11.—It became known at the court house this afternoon that hooded raiders closed a dozen alleged road houses on the Montgomery highway Saturday night, a warning being left at each house visited to "shut up tight."

At the solicitor's office it was stated that investigation had revealed that a number of places had been closed by the hooded band. Little could be learned of the identity of the raiders except it was suggested that they might have been members of a newly organized "purity league."

Every road house on the highway in Jefferson county and one in Shelby county was said to have been closed.

MASKED MEN FLOG MOBILE TRAPPER

Aged Man Had Assisted Officers
in Locating and Destroying
Grand Bay Still

MOBILE, ALA., Feb. 25.—Authorities are investigating the alleged whipping of N. McFall, an aged man of Grand Bay, in the southern end of the county, it became known today when Solicitor Bart G. Chamberlain gave out information that officers have been detailed to that section of the county to make an inquiry. McFall was flogged by a band of eight masked men.

In the opinion of the solicitor, members of the flogging gang were moonshiners or persons identified with liquor manufacture and sale in the Grand Bay section. McFall, a trapper, who frequented the swamps near Grand Bay, is understood to have assisted the officer in locating and destroying a still. According to Solicitor Chamberlain, McFall was given a severe flogging and had been very ill.

PHENIX CITY MAN SEVERELY FLOGGED

Joseph Ayers Stops at Home to
Tell of Flogging and Then
Disappears

PHENIX CITY, ALA., March 6.—Special to The Advertiser.—Joseph Ayers young Phenix City business man thought to have been murdered when missing from his home early Wednesday night, was Thursday afternoon found to have been abducted by a band of masked men, carried some fifteen miles out the Buena

road near Elbecks Mill and there severely flogged and left to make his way back to his home as best he could.

The young wife of the flogged man who has been married only a short time, appealed to the Muscogee county officers Thursday morning to help locate her husband. While they were investigating the affair, Ayers appeared at his home, gathered together some clothes, told the story of the flogging and left the city. It is understood he was ordered away.

The kidnapers, four in number, enticed Ayers from his home, put him into a waiting automobile and hurried him across the Chattahoochee river into Georgia.

While Ayers has made no statement Muscogee county authorities believe they have several valuable leads on the flogging and declare that they will sift the matter. A theory that the flogging was the outgrowth of domestic differences has been advanced.

TAILOR IS FLOGGED BY UNMASKED GANG

Birmingham, Ala., February 28.—August Flythstrom, a foreman in a tailor shop here, reported to authorities today he was kidnaped last night by three unmasked men, losing as prohibition officers and flogged after being spirited several miles into the country. He says he was warned to "get out of town within 24 hours" and to "stay away from American women." Flythstrom came here from Cincinnati last month.

ALA. NEW LAW HITS AT KLAN

Section Which Refers To
"Abuse And Whipping" Is
Said To Be Aimed At The
Hooded Band.

Heavy Penalties Provided
For Any Sheriff Who Al-
lows A Prisoner To Be
Taken From Him.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 18.—An effort has been revived here to curb the activities of the Ku Klux Klan since reports of violence have been reported from several sections of the state. With each instance comes the statement that the Ku Klux Klan has been responsible for the outrages.

In looking up the matter recently, it was found that the new code, like preceding codes, has a chapter providing penalties for lynching and

beating by mobs. In the index to the code, among the subjects listed there is one which reads: "Ku Klux prohibited," with a citation to sections 4938, 4940 of the code, dealing with lynching and mobbing.

The chapter of the code referred to is headed "lynching mobs white-capping, etc." It contains three sections, one of which section 4938 is entitled "abusing or beating accused person or lynching." The section is as follows:

"Any two or more persons who abuse, whip or beat any person, any accusation, real or pretended, to force such person to confess himself guilty of any offense or to make any disclosures, or to consent to leave the neighborhood, county or state, must on conviction, each be fined not less than \$500, and may be imprisoned in the county jail, or sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than twelve months."

Section 4939, entitled "lynching, mob defined," is as follows:

Any number of persons assembled for any unlawful purpose and intending to injure any person by violence and without authority by law shall be regarded as a mob and any act of violence exercised by such mob upon the body of any person shall, when such act results in the death of the injured person, constitute the crime of lynching shall, on conviction, suffer death or be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than five years at the discretion of the jury, and any person, who being a member of any such mob and present at any such lynching, shall not actively participate in the lynching shall be deemed guilty of abetting such lynching, and on conviction, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year, or more than 21 years, at the discretion of the jury."

The third section, No. 4940, is as follows:

Any sheriff or deputy sheriff or jailer who negligently, or through cowardice allows a prisoner to be taken from the jail or his custody and put to death by violence or to receive bodily harm, must on conviction, be fined not less than \$500, nor more than \$2000, and may also be sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than two years.

UNDERWOOD BODY BURIED IN EFFIGY

Ku Klux Klan Enacts Rite at
Naturalization Ceremony
in Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 15.—The body of Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama was buried in effigy at a Ku Klux Klan naturalization ceremony at Rickwood Park here tonight in which 1,000 new members were initiated, according to a story a Birmingham newspaper will carry tomorrow.

A funeral march preceded the burial, the story relates and the casket which bore the name "Oscar Underwood" was followed by 18 persons represented as honorary pallbearers. Klan regalia led the procession, it is stated and bringing up the rear was the "minister" driving two goats and bearing Senator Underwood's name and the other that of Gov. Al Smith. The casket was placed under the speaker's platform. A crowd estimated at 14,000 spectators witnessed the mock burial.

Abducted, Stripped, Flogged; Near Death

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 22.—Waverly Finch, 35, barbecue stand proprietor, was in a serious condition Thursday from welts and bruises about his body and a wound on his head, as a result of his being abducted and flogged by an unmasked band Wednesday night.

Finch was taken from his place of business at East Lake to a point two miles away, where he was stripped of most of his clothing, tied to a tree and severely beaten with heavy pine saplings, he told police. His assailants carried off his clothes, he said, and he was forced to struggle home in borrowed trousers. The raiders accused Finch of being a "menace to the community," he says, and ordered him to "catch a train immediately and never return to Birmingham."

ORGANIZE KU KLUX TO SAVE AMERICAN GIRL

Find Alleged Prisoner Prefers
Company of Arab Prince.

BY RAYMOND FENDRICK.

(Copyright Cable to the Chicago Tribune and The Commercial Appeal).

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 26.—The first Ku Klux Klan formed in Constantinople was disbanded this week in strange circumstances.

It all started in Maxim's on the night of July 4. The place was full of American merchant sailors and American mining engineers, coming from and going to Russia, and American adventurers from every corner of the Near East.

The jovial American negro proprietor, Dick Thomas, who fled from Russia and his horse-trading job when the revolution broke out, was setting up drinks on the house time and again. A jazz band played "I Loved Her on the Back Porch," and there were Greek and Levantine dancing girls for every one.

A dense hush fell on the noisy, singing, cursing assemblage as a beautiful young American girl entered with a handsome Egyptian and two ugly Lascar sailors.

"That's her," whispered the habitués of Maxim's, "and two of her guards."

American Chorus Girl Held Prisoner.

It is well known in the American colony in Constantinople that Prince Mehmed Ali of Egypt, cousin of King Fuad, had recently arrived in the former kaiser's yacht Meteor, on which the latter had signed his declaration of war, and that Prince Ali had Pearl Shepherd, an American chorus girl, aboard as a semi-prisoner.

The Meteor, a stunning schooner, was anchored in a charming spot off Prinkipo Island, but the American prisoner was never permitted to leave the ship except in company with the prince and his friends or fierce Lascar sailor guards.

A woman's piercing screams for help from the direction of the Meteor were heard many nights by Mrs. John D. Spreckels, who is married to another Egyptian prince, and other American residents of the island.

As the wild night wore on the American girl threw deeply appealing glances at her compatriots. But Prince Ali threatened her every time he caught her, and finally dragged her away with 14 Lascars covering her in the rear. He pushed her into a huge limousine, yelling to the chauffeur to drive like mad for the Galta docks. The Lascars followed in another big car.

The first Ku Klux Klan in the Near East was organized just as the sun crept up behind the Bosphorus that morning, July 5.

"I swear to be faithful to this Ku Klux Klan, and rescue our American compatriot from that awful Egyptian," solemnly chanted in turn a famous mining engineer, the vice president of one of the largest New York shipping companies, an American lawyer from Paris, and half a dozen other Yankees, including several Catholics.

A clever Turkish fisherman who was a Ku Klux Klan scout, visited the Meteor that afternoon. He reported

that there were 16 men in the crew. He drew up a map of the principal stairways and cabins, and described the precautions against attack.

"We can finish them in a few seconds," he remarked coolly, making a motion of slitting his throat.

Rescue Plans in Execution.

The rescue plans were delayed day after day, while the yacht cruised about, but a native fishing boat noiselessly slid up beside the Meteor in the Sea of Marmora one midnight this week when Prince Ali and half the crew were carousing ashore. The barefooted Turkish boatman had overpowered the sailor on watch and stuffed a rag in his mouth before he could move. A dozen intrepid Americans had leaped aboard the Meteor and battered down hatches leading to the crew's quarters, and temporarily captured the Meteor in the name of the Ku Klux Klan of Constantinople.

"We have come to rescue you," blurted the leader as the cabin door suddenly opened, and the Princess Pearl of Hollywood, U. S. A., angrily appeared in a kimono.

"You roughnecks have your nerve with you," she retorted, slamming the door in their astonished faces.

The Ku Klux Klan of Constantinople was permanently dissolved at a killjoy konklave at Maxim's. The roll of members, all married men, was put into a lead box and dropped into the middle of the Bosphorus.

NEW CHIEF NAMED FOR KLAN WOMEN

Little Rock, Ark., February 20.—Miss Robbie Gill, of Little Rock, has been appointed imperial commander of the women of the Ku Klux Klan, effective as of February 15, to succeed Mrs. Lula A. Markwell, of Little Rock, resigned, it was announced late today by Mrs. Markwell.

Miss Gill would neither affirm nor deny the announcement, while Mrs. Markwell declined to give any reason for her announced resignation. She had been national commander with national headquarters here since organization of the society last June.

No statement regarding the women's order was forthcoming from leaders of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. At the time of organization of the women of the klan it was announced the order had the support of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan although it was to be an organization of women and managed strictly by women. The organization of the women of the klan was regarded last summer as one phase of the antagonism between the factions of the Ku

Klan headed respectively by m W. Evans, imperial wizard, William J. Simmons, former emperor of the order, recently ousted. It was said fostered another women's society allied with the klan, the Kamelia.

Elrod Resigns Place.

Indianapolis, Ind., February 20.—A morning newspaper in Indianapolis fully financed for the first year and in which there is no stock for sale, will begin circulation not later than March 15, according to Milton Elrod, who announced today he had resigned as head of the bureau of publication and education of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, with headquarters in Washington to become managing editor of the new publication. "The paper will be a straight independent daily representing the interests of Hoosier American citizens," said Elrod.

Milton Elrod, formerly editor of The Fiery Cross, a klan publication, came to Atlanta when Philip E. Fox shot and killed Attorney W. S. Curn. Elrod succeeded Fox as head of the klan publicity department.

Instead of maintaining the department here in Atlanta Elrod went to Washington after the Fox trial and opened headquarters in the capital city. High officials of the klan were reported to be out of the city Wednesday night and subordinates were not in position to furnish information concerning Elrod's new publication.

NEGROES ARE NIGHT RIDERS

Charges Disposed Of In Court Against Eleven.

PARIS, ARK., April 16.—"Night riding" charges pending against eleven negroes who barricaded themselves in a log hut, following race demonstrations in the Catches Ark., settlement which came in the wake of the slaying of Mrs. Effie Latimer, wife of a farmer, were disposed of in circuit court here today when Gus Richardson, alleged leader of the band, was found guilty, three others pleaded guilty and the charges against the others were nolle prossed.

The negroes had been in jail since December. Richardson was sentenced to a year in prison and the three others to four months each.

William Bettis and Spurgeon Ruck, negroes, recently were convicted of the murder of Mrs. Latimer and were sentenced to death. Johnny Clay, a 15-year-old negro charged with implication in the crime, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

RESIGNS FROM KLAN.

Jim Ferguson Refuses to Stand Trial Before Organization.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 23.—Jim O. Ferguson, state commissioner of agriculture, who recently backed the klan gubernatorial elimination primary and announced as a candidate before the Democratic primary, today addressed a letter to James A. Comer, grand dragon of the Ku Klux Klan in Arkansas declining to stand trial before the local klan for subordination and tendered his resignation as a member of the organization. In his letter, Mr. Ferguson stated that he would not submit to trial before the local klan as it is largely composed of disgruntled Little Rock politicians and disappointed office seekers.

G. O. P. NAMES TICKET.

DAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Aug. 19.—A partial ticket, entirely anti-Ku Klux Klan, has been named by Washington County Republicans, who met here Saturday. Candidates named are: Henry Stokenberry, Elbert county judge, to oppose Judge Earnest Dowell; Charles Robinson Durham, county clerk to oppose Harris Tilley; W. E. Langston, Winslow, sheriff, opposing Sam Guinn; W. S. Mayes, Lincoln, representative.

A campaign committee was also named, and includes Gordon Baker, G. W. Smith and Rollo Wilson.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

LA FOLLETTE IS OPPOSED TO THE KU KLUX KLAN

**Comes out against it,
quoting Lincoln; Bids
for Race Vote.**

(Special to The Eagle.)

Senator La Follette, independent candidate for President, in a letter addressed to Robert P. Scripps newspaper publisher and made public in Washington, D. C., declared he is "un-tyranny. Senator La Follette is the alterably opposed to the evident purposes of the secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, as disclosed by its public acts."

The Senator said, among other things, "This brings me to say in response to your inquiry as to my stand on the Ku Klux Klan, that I have met this question in various forms during my public life."

"Any one familiar with my record especially in my own State, knows that I have always stood without reservation against any discrimination between races, classes and creeds. I hold that every citizen is entitled to the full exercise of his constitutional rights."

"I am unalterably opposed to the evident purposes of the secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan as disclosed by its public acts. It cannot long survive."

"Relying upon the sound judgment and good sense of our people, it is my opinion that such movement is foredoomed. It has within its own body the seeds of death."

The intelligent and progressive-thinking Negro men and women of the nation are rapidly aligning themselves with the organization headed by their age-long friend, Senator Robert M. La Follette, the progressive candidate for the presidency. Among those who have recently pledged their support to the Senator are: Dean William Pickens, of the N. A. A. C. P.; Mr. John F. Alexander, of Milwaukee, Wis.; J. E. Clayton, of Texas; Thomas H. R. Clarke, of Washington, D. C.; James S. Simpson, of New York; J. B. Ver-

dun, of New Orleans; Mack J. Spears of Los Angeles, Cal.; Charles E. Tucker of Augusta, Ga., and Ex-Congressman George W. Murray, of Chicago.

"I expect within the next two weeks," said Mr. Cools, "all freedom-loving, independent men and women of color of the nation will rally around the banner of the man who made possible the confirmation of Walter E. Cohen as collector of port of New Orleans, and who has spent his political life fighting the battles of oppressed humanity. This man is no less a person than 'Fighting Bob' La Follette, the next President of the United States."

"Senator La Follette's declaration against the Ku Klux Klan has removed from the minds of the colored people the only element of doubt. This doubt has arisen when in an interview he refused to commit himself on the Klan issue. It was a little surprising to the Senator that his attitude on such nefarious organizations as the Klan should be the subject of doubt. His record in public life attests his position on all forms of oppression and tyranny. Senator La Follette is the only sincere, living friend the Negro has in public life. When with our support he take this place next March as the President of the nation, the colored people will be assured that their destiny is in the hands of a sincere friend."

**Party Sets Machinery in Motion to
Get Electors on Ticket
in This State.**

The State organization of the American Party met yesterday and last night at the Hotel McAlpin to set in motion machinery for getting electors on the ticket in this State for the Fall election. National candidates being Gilbert O. Hanks and Charles H. Randall, name a national convention in New Orleans, La., Sept. 22. The meeting, at which only fifty-five persons were present, was largely devoted to speech-making. The principal speaker in the afternoon was the National Chairman of the organization, W. M. Likins of Uniontown, Pa., who lost no time in declaring himself a member of the Ku Klux Klan, at who, nevertheless, had some harsh things to say about the Imperial Wizard, Dr. Evans. Mr. Likins also assailed President Coolidge, John W. Davis, and Mayor Hylan, the Catholic Church and the Pope.

"I'm a Knight of the Ku Klux Klan and I don't care who knows it," said Mr. Likins. He said the Klan reached its states. Now, he said, it could elect one and the reason is "there is a man at the head of it."

"The Klan is now broken in all the Southern States except Texas and there it was defeated last week. The Klan

as got to be constructive or it will die. The fact of the matter is Evans owns the Klan, having paid \$149,000 for it. It is a corporation, not an organization. Evans owns the Klan and no one can dictate to him. He could disband every Klunklave tonight if he wanted to. And before Saturday Dr. Evans will have some one here to chastise your State leader, C. Lewis Fowler, for the things I am saying now."

Likins said the best thing Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Davis could do would be to fasten heavy stones to their necks, walk to the edge of the sea and jump in, saying "Here goes a big nothing." He contended, too, that it was the Knights of Columbus and Oscar Underwood that brought the Klan question to the floor of the Democratic Convention and that Mr. Davis was chosen by agreement between big business and the Roman Catholic Church. He spoke for more than an hour, along much the same lines.

In the afternoon there were thirty adults, mostly women, and two children present. In the evening there were possibly ten more adults and the same two children. The speeches made were anti-Catholic and strongly pro-prohibition. The point was stressed throughout that the organization was an American one, composed "of the cleanest men and women in the country, all Americans and all Protestants." On a count of hands during the afternoon there were present four Methodists, two Baptists, one Presbyterian and one Congregationalist. The others did not declare themselves.

In the evening Mr. Fowler explained the purpose of the meeting. He is the State Chairman. Speakers are to be through the State in an effort to get the necessary names for independent nominations for electors. In 1914 Will Sulzer, after he had been removed as Governor, ran at the head of the American Party ticket in the State. No State ticket is to be named this year.

Republicans Debate Policy on Klan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—In Republican circles here, the opinion exists that President Coolidge will not be influenced by the challenge made to him yesterday at Sea Girt by John W. Davis to declare himself at this time with regard to the Ku Klux Klan. That the President may make a declaration about the Klan later in the campaign is conceded by some of those who believe that they have a good conception of the President's mental processes. But they are satisfied that he will hold being placed in the position of having been forced to accept Mr. Davis's challenge.

This Washington view of the probable attitude of the President toward the demand of his Democratic opponent that he follow Mr. Davis's example in condemning the Klan by name in order to remove the question of religious intolerance from the Presidential campaign, indicates that the matter of what course the party should pursue, if such a challenge as that of Mr. Davis were issued, had been the subject of discussion in quarters high in the party management.

At any rate, there seems to be complete confidence that President Coolidge will bide his own time in taking up the Klan question, or any other question that appears in the form of a challenge from the Democratic Party or its candidate for President.

Look for a "Whispering Campaign."

Many persons in touch with the political situation are of the opinion that while Mr. Davis's condemnation of the Klan by name will tend to keep the Klan in the background of the Presidential contest, it will not minimize the extent of the private discussion of the Klan issue.

General.

The expectation here appears to be that there will be a "whispering campaign" concerning the Klan's principles and activities, and their relationship to political parties, which will have an influence upon the minds of voters. This influence, it is believed, will not show itself generally because the disposition of the national parties has been to ignore the question, although it may be an important factor in the November elections.

The suggestion that President Coolidge will choose his own time and occasion should he determine to make any public reference to the Klan by name has called attention to the fact that an appropriate opportunity for a declaration on the subject will be afforded when he addresses the Holy Name Society in Washington, Sunday, Sept. 21. This large Catholic organization is to have its annual convention here, and everything indicates that there will be an enormous attendance. It is estimated that 30,000 members of the society will come to Washington from New York State. The President's address will be delivered at an open air meeting at the base of the Washington Monument.

Democrats Elated by Challenge.

In Democratic circles, there was a tendency here to be elated over the action of Mr. Davis in challenging President Coolidge to follow his example in condemning the Klan by name. From what was said today, the belief prevails among Democratic politicians that Mr. Davis has made it necessary for Mr. Coolidge to declare himself specifically on the Klan question, and that he cannot afford to rest on his passing reference to the constitutional guarantee of religious freedom contained in his speech of acceptance, delivered in Washington Aug. 14.

There has been no apparent reaction yet to the comment on the Klan question made by Charles G. Dawes in his speech at Augusta, Me., today. One opinion is that Republican leaders will feel cold shivers running up and down their backs when they read what the Republican candidate for Vice President had to say on this subject. This opinion is based on a knowledge of the feeling of satisfaction among Republican politicians over the impression which, they believe, was left on the minds of the electorate by the heated controversy over the Klan issue in the Democratic National Convention.

That impression, according to the Republican way of thinking, has influenced many Democrats to regard their party as being dominated by the Klan, or as having been guilty of weakness in its refusal to condemn the Klan by name in the party platform, and the Republicans have expected to gain heavily in the November elections as a result of it.

Now comes General Dawes with a discussion of the Klan issue, interspersed with intimations that in certain sections the Klan is not an organization impregnated with religious and racial antipathies, but merely affords the medium for counteracting violence and other lawlessness when the constituted authorities were either impotent or in sympathy with the offending elements.

Politicians here are wondering what President Coolidge and the managers of his campaign will say when they read the speech of General Dawes at Augusta, especially his virtual espousal of the attitude of those who fought ex-Governor Walton of Oklahoma.

Mr. Walton was removed from the office of Governor, and he charged his downfall to the Ku Klux Klan, which he had bitterly condemned. In the recent Oklahoma primaries Mr. Walton was nominated for United States Senator on the Democratic ticket, and his victory was generally construed as an anti-Klan triumph, and as showing that the influence of the hooded order had begun to disintegrate in Oklahoma.

**FOR PRESIDENT.
JOHN W. DAVIS.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. BRYAN.**

A FIGHTING SPEECH.

This presidential campaign is to be a fight without gloves and with no quarter asked or given. John W. Davis, the Democratic nominee, made this clear in his first speech of the campaign at Sea Girt, N. J., even more than he did in his speech of acceptance. He was vigorous and more specific in his attacks on the Republican party, then he did that which the politicians seemed to think so important and which the average voter does not think so vitally important—he denounced the Ku Klux Klan by name and he invited President Coolidge to make the position of the Republican party clear on this issue. The Republicans had pussyfooted on the issue and had succeeded in avoiding any controversy on the question within the Republican party. It was on the contrary the chief issue and the chief division at the Democratic National Convention in New York. The final vote in that convention out of an aggregate of 1,098 votes a majority of four against the proposition to mention the Klan by name. The question would not down in the eastern and northern states, here the Democratic party must win its victory if it wins a victory. Since his nomination Mr. Davis has been pulled and hauled by advocates of both sides of the question. One set of advisers has urged him to denounce the Klan by name and another set of advisers has counselled him to leave the question where the convention left it.

In the East, where the pro-Klan and the anti-Klan controversy has been hot since the Democratic convention, it may be well believed that practical Democratic politicians have urged him to speak out against the Klan, for the certain effect that it would have on some groups of voters. It can not be denied that until now the chances of the Democratic party have been unfavorably affected by the desertion from the party of large groups of voters. The American Federation of Labor, which usually acts with the Democratic party in national campaigns, went over to LaFollette. The party leaders knew that most of the German vote was going over to the Republican party on account of habit and on account of the historic position of the Democratic party on the League of Nations. The Democratic party was threatened with the heavy loss of the Irish

and the Italian vote, as well as the votes of the sons and daughters of immigrants. This is the practical situation that confronts the Democratic party, whatever Mr. Davis's personal views may have been. But he is courageous and sincere, whatever else he may be. He was not afraid to face the dilemma presented by the Klan issue. We are told by the dispatches that he delivered a fighting address, with jaw out thrust. He denounced the Klan by name. But that denunciation was preceded by a statement that the issue was not one that had a proper place in this or any other campaign and he mentioned it that he might dispose of it. He pointedly asked President Coolidge to declare himself upon the issue and thus remove it from politics.

GARVEY AND THE K. K. K.

We note that among the topics to be discussed during the present session of the U. N. I. A., which is being held at New York, August 1-31, is that of the Ku Klux Klan.

Marcus Garvey, the President General, states that "The Klan Issue, its aims and objects," will be discussed without prejudice.

The public will watch this subject with a deal of interest as well as with some suspicion, in view of past utterances of Garvey with regard to the Klan. *St. Louis Argus*

The general belief is, that Garvey, since his secret visit to W. J. Simmons, then the Imperial Wizard of the hooded Knights, is in sympathy with the Klan movement. *8-15-24*

In his speeches following this visit, Garvey merely says that if he were a white man, he would be a member of the Klan. That this is a white man's country, and that the Negroes have no rights that the white man is bound to respect. These remarks are the words and language of the Klan. Just why Garvey believes in them is problematical. It is to be remembered, however, that Garvey is promoting a ship scheme whereby thousands of his followers have been induced to invest their earnings. The harder the yoke upon the Negro in this country, the easier the ship movement will work the dollars from his pockets. So to encourage the Klan in their diabolical deeds against the Negro, Garvey sees more dollars in his coffers.

In the face of his past friendliness toward the Klan, one can't but look upon any "unprejudiced" discussion of the Klan's aims and objects by Marcus Garvey as an endorsement of the Invisible Empire.

Of course, we hope that by this time Garvey has seen the folly of his past utterances, and is ready to make amends for his error, and will give the country an agreeable surprise by cataloging the Klan under its rightful head—an enemy to the Negroes, Jews and Catholics.

Our school board is being sued by a group of patrons to compel that body to do its plain and sworn duty. We are glad to see other groups begin to wake up and demand of those elected to render service; to serve honest and faithfully. The colored people of this city should bring a suit to compel the Board of Education to provide necessary school buildings for their children.

EDITORIAL OF THE WEEK

(From the New York World)

LA FOLLETTE ON THE KLAN.

Senator La Follette has never made better use of his talent for direct statement than in his letter to Robert Scripps concerning the Ku Klux Klan. He expresses in downright and explicit English the ideal attitude of any candidate for the Presidency toward a secret organization trading in race prejudice for wealth and political power.

That the Klan possesses immense political power and that it threatens to obtain a dominant position in other States than those in which it already dictates platforms and nominations cannot be doubted by any reader of the series of articles by Ned McIntosh now appearing in The World. The candidate who deliberately and definitely condemns the Klan and its works must expect to cut himself off on a question of principle from the support of a solid minority which might easily turn the balance in his favor in uncertain States. *The Washington Eagle*

Regretting the question of religious and racial tolerance in a campaign which he would have preferred to conduct on purely economic lines, Senator La Follette nevertheless names names and issues an unequivocal defiance. He is "unalterably opposed to the evident purposes of the secret organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, as disclosed by its public acts." He believes that "it cannot long survive," and he bases this belief on the fate of earlier movements of similar character in American politics. His stand is that of Abraham Lincoln toward the Know-Nothings and that of Thomas Jefferson toward the "right of inquiry into the religious opinions of others." If he has not alienated every Klansman in the United States from his ticket it is not his fault. *8-16-24*

No candidate can blink the fact that Senator La Follette's declaration sets a standard of candor and courage in regard to an issue admitting of no compromise which does not lend aid and comfort to the most vicious faction in the public life of this generation.

NOV 123

Judge Hill Delivered a Interesting Address to Buford Ku Klux Klan

Judge Thomas S. Hill, Senator
ma. Green, Mr. B T Ashley and
W. H. McElroy, were the special
s to the Ku Klux Klan meeting
Wednesday night from the Im-
perial Palace, Atlanta.

Judge Hill delivered a very force-
ful address to the Klansmen in which
he set forth the aims and purposes of
the Klan in his effort to make this
a better place for everybody to live in.
He termed it, the most im-
portant thing of the day, and in a
clear, firm manner emphasized the
fact that the boys and girls of today
are the men and women of tomorrow
and it is very important that they
be given the very best in an edu-
cational way that they may be men-
tally prepared for the burdens that will fall
on their shoulders. In his address
he pointed out that the public schools
should be included in their studies, the
Constitution of the United States and
that the children be taught why, how
and for what the Stars and Stripes
were sewed and why crated and every-
thing pertaining to the proper teach-
ing of the children a patriotism that
will always make the flag of the Un-
ited States a symbol to be reverence
above everything else.

The judge went along further and
pointed out the facts to his hearers
that there are many thousands of
schools today in the United States
that do not even teach the English
language. He asked the question,
"What are we going to do when these
hundreds of thousands of young foreigners are
run loose?" He went further
and said, "I believe that it should be

the duty of the State officers to see
that the principal of the Constitution
is taught in our schools, and if the
young foreigners will not learn any-
thing about the government let them
go back to the place from whence
they came.

In his talk Judge Hill also discussed
the subject of religion and asked how many of
the people present would be willing
to have a man in Rome, or some foreign
country to dictate to them, what they
should do, then he informed his dis-
cussant that it was, to a certain ex-
tent, being done today.

The Jews came in also for a short
time and a few words in which he ask-
ed the question, "How came them
here?" and answered it thusly, "flee-
ing from punishment in another city."
Another question, "What has he done
followed this and was answered in the
next breath with the words, "Act-
ing as a middle man, never progress-
ing the interest of our country one
bit. If the Klanishness may be used
in relation to one Jew to another, he
is the best type of Klansmen the
world has ever known, having stuck
to his brother countryman and he
has erected his synagogue and wel-
comes none to his church and no one
to his societies unless he first be a
other countryman."

The negro also came in for discussion
and he stated that the Klans were
the negroes best friend. He discuss-
ed the matter and pointed out to the
members of the Klan the dangers of
losing the Anglo-Saxon Blood with
that of the negro, stating, "we see
the old time negro settled, but the
young mulatto negro is restless and
likely to cause trouble at any time."
He then stated for Law Enforcement
The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
is pointed out as standing abso-

lately for law enforcement and that it
is the duty of every Klansman to see
that the law is carried out and help
in every way to see that the peace of
the community is preserved.

In fact he stated that it is the
duty of every Klansman to live
as an abiding, God-fearing citizen
and to assist any officer in bringing
a criminal before the proper tri-
bunal for punishment.

He fact that some of our larger
cities are known as "Foreign Cities
on American Soil" because of the
fact that so many Foreigners have
migrated to these cities. The ques-
tion of the fairness in requiring our
boys and girls to live and work hard
for 21 years before they can enjoy the
privilege of citizenship and vote when
our government will allow a foreigner
to come to this country and in four
years be permitted, without the least
knowledge of our government, or any-
thing else that is of interest to us
to become a citizen by naturalization papers and
to.

Then the question of how to rid the
government of this unnecessary evil
was discussed and was answered in
a few words, "by organization".
Come together and work for one an-
other -- pull together," was the plea
of this well and favorably known
Klanman in his lecture.

The Judge drew a picture that it
was his wish to see come to pass thro-
ughly, "no Catholics holding a public of-
fice; the Bible and Constitution
taught in all of our schools and every-
one in harmony with one another."

Judge Hill stressed the point that
all real Klansmen are Christians and
every Sunday they should attend
church and Sunday school.

The Buford Klansmen were very
much impressed with the interest-
ing address of Judge Hill and their only
regret was that every Klansman was
not present to learn the lessons that
such a talk is compelled to teach and
will mean that the town will be the
better for his having paid the visit.

adv.
**Law-Abiding Folk
Must Band, Mayor**

Tuesday morning The Constitu-
tion published a communication from
Mayor T. H. Wicker, of Coleman,
Florida, appealing to the grand wiz-
ard of the Ku Klux Klan to come to
Coleman and take charge of a situa-
tion which appears practically to an-
archy.

The Constitution is in receipt of a
letter from Jesse E. Mercer, formerly
Georgia game warden and prominent
publicist, in which he sends a copy of
a letter he has written to Mayor
Wicker.

His communication follows:
Mercer Answers Wicker's Letter.

"Editor Constitution: I have just
read in this morning's Constitution the
appeal of Mayor Wicker, of Coleman,
Fla., to the wizard of the Ku Klux
Klan for protection against the 'pro-
tection' of the Klan in the three Flori-
da counties. Knowing that the 'wizard'
is too busy with politics about the re-
publican convention at Cleveland to
respond to the mayor's appeal, I de-
sire to offer a suggestion to the dis-
tressed people in that klankurst area,
for the good it may do nearer home,
where we have had samples of Klan
'protection.' These matters are very
important to every community. My
letter to Mayor Wicker follows.

"JESSE E. MERCER."

"Mayor T. H. Wicker, Coleman,
Fla.: I have read your appeal to the
grand wizard of the K. K. K. through
The Atlanta Constitution, and, under-
standing the utter futility of your ap-
peal to that source, I am disposed to
offer you a suggestion and hold out
to you the only possible hope for pro-
tection against the organized band of
outlaws; that is in the organization of
the God-fearing, law-respecting people
of the communities affected. Only a
coward is willing to cover up his
face, operate in the dark, and seek
safety in superior numbers. Even
when a frail, defenseless woman is to
be the victim of brutality they go out
in numbers sufficient to protect their
yellow-streaked carcasses from harm
at her feeble hands. Being cowards,
they hunt cover whenever they scent
danger, and if your decent and law-
loving people will only organize they
will promptly desist from their out-
rages, assaults and home invasions.

"Should the 'wizard' respond to
your call for protection from Klan
'protection,' he would only send a
man to prepare and publish an alibi.
Nothing is more important to kulkux-
ism than the alibi. It would be the
easiest matter for them to 'prove'
that you have been a party to every
crime committed in the three coun-
ties since the reign of terror began,
and don't you think they will hesi-
tate to do it if it becomes necessary,
unless it appeared more expedient to
weight your body down to the bottom
of a convenient lagoon.

"Like a plague or conflagration,
these crimefests eat their way to a
finality. Stern opposition may check
the consuming flame, otherwise it
must be left to destroy until there is
nothing to feed upon. Be sure the
'wizard' isn't going to help you; he
is sworn to help the other fellow.

"JESSE E. MERCER.
"Atlanta, June 10, 1924."

What is the matter with the su-
preme circle that shows more
sympathy for the Ku Klux Klan
than the city council of Albany?
The city council of Albany flatly
refused to permit the use of the
city hall for a Ku Klux meeting
for the reason they believed that
the meeting of this organization
in the city of Albany would inflame
the races, and would otherwise pro-
mote lawlessness and disorder.

The Klan having been turned
down by the white people or the
city authorities, the leaders turned
to the Negro order, the Supreme
Circle, of which J. H. Watson is
supreme ruler. Mr. Watson grant-
ed the request and ordered them
the use of the Supreme Circle
building for their meeting. The
city council having turned them
down because it thought it was
best for the community, the Su-
preme Circle opens its doors in
spite of the position taken by the
city council. If the white com-
munity thought it was best to shut
the Klan out of Albany, by what
course of reasoning did Brother
Watson conclude that it was best
for them to meet in Albany? Did
he open his door out of fear of
them, or out of love for them?

The city council turned them
down because it could not approve
of their doctrine and policy of race
hatred and religious intolerance,
and Supreme Ruler Watson opens
his door to them, which is, in a
way, an approval of the work they
are doing.

We learn later that the Ku Klux
could not stand the stigma of
meeting in a Negro building, and
moved its meeting place to Tifton,
where the atmosphere was more
congenial and tolerant of their
work. But, possibly, Brother Wat-
son will be able to explain why he
felt called upon to provide for a
band of people that the city council
thought it was best for them not
to meet in the city.

KLANSMEN OF ALBANY TO USE NEGRO HALL

Albany, Ga., August 2.—Refused
permission by the city commission
to use the municipal auditorium for sec-
ond degree work scheduled for August
7, the local Knights of the Ku
Klux Klan, applied to the officials
of the Supreme Circle of Benevolence

negro fraternal organization for the use of its assembly hall at its national headquarters building here. The permission was readily granted, according to officers of the negro organization.

NEGROES FAVOR KLAN

City Commission Denies Auditorium Use for Degree Work.

ALBANY, GA., Aug. 2.—Refused permission by the city commission to use the municipal auditorium for second degree work scheduled for August 7th, the local lodge Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, applied to the officials of the supreme circle of Benevolence, a big negro fraternal organization, for the use of its assembly hall in its national headquarters building here, and the permission was readily granted, according to officers of the negro organization.

Here's What Dawes Says About Klan

"The Klan represents only an instinctive groping for leadership, moving in the interest of law enforcement, which they do not find in many cowardly politicians and officeholders."

"If there could be an excuse for law-abiding citizens to band themselves together in secret organizations for law enforcement, it existed in Oklahoma."

"I agree with him (Mr. Davis) that it (the Klan) has no proper part in this or any other campaign."

"It is not the right way to properly forward law enforcement."

"Lawlessness can not be met with lawlessness and civilization be maintained."

"To inject religious and social issues into politics is contrary to the welfare of all the people and to the letter and spirit of the Constitution."

Ben Davis Threatened With Ku Klux

We have been writing a series of front page editorials against conditions existing at Washington Park and we will continue to offer our written protests so long as these conditions obtain, the threat of Harry York, alderman, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

It is the duty of the city to furnish parks, playgrounds and recreation facilities for the citizens. The whites have Piedmont, Grant, Candler and various other parks, equipped for proper and decent physical exercise and outings for white people. These parks are not what they ought to be but they are clean, physically and morally. They are always in a sanitary condition. The bathing pools are kept clean and sanitary and children under fourteen years old are permitted to bathe free. On the other hand, the city has provided through the philanthropy of good citizens, a six-acre spot in the woods on the West Side for a Negro park and named it for Booker T. Washington. This park is ungraded and the bulk of it lies between two ungraded hills. The place is unsanitary and there is no place for public comfort except in the small dressing rooms used by those who bathe. Children of all ages are charged for the use of the pool. The park is unlighted, unseated and the only amusements are a dancing hall and a skating rink which opened up on Sunday. The pool is far inadequate to accommodate the number of people who apply for its benefit and we are informed by Jackson McHenry, the man in charge, that the water is emptied once every two weeks. The water is about half stale or dead, as the supply is not sufficient to bring it up to the standard of running water. This condition is calculated to give rise to disease and those who are diseased have full opportunity to engage in the pastime of swapping diseases.

The pavilion that was built for the comfort of those who desire shelter from the rain, sun and weather, is let out; part is used for a restaurant, part for a dancing hall, and the other part for a soft drink stand. The only part of the pavilion to be used by citizens who are not engaged as vendors for private gain, is a little space roped off, on either side of the dancing hall. Those who enter the pavilion proper, must pay 25c for admission. In fact, the pavilion has been turned over to certain Negro men for the purpose of making money to reimburse the white men who advanced them the money they paid the city for concessions at the park. The public is entirely shut out. There is nothing free at the park; not even a seat. You must pay for your bath in the pool, or for promenading or dancing in the pavilion. The park itself is not properly seated, without streets or any other tangible comfort. It is lighted at all—poorly so. Yet, the Negroes are taxed in common with white people for the sup-

port of the parks and they receive no park facilities under the management of Mr. York, who threatens the Editor with Ku Klux if he doesn't shut up.

The park has been turned into a resort for private gain for white men through Negroes who are willing to rent out Heaven for a dollar. One of the Negroes out there, took a circular advertising a Fourth of July Dance on the Roof Garden, to Dr. M. Ashby Jones and Superintendent Wallis and other whites, to justify the immoral dances and practices carried on at the park, admitting that a dance did go on all night on the Roof Garden, which we have no control over and nothing to do with, that would not justify the crimes and disorder that is the rule at Washington Park. This same Negro tried to impress the white folk that our interest in opposing dances at Washington Park was selfish; that we conducted a dance on the Roof. That statement is a lie out of the whole cloth. The Independent has nothing to do with any dances anywhere. This same Negro has written and made more speeches about race pride and good morals than any Negro in Atlanta.

One of the solicitors of the Independent was advised by Mr. Harry York that if the Editor of the Independent didn't stop writing against the park, that he would put the Ku Klux on him. Now we invite Mr. York to join the Ku Klux when they come. We have no fear of the Ku Klux. We are just as free in Atlanta as any white man. We behave ourselves. We are taxpayers and law-abiding citizens and have no fear of the Ku Klux, Mr. York, or any other lawless gang, so long as we stay within the law and discharge our duty civilly and morally. So we hand back to Mr. York, that there is no fear in his threats and that we are not afraid of the Ku Klux. The Ku Klux is not interested in a Negro park. We have said nothing against the Ku Klux in our protest against the park. We have, from time to time, said things in criticism to the Ku Klux, they didn't interfere with us then, and why would they interfere with us now, when we are not discussing their affairs but discussing matters that are purely Negro. We do object to white men or black men making money off crimes and the immorality of Negroes, and Mr. York's threats to put the Ku Klux on us, will not frighten us from our plain duty. Mr. York, who may belong to the Ku Klux, has just about as much influence with them as we have, but it only shows to what extent men who conspire together will do to put over their unrighteous schemes.

If the Ku Klux, a mob of Negroes, or white men, forget themselves so far as to interfere with us in the plain discharge of our duty; if there is any man in town or set of men, white or black, cowards enough to sneak in the darkness of the night, masked or unmasked, to intimidate us from

doing our duty as we have conscience and light to white men and stool pigeons who benefit from the see it, we say to them "come on" and we will pro-ignorance, crime and immorality of the Negro

die, as the result of doing our duty, at the hands of Mr. York, Ku Klux or anybody else, all we have to say to them is, that a sneaking set of cowards, killed a real man; that the bunch of sneaks were afraid to meet him man to man. But so far as the Ku Klux is concerned, it is only a ruse and a joke that even Mr. Harry York must have said in a jest. For there is no reason why an Atlanta alderman should be so interested in Negro frolics, dances and disorder, such as go on at Washington Park, except for the purpose of suppression.

We have read the Ku Klux creed and it doesn't include killing a Negro because he protests against

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

Georgia.

REFORMATORY IS IN STATE OF SIEGE

Milledgeville Institution Threatened by Bands of Night Riders, Says Superintendent.

Armed guards engaged by Sheriff L. S. Terry patrolled the grounds of the Georgia Training School for Boys at Milledgeville Wednesday night and prevented any further attacks on that institution by bands of night riders, it was learned at the Governor's office Thursday morning.

The institution had been visited twice within the last five days by a mob seeking a negro man and a negro woman employed on the place. According to the Governor, the institution will remain in state of siege until all danger of violence passes.

Acting under instructions received from the Governor, Dr. H. C. Wood, assistant superintendent of the institution, called on Sheriff Terry to protect the place and the Sheriff placed a guard around the institution, but no attempts to visit the place were made Wednesday night.

SECOND RAID MADE.

On two occasions within the last week bands of unmasked men have visited the institution and have sought to inflict punishment on Thomas Douglas and his wife, who are employees at the school. The men were thwarted in their attempts by Dr. Wood, who threatened to shoot any man who crossed the door of the building.

Mrs. Orion Manson, superintendent of the school, is in Atlanta and said she had received reports that the school was raided by a mob of men, but had received meager details of the raid. The incident has created much excitement in Milledgeville and throughout the state.

RAID IS INVESTIGATED.

Solicitor General Doyle Campbell, of the Baldwin Superior Court, Thursday put under way a sweeping investigation into the raid.

The matter will be laid before the grand jury at once if sufficient evidence is unearthed to establish the identity of members of the raiding party. Governor Walker also was asked Thursday to offer a reward for the capture of the raiders.

The raiders, according to information at the reformatory, were seeking a negro man and his wife, employees there. The raid, it was believed, grew out of the discharge recently of a white employee. Several doors were reported hacked down with axes by the raiders, and other damage done.

The negro, who was stabbed, was able to be up this day. His wounds were reported slight.

EX-WIZARD CLARKE TO CALL KLAN CONGRESS

Sets Feb. 15 as the Date of "Momentous Meeting"

EXPECTS 10,000 TO AID

Leader in Simmons Faction Says If Klan Can't "Clean Its House," He Will Ask That It Disband for the Public Good.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 31.—Edward Young Clarke, former imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, will recommend that the order be disbanded "if lawlessness and other existing evils cannot be eliminated," he stated Monday in announcing that he would call a national congress of the klan to be held in Atlanta on Feb. 15.

Mr. Clarke said the congress would be called "to determine the future of the Ku Klux Klan," and said he would read a formal proclamation calling the meeting at a gathering of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1, to be held Tuesday at night.

He said he expected the congress to assemble 10,000 klansmen and declared it would be "by far the most momentous gathering in the history of the Ku Klux Klan," adding that it would be held independent of both the William Joseph Simmons or Hiram Wesley Evans factions of the order.

"A congress at this time is imperative because of the tendency towards lawlessness on the part of certain elements within the klan organization," said Mr. Clarke. "I will have my formal proclamation ready by Thursday night and when the delegates get here I will have my recommendations prepared for them.

"If we cannot arrive at some method of eliminating existing evils I will recommend that it be disbanded, because, as it is conducted at present,

it is a menace to the whole political and social structure of the nation.

"Klansmen have been inoculated with the idea that sometimes they have the right to violate the law, and if the order is to be saved from utter ruin its conscience must be shocked. This is what I propose to do. I want to do it with as little violence, bloodshed and strife as possible but I am going to do it. I have laid out a plan of action and I will follow it.

"Most of the new members coming into the order at the present time are being recruited by two groups. One of these groups does not believe in law or order and the other believes in the divine right of klansmen to control courts and judges, legislators, public officials and the laws. Unless these two groups are eliminated the order will grow into a serious menace to all American institutions.

"The delegates to the congress to be called by me will be chosen by the various klans in all parts of the United States and the congress will be held independent of either the Simmons or the Evans faction."

K. K. KLAN NO. 1 CHARTER IS REVOKED

Nathan Bedford Forrest Local Ousted from Organization by Imperial Wizard.

The charter of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan No. 1, of Atlanta, as a unit of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, was revoked Wednesday by edict over the signature of Hiram W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the organization, who declared in a proclamation that the local klan had been "guilty of insubordination, disloyalty, treason, and other acts inimical to the best interests of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc."

The action, threatened for several months by the central organization, was stayed by a temporary restraining order of the Fulton Superior Court, obtained by Captain W. S. Coburn, attorney for the Simmons faction, some time before he was killed by Philip E. Fox, publicity agent of the palace faction.

The temporary restraining order was dissolved Tuesday when an attorney appeared for the Nathan

Bedford Forrest Klan when the litigation was called for hearing on the plea for a permanent injunction. The edict from the palace followed within 24 hours.

The feud between the palace and the klan has been of long standing, and last July the charter of the local was about to be withdrawn when charges were made that the membership of Nathan Bedford Forrest Klan, avowedly adherents of Colonel W. J. Simmons, in his fight with Wizard Evans for supremacy within the klan, was declared in arrears on financial obligations to the central organization.

Informed of the edict Wednesday, Henry J. Norton, cyclops of the local klan, said:

"We will not recognize an order of this sort, because we have never recognized the authority of H. W. Evans and his administration, holding that he retains office illegally.

"For another thing, we are confident the edict does not bear the authentic signature of Dr. Evans, who is out of the city.

"On another point, our attorneys have been instructed to reinstate the suit by which we are seeking an injunction preventing such action by the imperial palace as was attempted by the so-called proclamation Wednesday."

KAMELIA SUES SIMMONS FOR \$25,000

Granted Temporary Writ Enjoining Klan Founder From Interfering in Affairs.

A new phase of litigation growing out of the affairs of Ku Klux Klan and its associated organizations developed Thursday in a suit against Colonel William Joseph Simmons, founder and former emperor of the Klan, by Kamelia, Inc., a woman's organization designed along the same lines as the Klan, which Colonel Simmons had fostered and of which he was formerly head.

The suit, filed in Fulton Superior Court by H. T. E. Ruff, president of Kamelia, Inc., through Attorney Warthen Evans, asks \$25,000 of Colonel Simmons for alleged breach of contract, \$2,500 which it was said Colonel Simmons received from the order without return, and an injunction restraining Colonel Simmons from taking any part in Kamelia affairs and from removing himself or his property from Georgia.

Judge George L. Bell signed an order setting the petition for hearing March 1, and granted a temporary order against Colonel Simmons' interference in Kamelia affairs.

The suit charges that when the organization of Kamelia, which formerly was the W. A. P. Study Club, of Oklahoma, with national connections embracing several thousand women, changed its charter in 1923 and became Kamelia, Inc., Colonel Simmons was engaged to formulate its ritualistic work, its regalia, passwords, etc., for which service he was to have received \$500 a month for six months. The money it was said, was paid for five months, but Colonel Simmons performed none of the tasks for which he had been engaged, so that the organization was obliged at last to seek its ritualistic formulas elsewhere, at great expense and delay.

Klan Congress Opens Sessions This Morning

Indiana Group Breaks With National Order Charge Suppression of Speech.

Klansmen from many sections of the country began assembling in Atlanta Monday night for the klan congress which convenes at 11 o'clock this morning at 58½ South Forsyth street. The committee in charge stated late Monday.

E. Y. Clarke, former imperial wizard, who issued the call for the klan congress, will oppose formation of an order to supplant the klan, he stated Monday. This is taken to indicate that an effort will be made to reorganize the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan from within the organization.

He said that only klansmen and those who have been illegally banished from the klan will be permitted in the sessions of the congress. This regulation will exclude W. J. Simmons, former emperor, who recently withdrew voluntarily from the order, he stated.

A large number of leading klansmen from distant states will take part in the proceedings, it is stated.

INDIANA KLAN ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR NEW ORDER.

Muncie, Ind., February 25.—Officials of Delaware county klan No. 4, of Muncie, in a statement issued here today proclaimed a break with the na-

national organization of the klan and announced plans for organization of a national order along similar lines to be known as "Nobles of the Klan of the North."

The statement declared that free speech has been suppressed by state and national headquarters and freedom of the press has been abridged insofar that national and state mandates prohibiting speaking in conclave against the present administration and the reading of certain periodicals and papers which condemn the financial system of the klan have been issued.

It was said that 80 per cent of the Delaware klan ratified the new organization, the first congress of which will convene in Muncie, on March 24, at which time national, state and district officials will be elected.

The belief was expressed in the statement that the new movement which, it was said, had been advancing rapidly under cover for several months, will be indorsed by a majority of the klaverns in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

Hit National Organization.

Many charges against the nation's second order of the klan, had been administration of the organization contained in the statement, including: "Propagation department perpetuates in office men who are morally unfit to represent the principles of true Americanism and who are not financially responsible for their contracts."

"The present financial system in the propagation department permits unscrupulous officers to profiteer on money received from applicants and organization regalia, and prostitute the fund to their own selfish liking and individual aggrandizement."

The statement ends with the assertion that a general conclusion has been reached that both the men's and women's national organizations are "privately owned concerns," and that the state and national officers of both organizations are using their offices for personal gain and aggrandizement."

MYSTIC KNIGHTS' NAME JONES HEAD

Congress of Klansmen of 13 States Form New Order at Final Meeting Tuesday Night.

Formation of "The Knights of the Mystic Clan," a fraternal order designed to be world-wide in scope; selection of Kansas City as national headquarters of the new order and election of John R. Jones, chairman of a temporary board of control, resulted Tuesday night in a congress here of klansmen and former klansmen representing 13 states. The

congress was called by E. Y. Clarke, former acting imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Resolutions strongly condemning W. J. Simmons, founder of the klan, and the present administration of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, and branding it as "an autocratic organization whose object was to overthrow free government," and authorizing the establishment of the new "Knights of the Mystic Clan" were adopted early in the session.

Approximately 200 men were present when the vote on the resolution was taken. Prolonged discussion followed presentation of the resolutions by Channing Cope, chairman of the resolutions committee. They were seconded by Dr. Fred Morris, member of the Atlanta board of education from the first ward.

The resolution declared that members of the Knights Kamelia, the second order of the klan, had been deceived by Simmons, in that "recently, for a paltry sum of money he sold the friendship of those who had suffered banishment from the first order and entered the second order."

John R. Jones, of Kansas City, chosen chairman of the board of control, is said to be one of the most influential klansmen in the west. He was instrumental in recruiting 30,000 klansmen in his section, it is stated. Before becoming associated with the klan as an organizer, he is said to have been in business in Portland, Oregon, and in Alaska.

Designation of seven castles marked the closing session Tuesday night. The governing board named Tuesday night to serve for a period of six months, was: John R. Jones, chairman; Henry J. Norton, of Atlanta; W. H. Austin, of Durham, N. C.; H. Tom Kight, of Tulsa, Okla.; E. A. Gray, of Eldorado, Kansas. A meeting of this committee will be held at 10:30 o'clock this morning in the Piedmont hotel for the purpose of formulating a national program and revising the temporary constitution adopted Tuesday night.

By vote of the assembly the Atlanta branch of the new organization was designated Castle No. 1, Kansas City, Castle No. 2; Durham, N. C., Castle No. 3; Milwaukee, Wis., Castle No. 4; Russell, Ky., Castle No. 5; Eldorado, Kan., Castle No. 6, and Tulsa, Okla., Castle No. 7.

Scale of Dues.

The matter of initiation fees and yearly dues consumed considerable time, and it was finally agreed that all persons who had not been initiated into the order of the Ku Klux Klan would be assessed an initiation fee of \$10; those who were members of the klan \$5, and those who were members of Kamelia be admitted to the new order without additional initiation costs. A minimum of \$3 and a maximum of \$6 was adopted as the yearly dues per capita.

To Fix Salaries.

At the meeting of the governing board this morning the salaries of the temporary officers will be set. Each Castle will arrange the yearly dues its members are to pay into the

treasury. Of this sum a certain percentage will be paid for maintenance of national headquarters, while a percentage will be paid into the national organization treasury for maintenance of its offices and officers, and provisions will also be made for publishing an official organ of the order.

Thirteen States Represented.

The thirteen states represented at the congress were Missouri, North Carolina, Kansas, Maryland, Alabama, Tennessee, Ohio, Connecticut, Colorado, New Jersey, New York, Kentucky and Georgia. About twenty Georgia klans are said to have been represented.

The feature of the morning session was an address by E. Y. Clarke, former acting imperial wizard of the klan and sounder of the call for the congress. He was given an ovation when he appeared on the floor of the meeting.

Mr. Clarke explained that he could accept no office with the proposed new organization nor give suggestions as to how it should operate. However, he pledged himself to aid by advice and counsel after the order had been founded.

"The real principles of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are above reproach," he declared, "but klankraf as practiced in America today is not only reproachable but it is fast becoming a menace to free speech, free press, individual liberty and democratic government. Unless conditions inside the organization change soon, a real storm is going to break around the heads of those klansmen whoever they may be, whether humble members or high officials, who are responsible for the degradation of the cause and the diverting of it from the channel in which it was intended to operate. The members of the organization today, whether they be active or inactive, instead of being 100 per cent Americans are showing themselves to be really and shamefully 100 per cent un-American citizens."

"Instead of a bulwark and a protection to the nation, the organization as at present operated is rapidly becoming a real menace to the government and to the individual liberties of the citizen of this great country."

"The present leaders of the organization are apparently bent upon making the organization simply a political machine to dominate national, state and local politics throughout the country and lawlessness is being engaged in whenever it is necessary for the klan to accomplish its political designs. If such action is recognized to be right, it will only be a question of time until the civil warfare, which has been going on at Herrin, and for which the klan is responsible, will be duplicated everywhere in the United States."

Kight Raps Officials.

H. Tom Kight, chairman, called the meeting to order and outlined its purpose. He declared that those present were opposed to the practices of the present executive officers of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. He attacked the espionage system, which he declared had been established in the klan.

"There are probably some spies in this room now," he said, "but may God have mercy on their souls if they attempt to interfere with what we are trying to do."

Seattle Klan Breaks.

Seattle, Wash., February 26.—Approximately sixty per cent of the members of the Seattle Ku Klux Klan last night formed a separate organization at a meeting here, according to an official announcement. A statement said the new organization as yet unnamed, is committed to the principles of the parent body, but without the salaried positions, "autocratic characteristics," and original constitution and by-laws. The body has no connection with the New Muncie, Ind. organization, members said.

SUIT AGAINST SIMMONS NOW SET FOR MARCH 10.

Little Rock, Ark., February 25.—Trial of the \$150,000 libel suit brought in circuit court here by Hiram W. Evans, imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, against William J. Simmons, former emperor of the order, today was set for March 10. Whether or not the case will be heard, or dismissed, however, does not seem clear even to the attorneys concerned.

The suit originally was for \$100,000 and was based on an alleged telegram purporting to come from Simmons and referring to the wizard. The defendant's answer denied the sending of the alleged telegram, but contained statements which Evans' counsel declared themselves libelous and \$50,000 more was asked as a result.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
MAY 15, 1924

SENATORS RECEIVE BOOKS OF THE KLAN

Committee Adjourns Mayfield
Hearing Till Friday to In-
spect Order's Accounts.

FUND COLLECTOR TESTIFIES

Hunter Says He Gathered \$4,500
Unknown to Senator and Aided
Campaign Alone.

Special to The New York Times.
WASHINGTON, May 14.—The cash books and a few other papers of the Ku Klux Klan were produced today before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, which is hearing the contest in which George E. B. Peddy, Republican, is seeking to have Senator Mayfield of Texas removed from his seat, and will be made the subject of oral examination Friday after counsel for the opposing sides have inspected them.

The papers were brought to Washington by J. E. MacQuinn of Atlanta, Assistant Cashier of the Klan, who had been subpoenaed at the request of counsel for Mr. Peddy. The only questions asked today of this witness related to the nature of these documents.

Plans had been made to adjourn until next Tuesday, but the committee was told that unless Mr. MacQuinn could get back to Atlanta by the end of the week the business of the Klan organization would suffer and the pay checks might be delayed.

The committee decided at an executive session to send letters to individuals in Texas to ascertain what their contributions were to the Mayfield campaign.

Opening the examination of Mr. MacQuinn, Luther Nickels, of counsel for Mr. Peddy asked:

"What is your position?"
"Auditor and Assistant Cashier of the Ku Klux Klan since 1922," the witness replied, stating further that he had been working for Ernst & Ernst, accountants at the Imperial Palace, but that he had had nothing to do with the Klan's books prior to September, 1922.

Facts on Clark Row in Klan Audit.

An audit was made of the Klan's books from the time it started until July, 1922, and then another was made up to July, 1923. Mr. MacQuinn stated that he had brought with him the cashier's journal showing disbursements for the calendar year 1922, and the checks for that year; also a weekly statement compiled from the cash journal. He stated that he could not bring all the books or the ledger.

"The transactions of the Ku Klux Klan and E. Y. Clark are shown in the

books here," Mr. MacQuinn said, adding that in the audit that was made of the Klan during its controversy with Mr. Clark correspondence was had with the various Klans of the country to get information.

Mr. MacQuinn said that there was no objection to counsel for Mr. Peddy seeing the books provided the examination was done in the office of the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate. This was satisfactory to Mr. Nickels.

The committee heard two other witnesses today regarding contributions and expenditures in the Mayfield campaign.

W. H. Gray of Oklahoma, a lawyer and President of the National Association of Independent Oil Producers, testified that he had known Mr. Mayfield all of his life.

"He and I were born within a few hundred feet of each other," Mr. Gray said, "and I remember well the day when I led him by the hand to his mother's grave."

In reply to questions by Mr. Nickels, Mr. Gray denied having had anything to do with arranging for the Mayfield headquarters at the Oriental Hotel in Dallas. He said he paid no part of the expenses, but admitted that he guaranteed to take care of the hotel bills. He did this, he said, on condition that the young men in charge of the campaign raised the money. Mr. Gray said he was never presented with a bill. The limit of his guarantee was about \$1,500.

Hunter Tells of Raising \$4,500.

J. L. Hunter of Austin told of work that he did for the election of Mr. Mayfield. He said he kept no record of money handled, but said he collected or provided something like \$4,500 for the campaign, spending it, unknown to Mr. Mayfield, mostly on advertising of his own. His specialty, he said, was obtaining votes for Mayfield in the anti-Klan and anti-prohibition ranks.

He recalled receiving \$2,000 or \$2,500 from J. C. Towns, \$100 or \$200 from W. T. Eldridge of Wichita Falls, two amounts of \$250 and either \$150 or \$250 from Tom Hunter of Wichita Falls, \$500 from George Beggs of Fort Worth, \$150 from Reece Allen of Wichita Falls.

Mr. Hunter admitted soliciting funds at the offices of the Southern Pacific

Lines in Texas. One B. F. Bonner gave a check of about \$150. He visited the Gulf Refining Company at Houston but did not state the amount of money received. He said he knew D. E. Lyday at Austin, one of Mayfield's managers.

The inquiry turned into an examination to ascertain what activities Mr. Hunter had engaged in to help elect Mr. Mayfield. He produced a copy of a circular printed by A. J. Baldwin & Sons and told of other advertising material.

Mr. Hunter could not say how many circulars were distributed through the mails, but said there were half a million Mexican circulars and half a million others on the record of Governor Ferguson, candidate for the Senate. The total cost of the printing and of envelopes, the witness said, amounted to about \$2,000, which he paid.

In addition advertisements were printed in several Texas newspapers. Among these were Home and State and a railroad paper the witness could not remember.

Negroes Protest Against Watson.

Request for Senator Watson's resignation from the Senate committee investigating expenditures in the election of Mayfield, the Ku Klux Klan's candidate for the United States Senate from Texas, in view of Senator Watson's Klan affiliations, was telegraphed to the Senate Committee on Privileges

and Elections yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, through its Secretary, James Weldon Johnson.

KLAN ISSUE RISES AND IS BOTHERING BOTH BIG PARTIES

Underwood Manager Tells Or-
der's Plots for New York Con-
vention and Declares War.

INDIANA FIGHT TO THE FORE

Candidate for Governor Is Em-
barrassing National Re-
publicans.

KLAN CRUELTY DESCRIBED

E. J. Clark Tells the Mayfield Com-
mittee of Klokian Torture and of
Espionage Among Neighbors.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Evidence accumulated today that the Ku Klux Klan issue would have a part in the national leading political campaign in spite of the efforts of leading spirits in both parties to minimize its importance. Senator Underwood had indicated that he intends to bring the Klan's activities in politics to the attention of the Democratic National Convention next month, and there are signs that a friendly relationship that seems to have been established between the Klan and Senator Watson since the recent Klan victory in the Republican primaries in this State may inject the issue of the secret order into the Republican national politics.

The practices of the Klan as revealed before the Senate Committee, investigating the election of Senator Mayfield, Democrat, of Texas, who is charged with being a former Klansman and still affiliated with the Klan politically, is further accentuating the issue.

In today's testimony before that committee, E. J. Clarke, a former grand tit of the masked order, gave details of the wholesale system of espionage maintained by the Klan, and declared that high officials of the Klan were entirely cognizant of the violence and

cruelties carried out by members of the order.

Mr. Clark declared that under H. W. Evans, the present imperial wizard of the order, military rules prevailed and that Klansmen had been instructed by Evans to obey the commands of their superiors as "soldiers," adding that without such discipline the Klan "could never get in politics."

Luther B. Nickels of Dallas, a law partner of ex-Senator Bailey, who is chief counsel for Mr. Peddy, told the committee that the Klan was an organization, the nature of which is "criminal." He said that in his opinion the question of whether or not the Klan oath is "treasonable" should be inquired into before the hearings ended.

The Mayfield case may bring the Klan's political activities into the Senate when the matter comes up for final action. This is an outcome that many Senators will wish to avoid, but Mayfield's opponents are stressing the Klan phase of his victory in such a way that it may be difficult to avoid a decision involving the order.

Former Representative Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia, who hears the organization here which is furthering the interests of Senator Underwood for the Democratic nomination, amplified today the intimation from headquarters yesterday that an effort would be made by the Underwood forces at the national convention to obtain the adoption of an anti-Klan plank as part of the party's platform.

"Whether or not it should be, the Klan is an issue," said a statement from Mr. Carlin. "It has made itself one of its own volition." The statement presents evidence to show that the Klan organization in Georgia has already taken steps to influence the Democratic convention in favor of Klan candidates. This is in the form of an alleged order to Klan members of the Georgia State convention "controlled by the Klan," according to the statement. The statement says that this order is "evidence that the voice of the Klan will be heard in the New York convention" and that "wherever possible the Klan is 'packing' delegations to protect its interests" in New York. The Georgia delegation to the New York convention, it is asserted, "will be a militant Klan organization."

Following is the order which, according to Underwood headquarters, has been issued to Georgia Klansmen:

You are hereby instructed to scan the list of delegates named to the State Democratic Convention for your county and ascertain the names of Klansmen appearing thereon and issue to them the following instructions:

No district caucus will be held prior to the convention. Such caucus will take place at the convention as provided in the program.

It is the earnest desire of Mr. McAdoo that his friends elect Major John S. Cohen as National Committeeman. Major Cohen is a high-class Christian gentleman, a member of the North Avenue Presbyterian Church of Atlanta and in every sense is acceptable to us, and we are assured that if he

goes to New York the Klan's interest will be ably protected.

Therefore, before electing a man for district delegate the Klansman voting should assure himself as to the stand such delegate will take with reference to Major Cohen and consequently the interest of the Klan.

Those who for financial reasons would be unable to attend should have their expenses paid by the local Klan. This is a time when every one must do his bit, and the Klan expects that every man will do his duty.

NATHAN BEDFORD E. FORREST,
Grand Dragon, Realm of Georgia.

The statement from Underwood headquarters adds:

"There is a disposition among the press in certain sections to minimize would be Mr. Collins's attitude and action respecting shipments by truck of liquor to be lawfully withdrawn. After Mr. Collins made his position clear Mr. Langley declared, he dismissed the matter from his mind and thereafter had no relation of any kind with the matter. He said he never heard of Mortimer's attempt to bribe Mr. Collins, and he did not understand why the latter did not at once present the matter to the proper authorities.

In reply to Mr. Langley's statement Judge Cochran declared he believed him to be guilty, and "the thing that hurt most" was his "attempt to corrupt Collins." He praised the latter, saying he not only was efficient but was honest.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—House leaders were undetermined today what course to pursue with regard to Representative Langley, convicted of violating the prohibition laws.

The committee authorized to investigate the charges against Mr. Langley, as well as those against Representative Zihlman of Maryland, discussed the Langley conviction but reached no decision as to procedure. Thus far the committee has devoted itself entirely to the Zihlman phase of the inquiry and expects to make public its findings in this respect in a day or so.

Leaders, generally, agreed that it would be best to await a committee recommendation before making any move in regard to Langley.

PROBE OF KLAN BY LITTLEJOHN

Pacolet Man Has Investiga-
tion Under Way.

TELLS OF EFFORTS

Appears as Witness Before Senate
Committee Investigating
Election of Mayfield.

Washington, May 29.—Ku Klux Klan affairs were aired today before the senate committee investigating the election of Senator Mayfield (Democrat) of Texas.

F. N. Littlejohn of Pacolet, S. C., in business at Charlotte, N. C., a life member of the Klan, told the committee he was engaged at his own expense in an investigation of the organization for the purpose of proving by a dis-

closure of irregularities within it and that he was working to force Imperial Wizard H. W. Evans out of the klan.

He had entered into a contract, he testified, with Edgar I. Fuller and E. Y. Clarke, former klan officials, who he said had also gathered considerable data and information concerning klan irregularities, under which they were to syndicate their disclosures and divide among themselves what they received through newspapers and other publication of the material.

H. M. Keeling of Dallas, Texas, described activities of the klan in the 1922 convention in Dallas county, picturing a campaign organization within the klan that would compare with any set up by a political party. Utilizing a separate campaign fund, which it created by an assessment of \$1 upon each of its members in Dallas county the klan, according to Keeling, instructed its members in most of the precincts how they should vote.

Most of the efforts of the Dallas klan, the witness said, was directed toward "putting over" the logical ticket. Although specially engaged for publicity work, he had done nothing to advance the cause of Senator Mayfield, Keeling declared. For a long time the Dallas klan, he said, was undecided whether it would support Senator Mayfield, adding that its principal interest was in the success of its local ticket.

Dissatisfied with the way affairs are at present proceeding within the klan, Littlejohn at an expenditure out of his own pocket of about \$2,000 has been visiting various parts of the country, according to the statement he made to the committee, collecting data and evidence. He intended to use this, he at first told the committee, to purge the klan of those who were "destroying it." Later he admitted, under pressure from committee members, that he hoped to reimburse himself for expenditures he had made, out of the "sale" of the material he had collected "showing irregularities" within the organization.

Committee members evidenced special interest, because of its bearing upon the present investigation, in testimony by Littlejohn that Imperial Wizard Evans had stated in his presence while discussing expenditures of the klan that the organization had put from \$80,000 to \$100,000 into the Mayfield campaign.

Practically every member of the committee participated in a grueling cross-examination of Littlejohn, during which he admitted he was working to force out the present officers of the klan, particularly Imperial Wizard Evans, and that he had come to Washington voluntarily, without being summoned, to testify to the conversation with Dr. Evans concerning klan expenditures in the Mayfield campaign.

Majors, commanding captains and captains directing companies of pri-vates, was the organization perfected by the klan in its Dallas campaign, according to Keeling. This organization primarily was for the purpose of raising funds, he said, but incidentally it was instrumental in bringing in members for instruction as to how they should vote and in distributing ballots and literature among klans-men as well as the public generally.

CAL COOLIDGE TELLS KLUXER WHEN TO STOP

Hurls Defi to Meddler on Race Question

"There is especially due to the Colored race a more general recognition of their Constitutional rights. Surely they hold the double title of citizenship, by birth, by conquest, to be relieved from all opposition, to be defended from lynching and to be freely granted equal opportunities."—Calvin Coolidge.

Washington, Aug. 15.—In a letter to Charles R. Gardner, Fort Hamilton, N. Y., who had written him protesting that a man of our Race had been named as a Republican candidate for Congress in New York, President Coolidge issued what has been termed the most pertinent statement on the race situation that has come from a public official within the last 12 years.

Gardner called upon the president to use his influence to stop the New York Republicans from using their discretion in selecting their candidates. His letter, teeming with clannish bigotry, declared to the president that "repeated ignoring of the race problem does not excuse us for allowing encroachments."

Coolidge's answer, crisp, vigorous and to the point, follows in part:

"Leaving out of consideration the manifest impropriety of the president intruding himself in a local contest for nomination, I am amazed to receive such a letter.

"During the war 500,000 Colored men and boys were called up under the draft, not one of whom sought to evade it. They took their places wherever assigned in defense of the nation of which they are just as truly citizens as are any others. The suggestion of denying any measure of their full political rights to such a great group of our population as the Colored people is one which, however it may be received in some other quarters, could not possibly be permitted.

"Our Constitution guarantees equal rights to all our citizens, without discrimination on account of race or color. I have taken my oath to support that Constitution. It is the source of your rights and my rights. I propose to regard it and administer it, as the source of the rights of all the people, whatever their belief or race.

"A Colored man is precisely as much entitled to submit his candidacy in a party primary as is any

other citizen. The decision must be made by the constituents to whom he offers himself and by nobody else.

"You have suggested that in some fashion I should bring influence to bear to prevent the possibility of a Colored man being nominated for Congress. In reply I quote my great predecessor, Theodore Roosevelt:

"* * * I cannot consent to take the position that the door of hope—the door of opportunity—is to be shut upon any man, no matter how worthy, purely upon the grounds of race or color."

The action of the president in stating his position in no uncertain terms, in spite of the fact that he knew that he was bound to arouse the ire of a certain class of American 100 per centers, proves clearly that he is swayed only by his convictions and can be depended upon to do the right thing when he is convinced as to what it is. Those of our Race in this city who have been hit by the government in removing a large number of workers from different departments of the service may well take hope and be convinced that with such a leader at the helm of the nation our Race has a champion who will not tolerate injustices that he can remedy.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

Europe.

HUNGARY SHOWS KU KLUX KLAN IN WAR ON THE JEWS

[Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.]

BUDAPEST, Feb. 9. — [Tribune Radio.]—A police investigation of several bomb outrages in Budapest, including the destruction of a political club, St. Elionbeth, and an attempt to blow up the French legation, resulted today in revealing the existence of a Hungarian Ku Klux Klan.

As outlined in the report, the Magyar klan varies from the American variety chiefly in being an exclusively anti-Semitic association, which was called nationalist anti-Semites, established by a high secret tribunal called Wehmericht—from the old German and Austrian star chamber.

The rules provide that the Wehmericht may judge only members of the organization. Members are masked, like klansmen, and hold their trials in a dark room decorated with death emblems. Fellow members accused of disobedience and brought in are not recognized by the judges. One member last week was found dead in his father's tomb. Another was secretly sentenced to death and afterwards was thrown up by the Danube river. Still another escaped drowning by swimming across to Austria.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924

MEN MURDERED IN FLORIDA

ARE SAID TO TOTAL FIFTEEN

Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 4.—The lynching record of Florida has begun to take on its proper form. The finding of five dead bodies in the wooded section of Dinsmore and McGirt's creek only served as a warning that there are at least 10 more persons who met death in this swampy region.

For the last few months men have mysteriously disappeared and relatives have made a nation-wide search to no avail. The headless body of a man, believed to be a Jacksonville resident who has been missing for three months, was found 12 miles from this city. The body was weighted down with two pieces of railroad iron and apparently had been in McGirt's creek for a considerable time. Four white men, said to have been masked with Ku Klux robes, had been seen in the vicinity on several occasions. Upon their departure an investigation was made and a large bloody sack was found. Police were said to have been notified, but no investigation was made.

The latest murder to come to light is that of Gene Burnam, a young lad whose body was found in the Dinsmore section. He had been riddled with bullets and his head was crushed with an ax. A note found on his body read as follows: "When this nigger is found parade him through town and show other niggers what awaits them when they brag about the North."

A flood of threatening letters is in circulation warning respectable residents of Florida that they must stop riding in automobiles and sitting on front porches decently attired where white people have to pass.

The state of Florida is honey-combed with Klansmen and every attempt on the part of our people to get proper redress has met failure.

Masked and Armed Montgomery Band Burns House and Whips Owner

TAMPA, FLA., Jan. 7.—Rewards totalling \$2,500 were offered today for the arrest and conviction of members of an armed, masked gang of about 50 persons who Friday night burned an alleged road house near here and flogged its owner and steward, according to Sheriff W. C. Spencer.

The sheriff said he had offered \$1,500, a local newspaper \$1,000 and that additional offers were expected from other sources. He added that he expected to make two or more arrests within the next 24 hours.

Indications that members of the mob were becoming uneasy, were seen in the fact that threats were made over the telephone yesterday that the plant of the newspaper offering the reward would be bombed. The telephone call came from a public station but the

caller's description was secured and his arrest is expected.

The alleged resort was burned to the ground with a loss of about \$35,000 by the mob after Bert Banker, owner and Emil Oelison, steward, had been taken prisoner, and part of the crowd had demolished furnishings with axes. Banker's wife, also in the house, was not injured. The two men were taken to the woods, severely flogged, and left to make their way back to town while members of the party made off in different directions.

Conductor Is Dismissed By E. Coast R.R.

Miami, Fla., Sept. 22.—Word has been received, after careful inquiry, that Conductor Milton, who wire ahead for the Ku Klux Klan to meet J. Finley Wilson and his bride at Fort Pierce, Georgia, has been discharged from the service.

It is said that charges against Milton were preferred by the railroad company, and he was found guilty of incitement to riot, and peremptorily dismissed.

Pullman Conductor Sowers, who came to the aid of the Wilson party, and who restrained the Ku Klux and with the aid of Wilson's automatic, got his car out of Fort Pierce, has been transferred to a western run. He has been given a better position. It was thought best to transfer him lest he be molested by the Ku Klux of this section.

Curfew Is Started In Jacksonville

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 25.—Four men were attacked by alleged Ku Klux Klansmen in various parts of the city last week. The attacks are said to be a part of the Klan's effort to enforce a curfew law requiring all colored people to stay off the streets at night. The men beaten were John Ward, Clennon Cartwright, John Foster and Johnny Smith.

Florida.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

Mussolini and the Klan

AFTER a long career of crime and obscenity, in the course of which they introduced the world to the pleasant custom of enforced doses of castor oil, wholesale, the Fascisti have been caught red-handed in a major murder which seems to have threatened the entire Mussolini regime. It is a little difficult to understand just why the disappearance of Deputy Matteotti should so shake all Italy; surely murder is no new trick for the black-shirted heroes. They have boasted of the radicals whom they have beaten up, of the workmen's halls which they have burned, of the dictatorship which they have established, in the words of their own chief, upon "the rotten corpse of Liberty." It is difficult to understand why one murder more or less should so depress the American priests of Fascism; surely they have been under no illusions as to what Mussolini meant by "law and order." Yet there is hesitation on the part of such admirers of Fascist dictatorship as the editor of the New York *Herald-Tribune*.

Signor Mussolini [he writes] appears to be involved in one of the inescapable penalties of the Napoleonic method. . . . The post-war period left the world in a difficult quandary as to the value of the representative system, and when Mussolini rescued Italy from anarchy by rescuing her from her parliamentary politicians the brilliance of his success obscured the dangers in the method. Since then the parliaments have lost rather than gained in dignity, and our own legislators have left some people asking whether a Mussolini would not be a valuable addition to Capitol Hill. . . . Efficiency has its drawbacks as well as democracy, and it is necessary to strike the working balance.

Such talk as this is vastly more significant and sinister than appears on the surface. Italian Fascism is a defiance of the routine forms of law and order in the effort to obtain the kind of "law" and the kind of "order" which its proponents desire. Instead of working through constitutional methods and attempting to improve them, it glorified direct action and defied the "outworn" principles of civil liberties. The end justified any means, and Mussolini and his friends were alone judges of the end. With its symbols recalling the stern days of the Roman Republic, it appealed to many Americans who were revolted by the modern mummery of the Ku Klux Klan. Yet Fascism and the Klan were one at heart. The Klan also preaches patriotism; it waves the flag; it commits its worst crimes in the name of law and order. It is, in its expressions, as 100 per cent American as Mussolini's cohorts were 100 per cent Italian. Palmer as Attorney General, ignoring the law and the Constitution while persecuting the Reds; Hitler and Ludendorff plotting their own brand of monarchy in Germany; Horthy conducting a white terror in Hungary; Mussolini in Italy; the Klan in Herrin, Illinois; the *Herald-Tribune* talking about a "working balance" between efficiency and democracy—all represent the same impatient attempt to curtail a contempt

General.

for the slow processes of democratic government with fine words and patriotic phrases.

For a time these pseudo-patriots pass muster, but in the long run they fall. Mussolini may weather the present crisis, although it has revealed corruption as well as murder on the part of several of his subordinates; but in the end his despotism will meet the fate of all despotisms. The Klan is still with us, but in the South, where it began its career of money-making and of violence, it is already losing ground. The records of its membership, recently revealed through the energy of the New York *World*, show that it depends upon new members for two-thirds of its strength. At present Ohio and Indiana are its best recruiting-ground, but its members do not stick. One year is enough. Sooner or later the essential futility of an attempt to remedy the evils of our national life by secret mummery and extra-legal flummery becomes plain. People tire of dramatic shows, whether the actors wear black shirts or shroud themselves in sheets, and any secret organization tends to become a gathering-point for all sorts of ruffians and hangers-on who finally discredit the entire group.

There are, as the *Herald-Tribune* suggests, people in America who are so disgusted with our legislators—particularly when they uncover corruption—that they long for a Mussolini on Capitol Hill. Business, still in the middle ages of autocracy, always has a hankering for the despot in politics. It clings to the strong-man theory of government. Those who have been successful in making money have a tendency to believe that their success proves that they know more than other people about the proper policies for a nation. Judge Gary and other leaders of big business visited Italy and came home enamored of Mussolini's methods; they were blind to his excesses and failed to foresee his present difficulties. They could not learn the ancient lesson which mankind has slowly been absorbing through the centuries. A skilful despot may give an outward appearance of efficiency for a time, but in the end he leaves worse ruin behind him. The broader the base of government, the surer its results. Democracy works poorly enough, but there is no substitute for it.

MENACE OF KU KLUX WORRIES THE SOUTH

Leaders Fear Repudiation of Order Might Cost Them Georgia, Texas and Oklahoma.

IT HAS STRENGTH IN WEST

Ohio, Indiana and Missouri Results May Hinge on Convention's Action.

Apparently, the Southern democracy is facing one of its greatest tests in the issue of the Ku Klux Klan. It is only necessary to talk with a Southern delegate, one who is not a member of the Klan, to realize just how serious this menace of the hooded knights has grown to be. The situation is just as serious in Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and other Western States where the Klan has made great progress and where it is admitted to wield great influence if not almost actual political control.

Some of the most influential of the Southerners are "up in the air" as to the course the party should take. There are three divisions in the Southern ranks, first those of the Underwood school who are urging an open denunciation of the Klan and everything the Klan stands for, secondly those of the Klan or in sympathy with it who are fighting to defeat any resolution which mentions the Klan by name, and thirdly those who are not members of the order and who favor a middle of the road policy such as was adopted at Cleveland by the Republicans.

Strange as it may seem there are in this convention Southerners who go so far as to express doubt as to whether the Democrats can carry Texas, Oklahoma and Georgia—three of the star States of Klandom—in the event the Democratic platform arraigns the Klan by name and in the vigorous language urged by Senator Underwood and other outstanding leaders of the anti-Klan forces. They hope that even with this handicap those States would stay in line, but as a Texan, who is not a member of the Klan and who repudiates everything the Klan stands for, put it, "the Republicans would at least poll the biggest vote in history in the Klan-ridden Southern States."

Klan Predicts Victory in Texas.

It is admitted by the leaders of both sides that at this moment the situation in Texas, due to the strength of the Klan, is the most serious in the political history of that State. The Texas delegation is said to be 85 per cent Klan, and the Texas knights are boasting that they are going to carry Texas this year by just as impressive a majority as they did in 1922, when they elected Earle B. Mayfield to the United States Senate and gained control of both houses of the Legislature.

A Southern Senator, a member of the Platform Committee, said last night that in his opinion the Democrats were playing with fire in forcing the Ku Klux question as one of the big issues of the 1924 campaign. He favors ignoring the whole business, but he admitted that as things were going the convention would probably adopt the strongest kind of an anti-Klan plank.

The men who are urging the Democrats to avoid open repudiation of the Klan by name argue that the injection of the Klan issue will make Ohio and Indiana, two of the Klan's strong States, almost certain Republican, and the same is true, they argue, so far as Kansas and Missouri are concerned.

These men point out that the Republican platform does not mention the Klan and, furthermore, they cite the fact that so far as the records show President Coolidge has never mentioned the organization in any of his public addresses or writings.

"Coolidge is lying low," said a frightened Southerner and Klansman, "and

saying nothing about this Klan business, and if the Democrats don't look out he will get the Klan votes in November, and that will mean the election."

Underwood Acts to "Save Party."

But in direct contrast to this position is that of Senator Underwood, than whom few are as well informed on conditions in the South. He insists that a straight-out anti-Klan declaration will save the party and spell victory in November.

"It is just a question of being brave and facing the issue squarely," said Senator Underwood, "and if we do that the Democrats will do as they did in 1856, when a similar situation developed—carry the country."

A striking illustration of the bitterness existing between the Klan and anti-Klan forces in Texas is indicated by a batch of telegrams received yesterday by Ewing Thomason of El Paso, a former speaker of the Texas House of Representatives. Mr. Thomason joined in the anti-Klan demonstration on Wednesday and that fact was published in yesterday morning's Texas papers. Telegrams poured in on Mr. Thomason all day long, some of them commending and others denouncing him for his action in expressing his disapproval of his hooded colleagues in the Texas delegation.

Klan leaders were making a final effort yesterday to defeat any resolution that mentioned the name of the Klan. If they can do that they will claim a victory. They admit that if the platform names them they will concede defeat. The slogan now is, "Draw our picture if you must, but don't mention our name."

Hiram Evans, the Imperial Wizard, was said yesterday to be in New York. He was incognito, it was said, and staying at a small hotel in the upper part of the city.

Walter Bossert, the Indiana Klan "boss," is also said to be here and he is understood to be in daily conference with the Wizard.

POSTMASTERS GET AIR MAIL SCHEDULE

Time of Arrivals and Departures
Between New York and
Pacific Shown.

RATE 8 CENTS AN OUNCE

Tables Show Postage Charges Be-
tween Points in Three Zones
Dividing the Route.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Detailed instructions for the new transcontinental air mail schedule, which goes into effect July 1, have just been sent by Colonel Paul Henderson, Second Assistant Postmaster General, to all Postmasters throughout the country. The instructions state that any mailable matter will be carried by airplane, including sealed parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and not exceeding eighty-four inches in length and girth combined, with postage at the rate of 8 cents an ounce, or fraction thereof

for each zone or part of zone in which mail is carried by plane. The postage includes transportation to or from the air mail route.

While special airplane stamps are to be issued, any stamps good for postage may be used, provided the envelope is plainly marked "via air mail."

The New York-San Francisco route will be the only one operated by the Post Office Department and this, for rating of postage, is divided into three zones. They are: First, New York to Chicago; second, Chicago to Cheyenne, and third, Cheyenne to San Francisco.

A rate of 8 cents will be charged for each zone or part of a zone. Thus from New York to Chicago the rate will be 8 cents; New York to Cheyenne, 16 cents, and New York to San Francisco, 24 cents.

The postage to be charged between the principal cities and other points will be:

	Salt Lake City			
	N. Y.	Clev.	Chi.	Oma.
New York.....	8	8	16	24
Cleveland.....	8	0	8	16
Chicago.....	8	8	0	8
Omaha.....	16	16	8	0
Salt Lake City.....	24	24	16	16
Reno.....	24	24	16	16
San Francisco.....	24	24	16	16

Going west from New York to Sar

Receiving His Orders



Chicago Defender
7-5-24
Chicago, Ill.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

China.

KLAN LOSES IN CHINA.

Ching and Tung Arrested With Paraphernalia of Ku Klux Klan.

(Copyright Cable to The Chicago Tribune and The Commercial Appeal).

SHANGHAI, June 26.—The first attempt to organize a branch of the Ku Klux Klan came to grief last night when the Shanghai municipal authorities arrested two Chinese by the name of Ching and Tung, who were charged with being the ring-leader.

Ching and Tung, who claim American citizenship through their birth in America, came here some time ago and distributed literature, and it is believed attracted a considerable following. The accused were arrested in a lonely house at the outskirts of a settlement here, containing paraphernalia with the Ku Klux Klan charter and draped Chinese and American flags. The Chinese government is considerably concerned in the matter and is assisting the foreign authorities in stopping the movement. Ching and Tung will appeal to the American consul for help, due to their citizenship claim.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

Canada.

FORD TAKES ROLE AS KLAN DEFENDER

Atlantic City
MONTREAL, Aug. 26.—"If the truth were known about the Ku Klux Klan, it would be looked upon as a body of patriots," Henry Ford is quoted as asserting in an article printed in the Montreal Star today.

"It (the klan) is the victim of a mass of lying propaganda," he is reported to have said, "and is therefore looked upon with disfavor in many quarters. But if the truth were known about it, it would be looked up to as a body of patriots concerned with nothing but the future of the country in which it was born and preservation of the supremacy of the true American in his own land." *8-27-24*

The interview was a long-range affair, the Star says, with the automobile manufacturer standing on the deck of his yacht, held up on its progress to Dearborn while a lock of the Lachine canal was being filled. The manufacturer shouted and gestured his answers to the newspapermen's questions thundered from the dock ten feet below him.

Ford Pictures the Klan As a 'Body of Patriots'

New York Times
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Ku Klux Klan-1924.

General.

NEWSPAPER NEWS

OCTOBER 3, 1924

Klan's Agitation Against Negroes Called Needless and Un-American

To the Editor of the NEWS:

Sir—On the editorial page September 29 was a letter captioned: "Defends Hooded Order as Agency for Protection of American Ideals." The communication is signed: "One Who Believes in the Klan. Kearny." This letter is at once striking and interesting as an argument. But there is neither word, thought, fact nor process of logic in it to justify the K. K. K. in its adverse attitude toward the American negro.

The American negro is clearly not guilty of any of the political malpractice and calamitous un-Americanism as outlined in the letter. And so the Klan, therefore, seems to take unto itself an untenable position on the negro as an entity in American life, in assessing its action of including the negro in its program as an object of attack.

In his letter in the News of September 12 G. B. Winslow of Red Bank says: "While the Klan does not foolishly blame an individual for his color, yet it stands for white supremacy." This clause in itself is a diaphanous manifestation of fear and uneasiness and would seem to imply that the nation is not safe for white supremacy, hence the innocent, plain minded, loyal and sacrificing American negro must be held in check.

But there is no ground for such fear, therefore, that white supremacy vessel of Klan anti-negro argument does not hold water.

Dr. H. W. Evans, imperial wizard of the K. K. K., in an interview by Edward Price Bell of the Chicago Daily News, stated the Klan's stand on the negro thus: "He can not attain the Anglo-Saxon level. Rushing into the cities, he is retrograding rather than advancing, and his rate of mortality is shockingly high. It is not in his interests any more than in the interests of our white population that he should seek to assume the burdens of modern government."

This would tend to prove that real Americanism is too heavy for the Klan and rather than help with the load upward it were better to throw off some of it. But allow the eminent Jewish author, Israel Zangwill, to answer the imperial wizard: "Negroes, in Dr. Evans's ipse dixit, can not attain the Anglo-Saxon level—can not rise. In his view that the negro can not rise he is at odds with anthropological science. At the Congress of Races in London just before the war it was urged by an eminent anthropologist and unanimously accepted that all races contain the raw material of development—in other words, can rise. If this is so, the negro can rise, and if he can rise he ultimately can attain the Anglo-Saxon level. It is only a question of opportunity and time."

Facts may easily be brought to bear to show that the Klan's structure as far as the negro is concerned is a house of cards, and

any good old honest-to-goodness American breeze may blow it to the four winds.

Aside from the American Indian the American negro is the greatest American of them all. And any organization that attempts to crush the spirit of the negro virtually slams the door in the face of the Declaration of Independence and wipes its feet upon the Constitution of this nation.

WILLIAM MAXWELL.

Will We As Voters Fall For This Line Ut "Bunk"



KLAN VICTORIES AND DEFEATS

FOR THE FIRST TIME in the country's history, observes the Democratic Louisville *Courier-Journal*, the Ku Klux Klan, "a secret organization known to be alien to the American spirit and hostile to American institutions, emerges from the battle of ballots with its flag of lawlessness advanced." Or, as the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch* remarks in lighter vein, the apparent victory of the hooded organization in several States: "Pillow-slips and night-gowns have been exalted; the sign of the fiery cross is just below the great seal of the United States. All of which is to say that the Klan did itself proud in the recent election." *Literary Digest*.

Of Governors who are said to owe their election to the Klan may be cited three Republican nominees: Ed Jackson of Indiana, Ben S. Paulen of Kansas, and Clarence C. Morley of Colorado. In Colorado, too, we are told, two Republican United States Senators were elected by the votes of Klansmen. One of them, Rice W. Means, is said to be an avowed member of the Klan, and "it would not be surprising," says David Lawrence of the Consolidated Press Association, in a Denver dispatch, "if a controversy should arise as to his fitness to hold office." Senator Stanley, Democrat of Kentucky, is said by the Washington correspondent of the *New York World* to have been beaten by the Anti-Saloon League and the Klan, although other correspondents intimate that a bond issue had something to do with his defeat, and Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, we are assured, "stood a chance to win until the Klan threw its vote against him." W. B. Pine, United States Senator-elect from Oklahoma, is classed by some correspondents as a successful Klan candidate, but representative Democratic and Republican political leaders in Oklahoma deny that his election is a victory for the Ku Klux Klan.

"The Klan itself does not have to boast of the results obtained in the recent election; it's a matter of record," telegraphs a Klan paper, *The Illinois Courier*, of Chicago, in response to a request for Klan comment. And it goes on:

"While the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan as an organization take no part in partizan politics, the tenets of the order are such that it is almost inevitable for its individual members to agree in supporting candidates for public office.

"The Chicago *Daily News*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and other papers in this city and State have criticized the President for declining to denounce the Klan. They have also scolded General Daves for his silence on the Klan question after his early and ill-advised speech in Maine.

"These papers, and other enemies of the Klan, charged that Gov. Len J. Small was favorable to the Klan and had its support. Norman L. Jones, a Democrat, and the political protégé of Boss George E. Brennan, is a Protestant, but upon the advice of Brennan launched a disastrous attack upon the Klan shortly before the election. Needless to say, he was badly beaten by Governor Small.

"The tremendous vote given President Coolidge in Illinois, as against Davis and LaFollette, both of whom fought the Klan, is where, according to the Columbus paper, William Allen White most significant, when it is supported by the victories of State and county candidates, 'whom their opponents sought to injure by charging Klan affiliations.'

Taking the country as a whole, thinks another Klan paper, explain how Kansas "swatted the Klan": *The Oklahoma Fiery Cross*, of Oklahoma City:

"The outcome ought to teach the Democratic party a thing or two. First, since the organization of the Ku Klux Klan it pays a candidate to listen to the English language while he is making

his campaign for votes. Second, so long as Tammany Hall and Brennan and the Irish Catholics of the North and East run the party and put the speeches in the mouths of candidates, that long will the public hold it against the party. Third, the Democratic party must henceforth either be truly progressive and nominate real progressive candidates on a platform which the average voter can easily distinguish from Republican conservatism or go out of business. Democracy can't blow hot and cold. It can't denounce Protestantism and the principles for which Protestantism stands, and at the same time get Protestant votes. So long as the Democratic party tries to carry water on both shoulders, cater to both Catholics and Protestants, attract the common people, and at the same time inspire the confidence of the financial interests, it is always going to play second fiddle to the G. O. P. first violin."

But the matter is not settled so easily. At least, not before some pointed questions from Democratic and other papers are answered. "Did the Klan elect Governors in three States and Senators in two?" asks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), "or did it merely throw its influence on the side of candidates who would have won anyway?"

Of all the candidates in the United States, thinks the Democratic Providence *News*, "the Klan would probably have preferred the defeat of Governor Smith, Democrat, of New York. Yet he won with a large majority." The hooded order also had marked for defeat Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Montana. Yet he won. On the whole, asserts the Democratic *New York World*, a consistent enemy of the order, "the Klan's record is an unimpressive one for an organization which had boasted its political authority." In Indiana, declares the independent Indianapolis *Times*:

"Ed Jackson, Klan candidate for Governor, has been elected. On the face of returns he ran 100,000 or more behind President Coolidge in the State. This can indicate only one thing—that the Klan label was a liability rather than an asset. There is no reason to believe that if Jackson had sought the office without the Klan label attached to him he would have run behind Coolidge."

In Indiana and other States where Klan triumphs occurred, agree the Norfolk paper and the independent Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, Klan candidates "hopped on the band wagon" and "rode in on the tail of the Coolidge landslide." As ex-Governor Henry J. Allen's paper, the *Wichita Beacon* (Ind. Rep.), reminds us:

"It was given out quietly in the last days of the campaign that the Klan had endorsed President Coolidge. This was obviously a band-wagon move, as the leaders knew that Coolidge was sure to be elected anyhow, and they wanted to get some of the glory. "Senator Capper, Republican of Kansas, was endorsed also as a band-wagon proposition, as his opponent was scarcely known. His record for being unbeatable made him the natural heir to the Klan support."

The real test of the Klan, many editors think, came in Kansas, where, according to the Columbus paper, William Allen White "came out third, yet won a moral victory over the Klan by making it ridiculous throughout Kansas and the nation." And Mr. White, in his paper, the Republican *Emporia Gazette*, goes on to

"The candidates running in Kansas with the endorsement of the Ku Klux Klan on the State ticket, excepting Capper, who beat Coolidge, got minority votes. Paulen is a minority Governor. The Klan made a fight on Ryan for Secretary of State, a

Catholic, and Griffith, Attorney-General—two members of the Charter Board that will oust the Klan—and these two men got a majority of the votes cast in the election. The Klan also bitterly opposed Jess Miley, Superintendent of Schools, because he kept a Catholic in his office. He was elected by a majority vote.

The independent Syracuse *Herald*, which informs us that the people of Washington and Michigan defeated "Klan-sponsored proposals to deny parents the right to send their children to parochial schools," is reminded of a modern fable by the recent "victories" of the Klan:

"The fly on the locomotive wheel claimed credit for its revolutions. The Klan's share in Tuesday's cataclysm is suggestive of that modern fable. If it had been a close election, with the same record of supposititious Klan victories, then, indeed, the members of the hooded order might feel a bit 'chesty.' As it was, they had nothing appreciable to do with the flood."

PLANS ORGANIZATION TO COMBAT PREJUDICE

Fort Wayne, Ind., November 15.—

Plans for a national organization of the "Watchmen of the Republic" to promote understanding and regard for the constitution, laws and courts and to eradicate race, class and religious hatred and prejudice, were made known today by John B. Mallory, Fort Wayne lecturer and author of the plan.

Edwin P. Morrow, former governor of Kentucky, was announced as general chairman of the board of directors. The organization, incorporated under the laws of Illinois and having temporary headquarters in Chicago, plans subordinate lodges, called "watch towers," in every city and town in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Ohio before extending nationally.

Chicago, November 15.—Edwin P. Morrow, of the railroad labor board, announced today that the "Watchmen of the Republic" hoped to "remove the group animosities now astir in this country" but was not an anti-klan organization.

"We want to pour oil on the troubled waters," said Mr. Morrow, who is chairman of the board of directors of the Watchmen. "We are in no sense organized to oppose the Ku Klux Klan or any other group, but rather to promote harmony. We will teach the faith of tolerance instead of hatred, friendliness instead of trouble."

"We seek the full application of the constitution in its protection of the rights of every citizen."

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

Klan Has Brought Union to Jews, Leader Declares

The Ku Klux Klan has been responsible more than any other factor for uniting the Jews, Chairman Max Schulman declared yesterday at the annual convention of the Palestine Foundation fund in the Hotel La Salle. Appealing for funds to establish the Jewish homeland in Palestine, he announced Chicago's quota for this year as \$1,500,000. Five hundred Jews stood with bowed heads for five minutes when a resolution paying tribute to Woodrow Wilson was read.

Here Are Two Planks on Klan That Caused Row in Convention

Majority (Bryan) Plank.

The majority plank in the Democratic platform condemning the Ku Klux Klan without naming it, drafted by William Jennings Bryan, reads as follows: "The Democratic party reaffirms its adherence and devotion to those cardinal principles contained in the Constitution and the precepts upon which our government is founded, that Congress shall make no laws respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances, that the church and the state shall be and remain separate, and that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States. These principles we pledge ourselves ever to defend and maintain. We insist at all times upon

Minority Plank.

The substitute plank on the Ku Klux Klan submitted by the minority headed by Mr. Pattangall would add to the language of the Bryan majority plank which does not name the Klan, the following language: "We condemn secret political societies of all kinds, as opposed to the exercise of free government; contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. We pledge the Democratic party to oppose any effort on the part of the Ku Klux Klan or any organization to interfere with the religious liberty or political freedom of any citizens or to limit the civil rights of any citizen or body of citizens because of religion, birthplace or racial origin."

obedience to the orderly processes of the law and deplore and condemn any effort to arouse religious or racial dissension."

KU KLUX KLAN IS CRITICIZED

Speaker At Elks' Flag Day Services Does Not Mince Words.

(Louisville Herald, June 16.)

Jeffersonville, Ind.

Norval K. Harris, Sullivan, Ind., prosecuting attorney of the Sullivan Circuit Court, yesterday afternoon denounced the Ku Klux Klan as an un-American organization at a Flag Day celebration given by the Jeffersonville Lodge of Elks at Warder Park.

He said that history records that Catholics and Jews had a part in the establishment of the American government and that persons of these denominations have never failed in any of their public obligations, either civil or military. He declared that Catholics, Jews, Negroes and

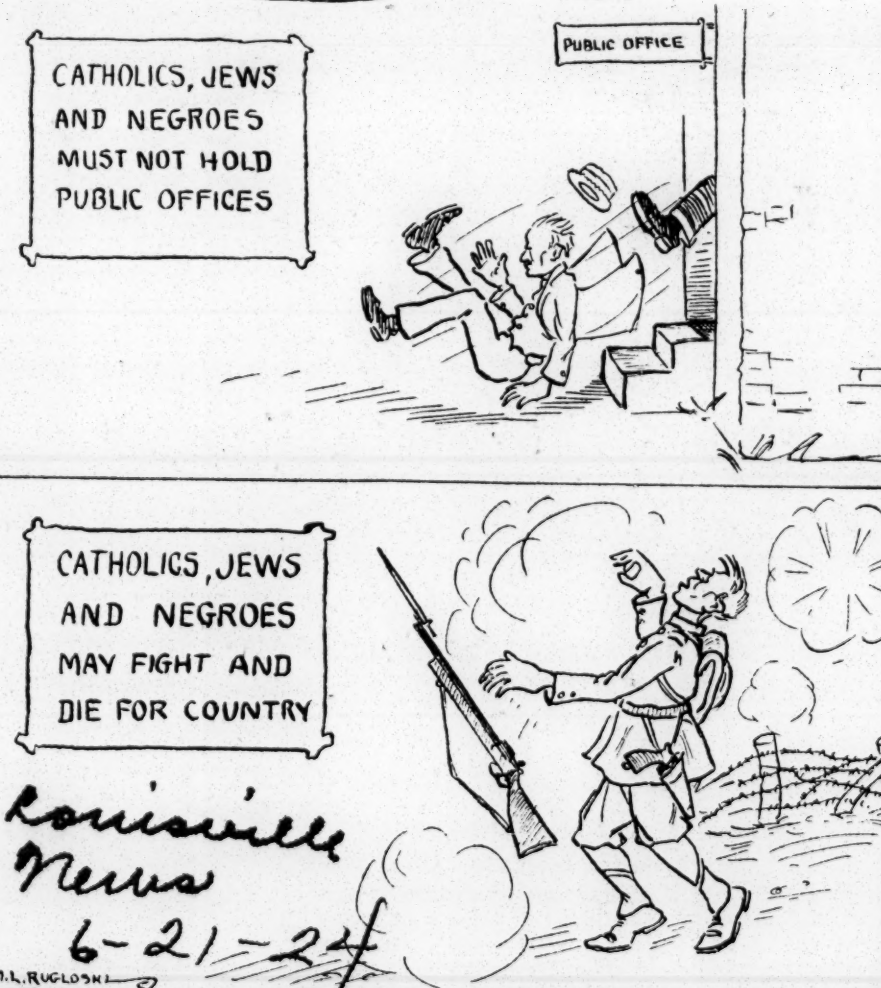
Catholics, Jews, Negroes and persons of foreign birth in war time and then insinuated that they are not good Americans in peace time. "Where were these boasted 100 per cent Americans in the late war?" inquired the speaker. "Did they come forward then as an organization to the support of the government? We know where Woodrow Wilson stood, we know where Theodore Roosevelt stood, we know where the American Catholic, Jews and Negroes stood, but where did these self-styled 100 per cent Americans stand?"

"There are many honest members of the Ku Klux Klan," the speaker continued, "but I will say to them that they are misled. If there are any of the organization leaders here,

General.

persons of foreign birth, who are loyal to the principles of American government and who serve their country faithfully in peace and war are 100 per cent American, and that those who dissent from this view are not.

Mr. Harris said that he could not agree with the spirit that called on



GENERAL Dawes's defense of the Klan, in so far as material for it was drawn from Williamson County, Illinois, marked clearly his sympathy with the lawlessness which masks itself in effusive zeal for law, of which we had examples at Bisbee, Tulsa, and Centralia. He states that a reign of lawlessness existed in Williamson County, marked by the Herrin massacres. This is true and has always been true. Williamson is one of the most American counties in Illinois, settled from the south, and preserving American habits in regard to the settlement of private quarrels. It is in just such a community that the Klan finds its best soil. The Klan in this district is anti-foreign and anti-Catholic. It found an appropriate mark for its aim in the enforcement of the Volstead Act. Representing as General Dawes says "an instinctive groping for leadership in the interest of law enforcement," it found Glenn Young.

THIS gentleman, at first with some sort of commission from the federal authorities, undertook to conduct liquor raids without warrant. In one he killed an Italian workman in his own house, and though he was tried, escaped conviction. A little later with a posse he entered another Italian dwelling where he found parts of a still. The father of the family was away. He arrested and removed the mother. There were children left under the guardianship of a girl of fourteen. Young was charged with assaulting this child, but again escaped conviction. A thousand members of the Klan—Dawes calls them "brave men," because they wore no masks—marched to the sheriff's office in Williamson County and demanded that he turn over the active work of his office to deputies of their choosing. Other county officials were intimidated into resigning. The entire machinery of law enforcement in the county fell in the hands of the Klan. Is the Volstead law enforced? It is not. The bootlegger merely has to open another column in his protection account. This is the sort of law enforcement for which General Dawes stands before the people of the United States—a reign of chicane and violence beneath the cloak of the Constitution.

IS THE REPUBLICAN PARTY TURNING KU KLUX?

IF IT IS WHAT WILL THE NEGRO DO?

The Ku Klux Klan, despite its claim of 100 per cent Americanism, is an un-American, organization, menacing the very pillars and foundation of our government.

The action of branches of the Klan cleaning up vice, bootlegging, etc., in various towns proves the Klan to be itself a breaker of the law.

It sings a song of hate against the Jew, the Catholic and the Negro. In this enlightened day of the twentieth century it is inconceivable that an organization can be built up on such principles—men hating other men, trying to retard and destroy them because of their race, creed or color.

It is inconceivable, but it has been done. The Ku Klux Klan has grown by leaps and bounds—its rank and file made up of small-souled, narrow-minded, ignorant men to whom such things appeal, while its intelligent men use it as an object of graft and as a means to political and business advantage.

That politicians and office seekers are anxious and glad to get the support of the Klan is an unfortunate thing—especially for the three groups avowedly the objects of the hate of that organization.

In Indiana the G. O. P. is synonymous with the K. K. K.. The Republican nominee for Governor has the open support of the Klan. Senator Watson, mentioned for the vice presidency on the Republican ticket, says he is neither pro-Klan nor anti-Klan. A blind man can see through that.

The News gets it on good authority that the leaders of the local Republicans are divided over the question of seeking Klan support. Certain prominent leaders are insisting that to get the support of the Klan means success at the polls in 1925. Others take the contrary view. A sample of this split may be seen in this: Judge Dailey, of the Police Court, has ruled that the selling of the Fiery Cross, Klan paper, on the streets of Louisville is a breach of the peace. Mr. Nat Cureton, City Prosecutor, has declared it is not and has asked for the dismissal of persons arrested for selling the sheet.

Many Republican officials and employees in the City Hall and the Court House are declared to be Klansmen. Republican politicians are circulating among the Negroes telling them "the Klan isn't against the Negro." All of which leads to the belief that the charge the Republican party is turning Ku Klux is true.

What we want to know is: If it is true, what will the Negro voters do?

THE KLAN AND NEGRO DOMINATION

We have very little faith in the story of the Ku Klux Klan that its chief reason for attack upon the Negro is because of fear among its ranks of "Negro domination." Such statements remind us of the story of the lamb and the wolf as related in Aesop's Fables. The wolf, as will be remembered, always found some excuse to slay the lamb. So with the Klansmen, they must find some excuse for their treatment of the Negro, which includes intimidation, flogging, tar and feather, injustice in the Courts, depriving of the ballot, pillaging their homes, attacking colored women, mutilating and outright murder. And in order to justify such diabolical deeds, they have resorted to the flimsy excuse, "fear of Negro domination."

We would like to know what process of reasoning do the Klansmen use in reaching their conclusions. They say that the Negro is "inferior" in one breath, and in the next they say they fear his "domination." Therefore, one can readily see the inconsistency of their argument.

The truth of the matter is, the Klan is a set of mean, narrow, lazy, selfish class of men, who pose as one hundred per cent Americans, arrogating to themselves the exclusive right to vote, hold office, run the government to suit themselves, enforce the laws of the land against everybody but the Klan, whom they say is only amenable to the laws of the Invisible Empire.

With a record such as the Ku Klux Klan has, it is to be expected that not only the Negroes, but all law abiding citizens should fight it. The Klan should not only be classed as our worst enemy, but should be classed as the worst enemy of any orderly form of government.

REPUBLICANS, PROTESTANTS, NEGROES AND THE KLAN.

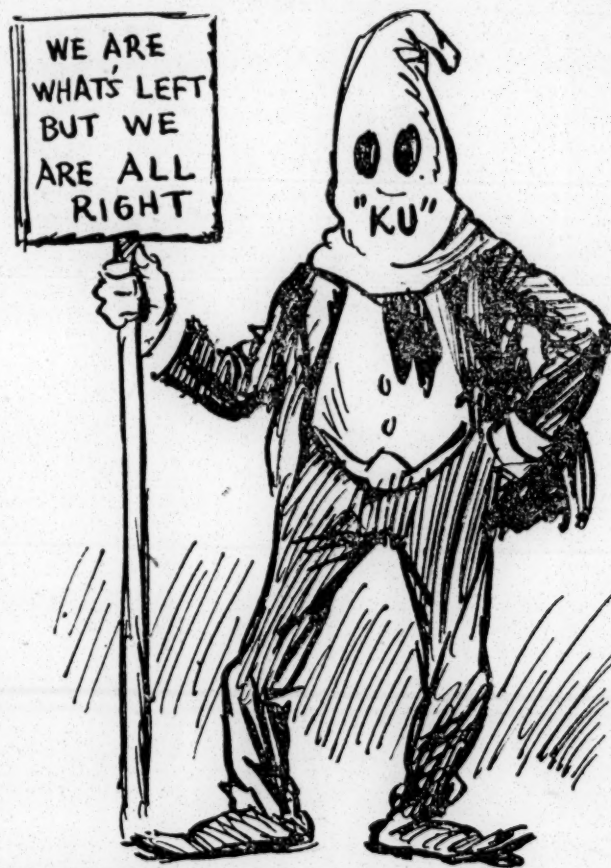
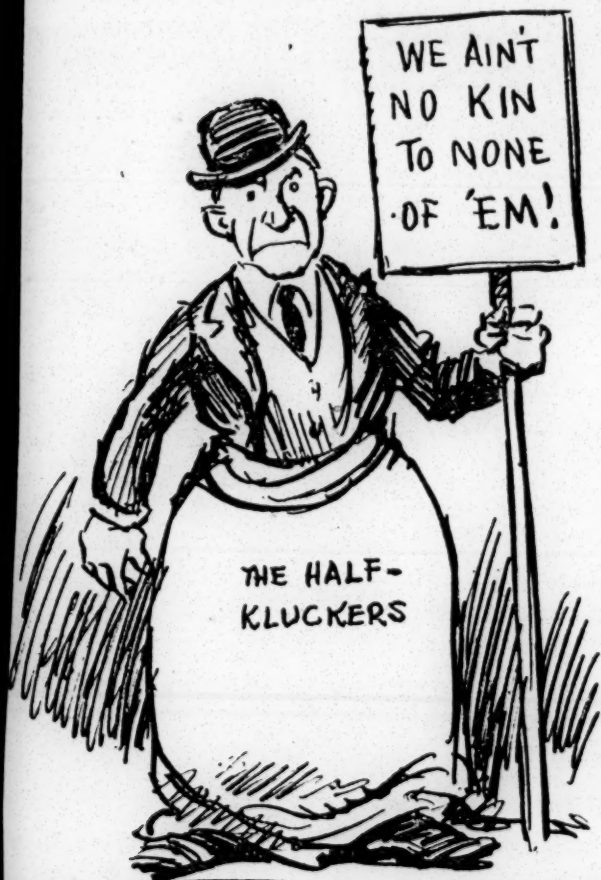
The Ku Klux Klan issue is making it necessary for the Negro to do some real thinking, and may separate him in many cases from some of his erstwhile best friends. The Ku Klux Klan is a religio-political organization which has sworn enmity against all Catholics, Jews and Negroes. It is therefore not believable that any Negroes can support it.

Now the Negroes are chiefly Protestants. There are very few Catholics among us: most of us are Methodists and Baptists. It is with a great deal of regret therefore that we see Protestants actively alligned with the organization against Negroes, who make up a large number of the Protestant membership. At least five million Negroes are Protestants in this country, of whom two million are Methodists. It is with a double regret that we note the activity of so many Methodist preachers in the Ku Klux Klan. Even in some parts of the North the activity of the Protestant ministers and particularly of the Methodist ministers in the Ku Klux Klan is most pronounced. Thus the Negroes find themselves opposed by those who have heretofore been their best friends.

The same is true of the Negro in politics. The Negroes are overwhelmingly Republican, as they are overwhelmingly Protestant. To the Republicans they have shown gratitude because of the emancipation and in many cases the only argument which the Republicans have for their support is that they freed our fathers and grandfathers. We note in some states that the Republican party is the most active advocate of the Ku Klux Klan. In the state of Indiana for instance, the Republicans are strongly in favor of the Klan, while the Democrats are strongly opposed

to the Klan. The same is true in Okla. It is also true in the state of Maine, that the Democratic candidate for governor is against the Klan, while the Republican candidate is in favor of the Ku Klux Klan, which puts the Negro in a position of having to oppose those who have been here-to-fore called his friends.

The activities of the Klan are so pronounced against the Negro that in those states and congressional districts where the Republicans have been so derelict in their duties to the common interests of humanity as to line up with the Ku Klux Klan, the Negroes have no choice except to refrain from voting for the Republican candidate in such local contests. We predict that the Klan issue will do more to break the solidarity of Negro Republicanism as we also fear that the Klan will do more to break up the solidarity of Negro protestantism than anything we have yet known.



KNIGHTS OF THE DOUBLE-CROSSED!

THE INTERNATIONAL INTERPRETER

March 8th

FIGHTING FIRE WITH FIRE

The Ku Klux Klan: A Study of the American Mind, by John Moffatt Mecklin. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. \$1.75.

FAIR as Professor Mecklin sets out to be in this sociological study, nevertheless he is not altogether fair in either his selection or his presentation of his data. No analysis of the Ku Klux Klan could be quite fair without a complementary analysis of the Knights of Columbus, for it was the rise of this latter secret organization which mainly stimulated the revival of the former. In his way, Dr. Mecklin is indeed searching and fearless in his chapter on "The Klan and Anti-Catholicism," but he makes little attempt to discuss the political activities of Roman Catholicism in even those parts of America which, including especially Oregon, Ohio, and Indiana, are, as he points out, most strongly Protestant.

The fact is that any great organization in a democracy sooner or later leans toward political activity, and secrecy develops this leaning. He declares at the start that the investigation of the Klan by the *New York World* "indicates convincingly that it is impossible for any organization claiming to be secret and yet dealing with matters of public import to conceal its inner workings from the public." This, of course, is not altogether true, for the very organization the supposed fire of which the Klan is fighting with fire has pretty effectively concealed its inner workings.

Nevertheless it is true that the investigations of the Klan have served chiefly to advertise the Klan, and to increase the ardor of its members, and that an attack on any other secret organization would probably have like results. "This," Dr. Mecklin says, "suggests that something more is needed than the mere publication of facts. There is necessary, for effective public or critical and impartial weighing of those interpretation of their meaning which w men to arrive at the truth." A better i tion of the human nature involved in th zation of the Klan than either Dr. Mecklin's or that of the *World* can be found in the series of articles published some months ago in the *New York Evening Post*.

After all, the Klan simply indicates that public opinion in America has been aroused from extreme lethargy on the subjects in which the Klan has interested itself to extreme activity in fighting supposed fire with fire intended to be of the same sort. If the Klan were to remove its masks, it might set about to accomplish its objects with an open sincerity; but it might also lose much of its present energy, as Dr. Mecklin points out, because human nature, particularly in the smaller towns and cities, loves mummery.

At any rate, the Klan has been steadily cherishing its political power by maintaining its mysteriousness, and the secret of its growth needs to be studied still more fully before final judgment is passed upon its good and evil elements. Dr. Mecklin has succeeded in giving briefly but his own mental picture, or "stereotype," to use the word which he has borrowed from Walter Lippmann's "Public Opinion," of the Klan. This stereotype, however, should be helpful to the average citizen halting between two opinions, and to the more impartial sociologists who are bound to continue the study of the whole engrossing subject, in order to give the real "interpretation" which will enable men to arrive at the truth."

What Is Wrong with the Klan?

EARL MAYFIELD, Ku Klux Klan candidate for United States Senator from Texas, apparently is to retain his seat in the Senate. Ed Jackson, Ku Klux Klan candidate for the Republican nomination for governor of Indiana, won the primary election in that State, hands down. Klan candidates have won local elections in Ohio, and the New York State delegation to the Republican convention at Cleveland is reported to be opposed to a stringent anti-Klan plank in the Republican platform. Oregon has a Klan governor, and in Georgia and other Southern States the Klan dominates the courts. What is behind this Klan which builds fiery crosses in every State of the Union, which dominates elections, and sways millions?

The New York World, which has been waging a vigorous campaign against the Klan, has conducted an interesting poll of Democrats and Republicans on the question whether the political conventions should go on record against "all groups, open or secret, which attempt to take the law into their own hands;" against prejudice or discrimination on account of race, color, or creed; and, specifically, against the Ku Klux Klan. The answers are various; most of the politicians declare in vague, general terms against race prejudice but prefer to avoid mention of the word "Klan." The most pithy comes from the Republican national committeeman from Oklahoma, Jim A. Harris. "All this hullabaloo about the Klan and the anti-Klan."

says Mr. Harris, "reminds me of a statement once made by Josh Billings: 'Thur hez bin a heep sed consarnin' the wether, but nuthin' hes ever bin dun about it yet.'"

There has been too much said about the Klan, and too little done about Klannishness. The organization is not as important as its spirit. As the Klan has spread through the North and entered politics it has acquired an increasing restraint without changing its inner nature. The atrocities with which the early history of the Klan was punctuated seem to have been declining while the bitter, intolerant spirit of the Klan has been spreading. To kill the organization today would mean little if its spirit persisted.

Klannishness is not confined to the Klan. At Hicksville, Long Island, the Knights of Columbus were in charge this year of the Memorial Day exercises. As it happened, the three sons of Hicksville who had died in the World War were all Catholics. When the paraders reached the monument they found a wreath at its base, marked "K. K. K.," and were unwilling to leave it there. A fist fight followed, in which the wreath was stamped on and destroyed. The incident is trifling, but it marked another triumph for Klannishness. The wreath may have been intended as an insult, but a decent respect for the dead men and for the inclusiveness of their country would have let it lie untouched. There are good men in the Klan, although it can hardly be said that there are tolerant men; but they will never be converted to a decent respect for their fellow-countrymen if these others adopt the Klan's own intolerance.

To assume that all Klansmen are reprobates is to adopt the habit of mind exemplified in the ridiculous campaign posters distributed by the Klan in Indiana, reading:

Every criminal, every gambler, every thug, every libertine, every girl-ruiner, every home-wrecker, every wife-beater, every dope-peddler, every moonshiner, every crooked politician, every pagan Papist priest, every shyster lawyer, every K. of C., every white slaver, every brothel madam, every Rome-controlled newspaper, every black-spider—is fighting the Klan. Think it over. Which side are you on?

Well, we are on the side of those who fight Klannishness, although sometimes the fight against the Klan seems to borrow its evils. We are against those who assume that every Catholic is bad, or that every Klansman is bad; that every Jew is an outcast, or that every Gentile has a right to be called a Christian; that every Jap should be barred from the land or that every American is better than any foreigner. It will certainly help if the Klan is forced into the open—made to unmask, and to act, when it acts, publicly. It might help if it were proved that Mayfield was elected to the Senate by Klan money and that some of the officials who collected the money knew of crimes committed by Klansmen—but the country, which has heard of Mr. Daugherty and knows that the Republican Governor of Indiana has been sent to jail for fraud would not be much impressed. The Klan has invented no new crimes. Anti-Catholic sentiment is an old story in American political life; it had its greatest success in the fifties and was active again in the nineties. The Klan has revived an old intolerance, which will still be an evil when the passions now

stirred by the three K's have been forgotten. The fight against the Klan will make most headway when it abandons personalities and vague principles. The worst sample of Klannishness in recent American history was the immigration law, and with that, as far as we know, the Ku Klux Klan had nothing to do.

THE fight over the Ku Klux Klan was of a far more serious character. To all appearances it presented a real danger of splitting the party; and it may yet have a serious effect on the chance of victory. The resolution which condemned the Klan by name, and was lost by 4.3 votes out of 1,098, actually represented the wishes of a good-sized majority of the delegates. Not only were irregularities claimed in the votes of the Georgia, Philippine and Canal Zone delegations, which were more than sufficient to reverse the result, but in some other delegations a minority wished to vote against the Klan and could not because of the undemocratic and archaic unit rule which forced the whole delegation to vote one way. We wish we could add that all the opponents of the Klan objected to it solely on the ground of its unfairness, its deliberate policy of political and economic discrimination against an individual because of race or religion and irrespective of personal qualifications. Such, however, is not the case. While there were honorable men and women who took this viewpoint, there were obviously many others who saw the matter in no other terms than as a religious war, and lined up on one side or the other according to their own individual faiths.

THE NEW YORK WORLD
JUNE 25, 1924
LINCOLN ON THE K. K. K.

To the Editor of The World:
August 24, 1855, Abraham Lincoln wrote to Joshua F. Speed of Springfield, Ill.: "As a Nation we began by declaring that 'all men are created equal.' We now practically read it 'all men are created equal, except Negroes.' When the Know-Nothings get control it will read 'all men are created equal except Negroes and foreigners and Catholics.' When it comes to this I shall prefer emigrating to some country where they make no pretense of loving liberty—to Russia, for instance, where despotism can be taken pure and without the base alloy of hypocrisy."
With these convictions, could Abraham Lincoln join the Ku Klux Klan? **MADISON CORY.**

DAVIS DENOUNCES
KU KLUX BY NAME
IN SHARP ATTACK

Condemns Organizations
Raising Religious, Ra-
cial Prejudice.

CALLS ON COOLIDGE
TO JOIN IN STAND

Unexpected Blow Follows
Assault on Republican
Party.

Sea Girt, N. J., Aug. 22.—The Ku Klux Klan was denounced by name here today by John W. Davis, the Democratic presidential candidate.

In a fighting address to the Democracy of New Jersey, Mr. Davis condemned that and any other organization raising the standard of racial and religious prejudice. Then he called upon President Coolidge as the standard bearer of the Republican party to join him by "some explicit declaration" in "entirely removing this topic from the field of political debate."

In naming the Klan in this, the second address of his campaign, the Democratic nominee again brought into the open an issue which rent the Democratic national convention that nominated him and led to the memorable Saturday night battle in Madison Square Garden which culminated in a record vote and a majority of four against denunciation of the Klan by name in the party platform.

Having discussed it rather fully in his acceptance address, Mr. Davis apparently did not intend to refer to it again in his address here. He told his audience that since his arrival here from New York last night he had been asked by more than one person as to the views he entertained toward the Klan. Decision to state his position clearly, once and for all, as he put it, is understood to have crystallized at a conference which Mr. Davis had last night with several party leaders at the home of Governor Silzer. Besides the governor, those reported to have participated included Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, Democratic national committeeman from this state; Joseph P. Tumulty, former secretary to President Wilson, and Thomas J.

Spellacy, director of the Eastern headquarters of the national campaign organization.

Mr. Davis voiced his declaration regarding the Klan at the conclusion of a general address in which he vigorously scored the Republican party in regard to the scandals disclosed at Washington and pointed out the chief points on which the two parties differ.

Apparently few in the audience looked for such a declaration. When the nominee, with out-thrust jaw and vigorous gesture, first named the Klan there was a hush. But it was only for an instant. Cheers broke from the thousands gathered on the Camp Silzer parade grounds and hats, handkerchiefs, and pennants were waved enthusiastically.

Interrupted by Cheers.

Again and again he was interrupted by cheering and there were cries of "good boy"; "that's the stuff" from his audience. Mr. Davis said at the outset that the issue was one that had no proper place in this or any other campaign, and that he mentioned it in the hope that he might dispose of it once and for all so far as he was concerned.

Reminding his hearers that in his Clarksburg acceptance address he had affirmed his "personal belief in the great guarantee of religious freedom and religious toleration which have made this country what it is," the nominee declared he had sought to give his views in terms sufficiently broad to include any and all forms of bigotry, prejudice and intolerance.

"On that declaration I stand," he said. "Whenever any organization, no matter what it chooses to be called, whether Ku Klux Klan or otherwise, declares that the only way to secure good government is to hold political parties responsible."

Declaring that the Republicans should not be "pained or surprised" at the Democrats asked them to give an account of what they have done or left undone, Mr. Davis said they must "not blame us if we jog the public memory concerning some things they might otherwise wish to have forgotten."

"I do not say, as a certain gentleman did this week, that we should get down to brass tacks," Mr. Davis said, referring to the acceptance address of Charles G. Dawes, the Republican vice-presidential candidate. "But I mean the same thing when I quote from the scriptures, 'Beware, ye of the leaven of the Pharisees, which is hypocrisy. But there is nothing covered up that shall not be revealed; nothing hid, that shall not be known. Therefore, whatever ye have spoken in darkness shall be heard in the light, and that which ye have spoken in the ear in closets shall be proclaimed upon the housetops.'

"That is the text I have adopted in the guidance of the Democratic party in this campaign."

Speaking here where Woodrow Wilson received the first notification of his selection in 1912 to lead the Democratic party, Mr. Davis paid high tribute to the late president, and declared there was a sharp contrast between the record of his administration and that of the succeeding Republican administration.

Wilson, he said, had proceeded as his first task to scourge from the capital the horde of lobbyists, hangers-on, seekers of privilege and representatives of special interests "who

invested its corridors." immediately the Republicans took over the reins of government, he said, the lobby, "like a flock of unclean birds hastening to the feast, gathered from these four winds and descended upon the capitol."

Before his address on the Camp Silzer parade grounds, Mr. Davis spoke briefly at a luncheon tendered to the Democratic leaders of the state by Governor Silzer. He promised the Democrats of New Jersey to carry on the fight to the last ounce of his strength and reminded them that it would be their part in the campaign to perfect organization and present a solid front.

After his principal addresses, Mr. Davis reviewed the 102nd Cavalry, New Jersey National Guard, and then left early in the evening for his home at Locust Valley. He will remain there until next Monday, when he leaves for Columbus, Ohio, where on Tuesday he will deliver a message to the Democrats of Ohio.

KLAN DESERTERS
JOIN NEW ORDER
OF OLD WIZARD

Four Thousand Swear Allegiance to Knights of Flaming Sword.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Oct. 5.—At a meeting said to have been attended by 4000 klansmen from Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee, near Rossville, Ga., allegiance to the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan was renounced and fealty sworn to the Knights of the Flaming Sword, new order of Colonel Joseph Simmons of Atlanta, former Imperial Wizard of the invisible empire.

The meeting was attended by Dr. Fred B. Johnson of San Antonio, Tex., chief of staff of Colonel Simmons, and Dr. R. E. Davis, former "ambassador at Washington" for the Klan. The meeting yesterday was followed by another last night, when the local klans foreswore allegiance to Former Imperial Wizard Evans and joined the Knights of the Flaming Sword after adopting a resolution declaring no information as to what is being done to replenish the rapidly thinning ranks of the Klan could be obtained from headquarters.

It is reported Colonel Simmons' new order now has a membership of more than 60,000, mostly made up of former klansmen, and that it is rapidly being recruited throughout the Northwest as well as the South.

KLANSMEN PARADE AS DEF.

Madison, Wis., Oct. 5.—A crowd of Ku Klux Klansmen, estimated at between 2000 and 3000, paraded around the Capitol Square here last night as an announced answer to a statement attributed to Governor Blaine, that

"the Klan has not got a foothold in Wisconsin." 10-6-24

It was estimated that 25,000 persons saw the parade, which was orderly. All klansmen wore regalia, but their faces were unmasked at the order of Mayor Kittleson. A force of extra police was put on duty to handle any emergency. Following the parade the klansmen staged an initiation in a park near Madison.

Is the Bar Association K.K.K.?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: The writer of this communication happens to be one of your subscribers who is white, Gentile, and Protestant; who believes the Ku Klux Klan is perhaps the most insidious and dangerous organization today in America, who is convinced that Negroes, Jews, and Catholics are entitled to their political rights under our Constitution equally with our citizens who are not Negroes, Jews, or Catholics. 10-1-24

Now that august society, the American Bar Association, posing as the semi-official national representative of what the Constitution of the United States really means, never inquires of a lawyer applying for membership whether he be Jew or Gentile, whether he be Protestant, Catholic, or agnostic; and this of course is entirely in order and as it should be. But the men in control of the American Bar Association do insist that the applicant state his color; and if he be a decent, honest Negro lawyer (I happen to know quite a number) he is not allowed to join.

Now I ask you in all earnestness if the American Bar Association is not logically 33 1/3 per cent Ku Klux Klan? Or is it a mere social club?

If it be the latter, all right to exclude colored lawyers of course; but let it cease to pose as an oracle of American citizenship. And let it cease to urge closer and more friendly relations with our fellow-nationals in the West Indies and South America. A very large proportion of the learned and honest lawyers in those countries show more or less color.

KLAN DOMINATES
IN INDIANA FIGHT

It Is the Biggest Factor in
Causing Division in Republican Ranks.

THEY ADMIT REAL STRUGGLE

Many Negroes Turn to La Follette or Davis Because of Klan Issue.

Leaders Express Confidence in
Victory for State and
National Tickets.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 15.—Hoosier Republicans are driven almost frantic with the troubles besetting them on all sides as election day is drawing near. Four years ago the Presidential campaign in Indiana was a dress parade for the Republicans. This year they are fighting with their backs to the wall—fighting the Democrats and fighting among themselves.

It is the State ticket that is causing all the trouble, and the Ku Klux Klan is at the bottom of it. The Klan is the dominant issue in the campaign in Indiana, where the hooded brotherhood is beginning to disintegrate to such an extent that its continued existence may depend upon the outcome of the present State election. The Republicans and

Secretary of State Jackson, the Republican candidate for Governor, was the Klan candidate in the primaries. The Klan candidate in the primaries. The Democrats have circulated photographs of Klan records to prove that his name appears on the rosters of the masked fraternity. He is bidding openly for Klan support in the election and the Klan openly is supporting him. In the Republican State platform there is no mention of the Klan, and it is understood that, with the exception of three candidates, all the nominees whose names will appear under the Republican em-

While the Republicans naturally will not admit it, the consensus of opinion of political observers here is that only a miracle can save the Republican State ticket, and they add that the miracle is not likely to occur.

Klan Against Democrats.

In the coming election, as far as the State ticket is concerned, the Klan will be pitted bodily against the forces that oppose that secret organization in Indiana in a supreme test of strength. The Democrats, who have openly taken their stand against the Klan, declare they are

them on the ballot have their names inscribed on the membership roll of the Indiana Klan.

Democrats, on the other hand, took a pronounced stand against the Ku Klux Klan in their State platform. Dr. Carleton B. McCulloch, the gubernatorial nominee, and all the other candidates on the State ticket are openly opposing the Klan and all it stands for.

The result of all this has been to array against the Republican candidates on the State ticket at least 75 per cent. of the negro vote, which is said to be approximately 80,000 in the State—a considerable factor in a total vote which four years ago was 1,263,000 for the Presidential candidates of all parties. In other Presidential years this vote has been cast almost solidly for the Republican candidates, being approximately 15 per cent. of the total vote cast for the Republican ticket.

Negroes Turn From Republicans.

The Republicans are threatened now with the loss of the bulk of this vote, both for the State and national ticket. Of a large proportion of the negro vote in Indiana will be cast for Senator Le Follette, and part of it will go to John W. Davis.

In addition to this there is a Jewish vote of from 50,000 to 60,000, and—the largest group of all those up in arms against the Klan—the Catholic vote, which is estimated at 137,000 in the State and swings several Indiana counties.

A part of the negro vote this year will be cast by recent immigrants from States in the South who have come North in many instances to escape conditions created by the tactics of the Klan in its relation to their race.

Republican to the core under normal conditions, the negroes this year will not listen to Republican campaign appeals this year. The League of Independent Negro Voters, a State-wide organization created to oppose the Klan, is doing missionary work all over Indiana for the Democratic candidates, including those on the national ticket.

A Republican rally was arranged some time ago to be held at the New Bethel Baptist Church in this city, which has a negro congregation. The pastor of the church was "regular." Henry Lincoln Johnson of Atlanta, Republican National Committeeman from Georgia and one of the star negro orators of the party, was to have addressed the meeting. He had been sent North by the Republican Committee to halt the wholesale desertion of the party by negroes in Indiana.

When the time for the meeting came, the deacons of the New Bethel Church, headed by the negro leader of the district, met the prospective audience and speakers on the doorsteps of the building and prevented them from entering. The Republican candidates for local offices in the district and the sheriff were sent for, but to no avail, and Henry Lincoln Johnson was compelled to make his speech from a truck in the street.

Beef in Plenty, but Few to Eat It.
Another incident at Kokomo last Saturday affords similar evidence of the unpopularity of Republican candidates

with the Indiana negroes. The Republican State Treasurer arranged a colored barbecue to be held in the afternoon. There was 900 pounds of good beef at the barbecue but only forty-seven persons to eat it.

Republicans have other troubles besides those growing out of the Klan issue. The scandal that forced out of office Governor Warren T. McCray, who now occupies a cell in the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, the conviction of another appointive State official of misappropriation and the arrest of the Recorder of the Supreme Court on a bootlegging charge, all of these Republicans, are reacting against the party in the uphill fight to elect its State ticket.

The Klan is giving the Democrats a little trouble, too. Out of ninety-two Democratic county leaders, eleven are members of the Klan and in sympathy with "Ed" Jackson, Republican, and Klan candidate for Governor. Walter S. Chambers, Democratic State Chairman, has found it necessary to supercede them in their respective home counties and to create special committees to guard the interests of the Democratic candidates in those localities.

On the whole, however, the Democrats have managed to keep clear of the Klan. Out of 1,293 delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which nominated the Democratic candidates for office this year, an oversupply of candidates for the nomination having rendered it impossible for any set to obtain a majority of the party vote, only 240 were Klansmen. In the Republican State Convention one of the conspicuous figures was D. C. Stevenson, then State leader of the Klan, who had the privileges of the floor, although not a delegate, on a sergeant-at-arms badge.

Republicans Short of Funds.

On top of all this the Republicans are bothered by a scarcity of funds. This is a new complaint, so far as the Republicans of Indiana are concerned. From what one hears in political circles, the Republican State organization has been compelled to run into debt to keep up its fight. As a result many Republicans who have been active in other State and national campaigns are doing nothing this year, although some of the inactivity may be ascribed to opposition within the party to a State ticket made up to suit the Ku Klux Klan.

Clyde Wald, Republican State Chairman, went to Chicago today to tell his troubles to Chairman Butler of the national committee. He feels so strongly the failure of cooperation by certain influential Republicans and all the other handicaps under which he has been trying to conduct a winning fight that before going he made a public statement, in which he said:

"The one regrettable feature up to this time is the fact that certain Republicans who in the past have enjoyed favor at the hands of the party, and who probably will expect to do so again, are not taking an active part in the campaign.

"Some of them are doing nothing for the national or state tickets. Others are strong for Coolidge, but are perfectly quiescent when it comes to the State and local tickets, thinking in some way that their failure to do anything for the candidates on these will help the national ticket. How they reach this conclusion is more than I know."

Indiana Registration Very Large.

The registration in Indiana is big—uncannily so. Everything indicates that the Klan and anti-Klan forces—roughly, the voters this year divide in two groups—will be out to the last man and the last woman to engage in a death struggle at the polls.

The Democrats have a strong and smoothly running State machine. They had a good organization four years ago, when, confronted with heavy odds, they

stood up and fought under the leadership of Burt New, a cousin of the Republican Postmaster General.

The Democrats began to reap their reward for not lying down in 1920 in the municipal elections the following year, and again in 1922. On 1917, when there were municipal elections throughout the State, the Democrats elected only 41 out of 132 Mayors. In 1921 they elected 93, in 1922 they elected Samuel Ralston to the United States Senate and 70 per cent. of all the county offices in the State.



POLITICS AND PILLOW-TICKS.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

WORLD
MAY 19, 1924

NEGRO UPBUILDERS DEMAND COOLIDGE ATTITUDE ON KLAN

Association for Colored People
Warns Fate of President in
Indiana Depends on Answer.

PLANS FIGHT ON WATSON
AS FRIEND OF KU KLUX.

Insists Senator Resign From
the Mayfield Inquiry—Claim
125,000 Votes in the State.

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World
WASHINGTON, May 18.—Presi-
dent Coolidge is to be asked for a
definite statement of his attitude
toward the Ku Klux Klan, with par-
ticular reference to the Indiana situ-
ation, where Secretary of State Jack-
son, the Klan candidate, won the
Republican nomination for Governor.

The National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People is
now formulating the letter, and on
the reply, the leaders say, depends
Mr. Coolidge's fate in Indiana.

Declare War on Watson.

They are positively going after
Senator Watson of Indiana for his
alleged bargain with the masked
brotherhood, and have sent the fol-
lowing telegram to the Senate Com-
mittee on Privileges and Elections
now investigating the title of Senator
Mayfield to his seat:

"The National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People, with
100,000 members, white and colored,
throughout the United States, be-
lieves Senator Watson, in view of his
alliance with the Ku Klux Klan
forces in Indiana and the public
charge that this will dispose him
favorably toward Mayfield, should

resign from the Senate Committee
on Privileges and Elections now in-
vestigating alleged irregularities in
connection with the election of the
Klan's candidate, Mayfield, to the
United States Senate from Texas.

"The Advancement Association
maintains that the continuance of
Senator Watson on this committee
would gravely prejudice the integrity
of the committee's findings."

Strategic Situation Serious.

Ordinarily such communications,
either to the White House or the
Capitol, would be dismissed with a
non-committal reassurance, but In-
diana is too critical a battleground
this year for casual treatment.

The Negroes cast, according to
their organization reports, 125,000
votes in Indiana. Anything approxi-
mating that number would have de-
feated a Republican candidate for
President in the Hoosier State in any
election ever held, except in the Har-
ding landslide of 1920, and Cox would
have beaten Harding that year had
such a vote been transferred from
the Republican to the Democratic
column.

Ordinarily the State is close. The
Democrats have carried it about as
often as the Republicans, and 20,000
is usually enough to determine how
Indiana goes.

The drive on Watson because of
his traffic with the Klan, which only
amounts to his having agreed to
support his party's regular nominee
under threat that if he did not the
Klan would take the State organiza-
tion away from him, may be the de-
termining factor as to the Senator's
Vice Presidential ambition.

Watson for Vice President is only
a tentative idea, depending on the
ability of the Old Guard to wean the
President from his own idea of pla-
cating the progressives by giving the
second place on the ticket to one of
them—Capper, perhaps, or even ex-
Senator Beveridge.

Expect La Follette to Run.

The Old Guard theory is that La
Follette is going to run, and that
there is nobody they could get among
the progressives strong enough to
make any appreciable dent in the La
Follette vote, wherefore the best pol-
icy is to quit coaxing the insurgents
and rely altogether on the conserva-
tive opinion of the country to make
up for them.

There is a La Follette angle to the
Indiana dilemma. The men who are
organizing the Negro voters there in
opposition to the Ku Klux are doubt-
ful if their followers will be willing to
go to the limit of voting the Demo-
cratic ticket nationally, although they
have no such doubts as to the State
ticket. They say the inclination of
their people in Indiana is to vote for
La Follette as a means of rebuking
the President, if he stands by Jack-

General.

son, without going over to their tra-
ditional foes.

The result probably will be about
the same, as the loss of any consid-
erable portion of the colored vote will
bring the Republican total down to
where the Democrats ought to be able
to top it.

N. A. A. C. P. URGES ANTI-KLAN PLANK

A statement urging the Demo-
cratic Convention to denounce the
Ku Klux Klan by name in its plat-
form was issued yesterday by
James Weldon Smith, Secretary of
the National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—
Leaders of the National Association
for the Advancement of Colored
People are awaiting with much
eagerness a message from Presi-
dent Coolidge, to be read at the
opening mass meeting of the asso-
ciation's convention at Philadelphia
Wednesday, anticipating that it
will be his long delayed statement
about the Ku Klux Klan.

KLAN ISSUE TO FACE DEMOCRATIC MEETING

Carter Glass Has Plank At-
tacking Order.

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Ex-
ultant over its success in excluding
an anti-klan plank from the Re-
publican platform, the Ku Klux
Klan lobby is preparing to descend
on New York next week and open
headquarters preparatory to a drive
on the Democratic convention.

This drive, it is learned by those
who are averse to the secret empire,
will have two main objects in view,
one the nomination of William G. Mc-
Adoo and the other the elimination
from the platform of a plank already
suggested or any other which might
be construed as hostile to the klan.
At least three such planks will be
presented to the resolutions commit-
tee.

According to word which has
reached Washington from some of the
southern states, the plan is to pack
the platform committee with klans-
men from those states which have
succeeded in electing members of the
klan to the official delegations. While
the hope is that klansmen may be
secretly slipped on from many south-
ern and one or two western states, the
prospects are that the proposal will
be successful only in those state dele-
gations in which the klansmen actual-
ly hold a majority of the delegation.

A round-up today indicates that of
the 1,098 delegates, fewer than 100
will be members of the invisible em-
pire. The Georgia delegation num-
bering 28, is known to be controlled
by the klan. Of the Texas delegation
of 40, there is excellent reason for
believing that a majority are klans-
men, although there are known to be

at least 16 members who are opposed
to the Evans organization.

Some From Mississippi.

There are also reported to be about
eight delegates from Mississippi who
are members or in sympathy with the
klan and five from Oklahoma. For
the rest there are scattering klan dele-
gates from several other southern
states and probably a few from Ore-
gon, Indiana and Ohio, the strongholds
of the Middlewest. The organization
is so closely allied with the Republi-
can party that it is doubtful if a single
delegate from either of these states
is actively aligned with the K. K. K.

Despite the overwhelming prepon-
derance of the non-klan forces, it is be-
coming increasingly apparent that it
may be no easy task to put over an
anti-klan plank. Even senators who
have been avowedly opposed to the
klan, are beginning to hedge and trim
on the subject and the same is true
of many of those who will occupy
important positions on the convention
discussions.

The leading anti-klan leaders are
looking to Governor Alfred E. Smith
of New York, to save the situation.
They say that he and Senator Under-
wood of Alabama, who is ready to
go the limit in an open declaration of
hostility, can force such a plank
through. If Smith takes a positive
enough stand. Recent utterances of
Smith have led some of them to fear
that he might compromise to a cer-
tain extent on the plank, in the be-
lief that his own nomination would be
a sufficient atonement of the convention's
position.

The platform committee will have
before it a copy of the Virginia plat-
form, which contains an anti-klan
plank written by Senator Carter Glass.
This is a declaration for religious
freedom ending with the statement
that "any sect or order, or creed,
which assaults or seeks openly or cov-
ertly to impair this inalienable right
of religious freedom, is to be con-
demned and resisted as a menace to
organized society."

MOTON ON ANTI-KLAN COMMITTEE

New York City, June 12.—Dr. R.
R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Insti-
tute, and Bishop A. C. Clement,
of the A. M. E. Zion Church, are
two race members on the commit-
tee of 13 which will go before the
Resolutions Committees of the Re-
publican and Democratic National
Convention asking for an anti-Ku
Klux Klan Plank. 6-21-24

Signers of the petition include
Henry Lincoln Johnson, national
committeeman of Georgia; Alfred
L. Wood, white, president of the
University of Maryland; Wm. W.
Guff, white, president of Goucher
College, Baltimore; Governor Al
Smith, of New York, and hundreds
of others of both parties, both in
the North and South.

Klan and "Politics"

While formal denials that the Ku Klux
Klan is "in politics" continue to issue at ir-
regular intervals from the higher-ups in its
veiled sanhedrim, outward indications of its
political activities multiply. Here and there
klansmen themselves affirm its political par-
ticipation and suzerainty, sometimes proudly
and jocosely as in Indiana, sometimes wrath-
fully and sulphureously as in Texas. In-
diana's gowned and hooded legions openly
boast that they have nominated their candi-
date for governor in the Republican state
primaries. Whereas in Texas a statesman
who acknowledged his klan affiliation charges
in effect that his invisible brethren "double-
crossed" him when he ran for senator.

Klan participation in Texas politics is both
affirmed and denied by klansmen themselves;
the issue of veracity is joined between them,
indicating the citizenship in the "Invisible
Empire" does not always nor altogether im-
pose a super-obligation to tell "the truth,
the whole truth and nothing but the truth."
Klan participation in Indiana politics is bold-
ly acclaimed, again raising the issue of ve-
racity between the "most highs" and the In-
diana serfs or subjects thereof—who are, by
the way, displaying symptoms of insurgency
against their allegiance to the "foreign
power" seated at the klan capital.

In Georgia the pro-and-con business is
mixed and peculiar. To the charge that the
"Invisible Empire" meddled in presidential
convention politics, a super-dignitary replies
as usual that "the klan is not in politics"—
and then modifies the averment by explain-
ing the whys and wherefores of instructions
sent the Georgia subjects regarding sundry
candidacies in which the klan happened to be
interested. 6-20-24

On the word of klansmen, then, we have it
that the klan is in politics up to its neck in
Texas and over its head in Indiana—and
practically in but nominally out in Georgia.
And on the word of other klansmen the "In-
visible Empire" never plays politics any-
where—all testimony and evidence to the
contrary notwithstanding.

With its oathbound cohorts in such direct
and irreconcilable conflict among themselves
that some of them must be guilty of bearing
false witness, the powers of the "Invisible
Empire" should summon themselves into se-
cret conclave to frame a standard klan an-
swer to the ages-old question "What is
truth?" But maybe they won't consider it
worth while—during the political campaign,
at any rate.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR AND THE KU KLUX KLAN ISSUE

**Miller, Lloyd And Baker Are All Silent On The Issue.
Whispering Campaign Accuses Victor Miller Of
Being Closely Allied With The "Invisible Empire",
While Lloyd And Baker Are Accused Of Flirt-
ing With The Klan.**

The approaching primary election is beginning to attract the attention of the voters of the state, and from all indications before August 5, primary election day, some strange bed fellows will be seen.

At the present, however, the gubernatorial office seems to be leading the field from the point of interest. There are three Republican candidates in the field, each of whom is claiming the "majority votes."

The Klan Issue

By careful observation, the writer is convinced that the Klan issue is going to play a very important part in the coming primary election. The opponents of Victor Miller, particularly those supporting Hiram Lloyd, are carrying on a whispered propaganda in which they brand the former police commissioner as being closely allied with the Invisible Empire. So far as the writer knows, Miller has never openly denied that he was a member of the Klan. It is remembered that at one time Victor Miller was the most popular white man in the state with the colored people of St. Louis, but his silence on the Klan issue has alienated thousands of voters that would have been without the asking.

HIRAM LLOYD is not regarded as being quite so closely allied with the Klan as Miller, yet it is known that he is flirting with the Klan. Just what terms he has made with the hooded band is hard to tell just yet. In the meanwhile it is being recalled that the Klan held a meeting in the state capitol building early this year while Lloyd was acting governor when M. Hyde was out of the state. The promised investigation as to why

At one time it looked as though Lloyd would have almost the solid support of the political leaders in St. Louis, but his close political relation with Governor Hyde will cause him to lose many votes among the Negroes and the Kiel support, while his flirting with the Klan will absolutely cause him to lose all of Collector Koeln's support.

It is understood that Koeln is willing to support Lloyd for the Republican nomination for governor, but will not do so unless the latter declares against the Klan.

SAM BAKER of Jefferson City, former State Superintendent of Education, has very little support in St. Louis. Yet he is regarded by some of the political leaders as the strongest of the three Republican gubernatorial aspirants.

According to those who are in a position to know, Baker also has strong Klan backing in the state. At least it is well known that he, like his two opponents has refused to say whether he is a member of the Invisible Empire or not.

In the scramble for votes, it seems that the Republican candidates for the gubernatorial office have turned to the Klan to put them over. It is pointed out by the close observer that in so doing, it means alienating the Negro, Catholic and the Jew from the party, and many have accepted the challenge and are just waiting for November.

the capital building, which is maintained by all the people's money, should be used by one crowd to abuse and plot all kinds of deviltry against another, has never materialized.

Loses Strong Support

The Campaign and the Klan

THE chesty Ku Klux Klan has encountered the unexpected. It faces its certain death in the campaign now about to be launched by the two major political parties of the country. For some time the Klan has been trying to wield a local influence upon elections, and by such a method, take hold of the offices of the country. Its boldness to come up to national conventions with a request for a plank in the party platform seems to spell its political end.

The Republican party counted the Klan not worth while, and it is as safe to predict that the Democrats in New York City, in convention assembled, will not offend Al Smith and his followers by writing into the party platform any language which may possibly be construed to favor the hooded organization. The Klan will fail in New York just as it did in Cleveland.

And it should fail. The Klansmen forget that the whole organization is born of religious rot and race prejudice. This can not be construed to be Americanism, the kind we fought for in Flanders Field.

But it is fortunate for Republicans that the Democrats will never be able to divorce themselves from the hooded knights. Having been born in the South, the land of uncompromising prejudices, likewise the land of Democrats, who know nothing of democracy, the Klan and the Democratic party come North with many things in common. The Democrats of the North can never underwrite the Klan and its program, nor can the North expect to build a Democratic organization with the Klan tied to it. The Republican party will never need to compromise with the Klan, and the Democratic organizations all over the country will have the embarrassing question to carry as long as Southern Democrats constitute, as they do, the leaders of the Klan and the Democratic party.

The campaign will find the Klan ignored by two conventions. They may try to support one party as against the other, but any such attempt will injure the party receiving the Klan support, and this injury will warrant immediate repudiation by the party to which the Klan tries to tie its fortunes.

Two million eight hundred thousand people, admittedly prejudiced, and expressly opposed to freedom of religion in America, will never conquer the rest of the population of this country. Their cry about the Constitution, one hundred per cent, similar rot, will return to haunt them in the near future years. The Klan is not a national factor, nor does it enjoy national favor.

VISIBLE OR INVISIBLE

The people of the country are to-day face to face with a serious responsibility of choosing between a visible, lawful, constitutional government, and an invisible lawless form of government, built upon the theory of a special privileged class, which secretly enforces its laws under the cover of darkness.

Loyalty to one means disloyalty to the other. The laws of the Visible Empire are, that every man shall worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and that race or creed is no bar to keep one class of citizens from aspiring for any office in the gift of the people; and that violators of the laws have the right to be tried by a jury of his peers.

But the laws of the Invisible Empire—Do all you can under cover; take the laws into your own hands; seek to land "below the belt;" under the shadow of darkness is the best time to operate; tar and feathers make a very uncomfortable dress, so the Klan must always keep a supply on hand for non-members.

The Klan has a bloody record where, in many instances, the

innocent have been victims of the blood lust of the members of the Klan.

The charge is made and it has become common talk, that at least one or probably all of the Republican candidates for governor are Klansmen. This may not be true and it may be true. But one thing we do know is, that neither of them have publicly denounced the Klan. This leaves the public to draw its own conclusion. Granting that each of them are Klansmen, we do not see how any one seeking public office, under our present system of government, can accept support from known Klansmen. Suppose that one of the Republicans was elected at the November election. There would be an attempt to have a dual form of government set up in the state. A mere man trying to serve two masters, the Klan and the Klan laws, or the State and Federal laws.

The one big thing that everyone should remember is, the Ku Klux Klan is our worst enemy. "Swat" wherever you think it will be effective.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR AND THE KU KLUX KLAN ISSUE

Miller, Lloyd And Baker Are All Silent On The Issue.
Whispering Campaign Accuses Victor Miller Of
Being Closely Allied With The "Invisible Empire",
While Lloyd And Baker Are Accused Of Flirt-
ing With The Klan.

The approaching primary election is beginning to attract the attention of the voters of the state, and from all indications before August 5, primary election day, some strange bed fellows will be seen.

At the present, however, the gubernatorial office seems to be leading the field from the point of interest. There are three Republican candidates in the field, each of whom is claiming the "majority votes."

The Klan Issue

By careful observation, the writer is convinced that the Klan issue is going to play a very important part in the coming primary election. The opponents of Victor Miller, particularly those supporting Hiram Lloyd, are carrying on a most effective propaganda in which they brand the former police commissioner as being closely allied with the Invisible Empire. So far as the writer knows, Miller has never openly denied that he was a member of the Klan. It is remembered that at one time Victor Miller was the most popular white man in the state with the colored people of St. Louis, but his silence on the Klan issue has alienated thousands of voters that would have been without the asking.

6-27-24
HIRAM LLOYD is not regarded as being quite so closely allied with the Klan as Miller, yet it is known that he is flirting with the Klan. Just what terms he has made with the hooded band is hard to tell just yet. In the meanwhile it is being recalled that the Klan held a meeting in the state capital building early this year while Lloyd was acting governor when M. Hyde was out of the state. The promised investigation as to why

the capital building, which is maintained by all the people's money, should be used by one crowd to abuse and plot all kinds of deviltry against another, has never materialized.

Loses Strong Support

At one time it looked as though Lloyd would have almost the solid support of the political leaders in St. Louis, but his close political relation with Governor Hyde will cause him to lose many votes among the Negroes and the Kiel support, while his flirting with the Klan will absolutely cause him to lose all of Collector Koehn's support.

It is understood that Koehn is willing to support Lloyd for the Republican nomination for governor, but will not do so unless the latter declares against the Klan. SAM BAKER of Jefferson City, former State Superintendent of Education, has very little support in St. Louis. Yet he is regarded by some of the political leaders as the strongest of the three Republican gubernatorial aspirants.

According to those who are in a position to know, Baker also has strong Klan backing in the state. At least it is well known that he, like his two opponents has refused to say whether he is a member of the Invisible Empire or not.

In the scramble for votes, it seems that the Republican candidates for the gubernatorial office have turned to the Klan to put them over. It is pointed out by the close observer that in so doing, it means alienating the Negro, Catholic and the Jew from the party, and many have accepted the challenge and are just waiting for November.

The Campaign and the Klan

THE chiefest Ku Klux Klan has encountered the unexpected. It faces its certain death in the campaign now about to be launched by the two major political parties of the country. For some time the Klan has been trying to wield a local influence upon elections, and by such a method, take hold of the offices of the country. Its boldness to come up to national conventions with a request for a plank in the party platform seems to spell its political end.

6-28-24
The Republican party counted the Klan not worth while, and it is as safe to predict that the Democrats, in New York City, in convention assembled, will not offend Al Smith and his followers by writing into the party platform any language which may possibly be construed to favor the hooded organization. The Klan will fail in New York just as it did in Cleveland.

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Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

KLAN ISSUE AT DOOR OF COOLIDGE FARMHOUSE

Davis Stroke Causes Consternation Among G. O. P.

CAL WOULD KEEP SILENT

Thinks His Speech of Acceptance Went Far Enough—Did Not Denounce Davis Speech and May Not Approve It.

(New York World-The Commercial Appeal Leased Wire.)

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 23.—Publication of John W. Davis' challenge to President Coolidge to denounce the Ku Klux Klan and remove it from the campaign as an issue, provoked no statement from the president today. So far as he is concerned, the invitation is unanswered. 8-24-24

Mr. Coolidge and his assistants here read the text of Mr. Davis' address this morning. Later, press dispatches disclosed to them that General Charles G. Dawes, Republican nominee for vice president, had taken it upon himself to answer the Democratic nominee's remarks in part in his address today at Augusta, Me. The president spent this afternoon receiving Vermont acquaintances and paid no further attention to the challenge. It is generally conceded here that at one time or another, before the campaign ends, he must personally make some declaration about the klan. Otherwise he faces the danger of a bolt of large elements of the Republican party, particularly the negroes in New York, New Jersey, and the middle west, and lays himself open to the charge of fearing to take a stand on an issue of vital interest to a vast portion of the electorate.

Can't Speak for Coolidge.

It is likewise conceded that General Dawes' attacks on the klan, however pointed they may become, will not answer the purpose of a statement from the president even though the latter congratulates his running mate on some of the speeches. For these reasons the Democratic candidate's utterance yesterday has spread actual consternation among the president's friends. It was stated at the temporary executive offices here today that neither the president nor Secretary Slomp had been in touch with General Dawes since the Davis

speech was delivered. Neither has talked with Chairman Butler. The president, it was said, had no advance information on what General Dawes would say about the Ku Klux Klan in his Augusta address.

There is not even assurance today that he would have approved the address in advance. One of his advisors pointed out that he saw no reason for the Republican party to become excited over the klan merely because it was brought to the front by a split in the Democratic party at a convention in which the religious question figured predominantly.

In addition, it was asserted that Mr. Coolidge had stated his position on religious and group intolerance in "no mistakeable terms in his acceptance speech." This spokesman expressed the view that "while many persons in the country might be affiliated with the klan, their relationship to it had nothing to do with the outstanding issues of the campaign, such as taxation and the tariff."

Mr. Coolidge declared in his acceptance address that he "opposed racial, class or group prejudice and stood for law and order." That declaration, in the opinion of advisors here,

"was sufficiently broad" for opponents of the clandestine order to feel that "the president opposed it and would prefer that it disband."

None here pretends to know whether the president will make a statement within the next few days or continue his silence in hopes the matter will blow over. The only definite announcement from his headquarters is that no statement is in sight. Late today it was said that there were no signs of comment from the president on General Dawes' main address.

One of the fears is that the silence, if continued, will stir up trouble among leaders of Mr. Coolidge's own party. Many of them feel equally as strong against the Ku Klux Klan as the Democratic candidate or the counsellors who advised him to take a vigorous stand, which the country could not mistake. Mr. Coolidge is isolated here, but demands that he sets the Republican record straight will, without the slightest doubt, pour in on him when he reaches Washington next week.

NEW YORK CITY TELEGRAPH AUGUST 24, 1924

C. C. C. HOT FOOT AFTER THE KLAN

W. H. Lewis, Colored Harvard Graduate and Former Football Player, Supporting Davis.

LINING UP FOR BATTLE ARRAY

By CHARLES C. FOSTER.

K. K. will be garroted and tossed into the pit of oblivion if the C. C. C. has its way.

The Coming Colored Citizens, joining hands with the "Irish Catholics, Jews and foreign-born in the interest of self-preservation and in the interest of this

country," have formed an organization dedicated to get the Negro vote for John W. Davis and tear the mask off every Klansman in the land, eventually forcing him to forsake the order.

The leader of this movement is William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and a personal friend of the Democratic Presidential nominee.

A Virginian, born at Berkley, in 1868, he is the son of a Baptist clergyman, a graduate of Amherst College, also Harvard Law School and a practicing attorney since 1895. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Amherst Club of New York and Academy of Political Science.

He was a personal friend of Theodore Roosevelt. The Colonel, Booker T. Washington and Senator Lodge had him appointed Assistant United States Attorney of Massachusetts. In 1911 President Taft appointed him Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

Lewis was captain of the Amherst football team. He played on the Harvard football team. For twelve years after his graduation he was a member of the football coaching staff of Harvard. To-day he looks as if he could wring the necks and break the backs of several Klansmen.

The Negro and His Future.

Lewis, looking toward the future of his race as well as his country, says the hope of the colored voter lies along lines of independence and the election this year of Davis and Bryan.

For thirty years he voted the Republican ticket. To-day the party represents "little America" and Ku Kluxism. He is a Davis supporter, he says, because of the nominee's distinguished ability and eminent public service. Then:

"I propose to vote for Mr. Davis because he is opposed to the Ku Klux, the greatest menace in the country. It is aimed first at the negro, then the Jew, Irishman and Catholic and all foreign-born."

"Colored men now living recall the Klan of another day. It came into being to put out of business the colored voter and citizen. It brought intimidation, coercion, riot, murder. Fifty years ago the Democratic party was the Ku Klux party. To-day the Republican party is the Ku Klux party."

"Could anything have been more refreshing than the Ku Klux Klan debate in the Madison Square Garden convention? Mr. Davis has taken his stand. I stand with him."

"Is G. O. P. Afraid of Klan?"

"President Coolidge has said nothing on the Klan. Is the Republican party afraid? Is it still the party of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt?"

"The only way to put down the Ku Klux is through the instrumentality of the Democratic party. All that has been accomplished in Texas, Louisiana, Okla-

noma and Arkansas has been accomplished by the Democratic party.

"I had the honor four years ago to lead the pilgrimage of colored citizens to Marion, O. Let me say we have lost all save honor. The Harding-Coolidge administration has betrayed the negro voter. Having done nothing for him, it will do nothing for him."

"I submit the negro, through fifty years of loyalty, has paid the Republican party the debt of devotion. Only such leaders as McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft had sympathy, understanding and encouragement for the negro. The hour has come for the negro to assert his independence."

New Era in Politics.

"After this campaign I trust no one can tell a man's politics by the color of his skin. The friendly advance of the Democratic party, seeking colored votes in this campaign, marks a new era in American politics."

"I am going to oppose the Ku Klux Klan in this campaign with the C. C. C. I am looking forward, not backward. I do not want a public office. I care nothing about party names or designations. I shall hereafter vote for men and measures best serving the interest of my country and my people. There is nothing left for self-respecting colored Republicans except to turn out of office the Republican party and try another. Every four years we get a pat on the back. That's all."

DAWES ON THE KLAN.

General Dawes, the republican candidate for vice president, evidently thinks about the Ku Klux Klan's activity in politics very much as does Mr. Davis, but in a scorching denunciation of the klan, calling it by name, he makes an adroit bid for klan votes, having in mind, no doubt, the outside of the southern Republican party has victoriously become the klan party, as demonstrated in Indiana, Ohio and other middle western states where the klan is in full or direct control of the republican machinery.

In the following language, however, there can be no misinterpretation of the candidate's standing:

"Appeals to racial, religious or class prejudice by minority organizations are opposed to the welfare of all peaceful and civilized communities. Our constitution stands for religious tolerance and freedom. This happy country has never been through a religious war such as those which devastated Europe in the centuries past, and brought untold misery to millions of its inhabitants. We have

progressed in civilization far beyond that possibility, but to inject religious and racial issues into politics, is contrary to the welfare of all the people and to the letter and spirit of the constitution of the United States.

"Josiah Quincy was right when he said 'society is never more certainly in the path of destruction than when it trusts itself to the guidance of secret societies.'"

"I have told you why I am opposed to the klan. Take what I say into your hearts and consciences and think it over calmly. However it may be with the mind, there is acrimony in conscience."

General Dawes declared unqualified agreement with Mr. Davis that the klan issue had no place in the campaign, and if President Coolidge will be equally as courageous, the klan issue will be a closed one in the campaign, except as the klan organization may inject itself where it is not sought nor wanted.

KLAN LAW AND ORDER.

Again has Herrin leaped to bad eminence in the news. Riot and bloodshed once more are associated with the name of that Illinois town. Details and causes of the new outburst remain somewhat obscure, but unfortunately there is no doubt that many of the population there are too ready to resort to violence and defy the constituted authorities. It was not long ago that leaders of the Klan were boasting that they had "cleaned up" Herrin. They had, indeed, taken the law into their own hands, and some of them are now under indictment for crimes which it is charged that they committed in the name of maintaining law and order. It was partly to their activities in and about Herrin that General Dawes made his injudicious reference when speaking about the Klan up in Maine. Events in Herrin, even if they do not take on a darker hue than they have at present, are probably sufficient to make the Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency wish that he had refrained from giving even faint praise to the work of the Klan in that part of his own State of Illinois. It is an old lesson which is being retaught at Herrin. In a settled community where there are courts and

police and prosecuting officers and governors and militia there is no excuse for the sudden uprising of vigilantes to enforce what they call the law. Violence of that kind always begets violence. A town or county cleaned up by the Klan easily slips back into a condition worse than the first. This is what appears to have happened at Herrin. For what has occurred there, and for the spirit of lawlessness which unhappily seems to have blinded the eyes of too many citizens in Williamson County, Illinois, there is no instant and complete remedy. It will take time and will require resolute action by the county and State authorities, to restore in misguided people the sense of civic duty and the feeling of obligation to await due process of law. Citizens are quite within their rights in meeting to protest against criminal acts, and to urge those charged with the duty of enforcing the law to proceed with vigor and fearlessness. But anything like ruthless efforts to put justice into the hands of private citizens, or lynchings ostensibly in behalf of the

KLAN TO FIGHT LA FOLLETTE

But Is "Neutral" as Between Coolidge and Davis, Evans Asserts.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Aug. 22.—Dr. H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, in a statement here today said the strength of the Invisible Empire would be thrown against the Presidential candidacy of Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, while a neutral stand would be taken in the contest between President Coolidge and John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate.

"La Follette is the arch enemy of the nation," the statement said. "No man who endangered the success of this nation in time of war is fit to hold any office, much less occupy the position through which the country must stand or fall."

"Both Coolidge and Davis are nationals and Americans, aids of the Klan in the attempt to 'Americanize America,' and for this reason the Klan will take no part in the political struggle as far as it is concerned."

Dr. Evans was here to preside over the State convention of the Klan, which opened in secret session today.

STUDIES KU KLUX KLAN ISSUE

President Reads Many Letters to Him Giving Various Views on the Klan.

SEES POLITICAL ADVISERS

Model of Coolidge Birthplace Will Go on an Auto Tour From Coast to Coast.

Special to The New York Times.

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 26.—President Coolidge today plunged into the plans for the campaign and devoted himself to consideration of the Klan controversy.

It was a political day at Plymouth. His vacation nearing the end, and feeling refreshed, the President tackled several matters that will confront him in the approaching month. His work began early. He returned from his morning walk and remained at his desk, reading the many letters received regarding the Klan following the challenge of John W. Davis and the reply of General Dawes.

The letters, it was announced, were about equally divided in sentiment. The Republican politicians themselves are not of one mind. Some suggested silence and acceptance of the platform declaration. Others told the President that courage was demanded, and urged denunciation of the Klan.

There was no indication today when the President would act upon Mr. Davis's challenge. He may do so on Friday in Washington, when he speaks before the meeting of the fraternal orders. He may delay until after the Maine elections and restate his position before the convention of the Holy Name societies which meets in Washington next month.

Representative John Q. Tilson of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican National Committee, who has been getting the reaction in Maine, visited the President. He said later that the situation was complicated by outside issues, and expressed doubt whether Maine would figure as a satisfactory Republican political barometer this year.

"I think that President Coolidge said all that was necessary in his speech of acceptance about the Klan," Mr. Tilson said.

"Of course, if they come to him and ask him whether he meant this or that specifically, it may be necessary for him to say he did. Let the Democrats try to press the President into making a statement if they want to. That thing works both ways."

While the Klan problem is still an undersurface issue here, it is known to be the perplexing point before President Coolidge as he is about to enter actively upon his campaign.

At 10 o'clock 300 Grangers representing twelve States, on tour by automobiles, rolled up the hill and invaded the Summer white house grounds. President and Mrs. Coolidge received them in a drizzling rain.

Then came Alba B. Johnson, former President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, to talk about business conditions, followed by Representative Tilson and

John Barrett, Chairman of the Coolidge Independent Group.

Sees Better Times Ahead.

Mr. Johnson, who is a Summer resident of Woodstock, said:

"With entire confidence we may survey the business outlook. Fundamental conditions are sound and a gradual improvement is taking place, which is much more desirable than a boom or a sudden spurt, which might be overdone and bring about a reaction."

"Prices of agricultural products are favorable. Wheat, corn, plgs, cotton, wool, in fact all the products of the soil, are now bringing prices which should enable the farmer to pay his debts and supply himself with those things which previous conditions have compelled him to postpone. The enlarged buying by farmers is already evident."

"Copper has advanced. Settlement of reparations and financing Germany's needs of raw materials should create demands for materials that the United States has to supply."

"Thus, the money representing much of our subscription in the German loan will remain here."

"The railroad situation is better, although car loadings are lower than a year ago. With the movement of crops and general improvement of merchandise purchasers we may expect substantial increase of traffic, of railroad earnings and railroad purchases. The country will speedily settle down to the certainty of the outcome of the present contest and assume four years continuance of Republican Administration. The election of Coolidge and Dawes is assured."

This was not the only encouraging news brought to the President. The farmers said that conditions with them had improved so greatly as to give hope that Western States, which had been in revolt against the party, would show normal Republican tendencies this year.

La Follette Lead in June.

John Barrett, former Director General of the Pan-American Union, gave the President figures to show that sentiment was increasing for the Republican ticket. The organization headed by him sent out inquiries early in May and a second questionnaire to 3,000 key voters after the speech of acceptance. The President's strength was greater in the second inquiry, according to the report. Among other queries, it contained these:

"1. Is the so-called La Follette movement growing in your State to the degree that it may be a menace to the success of both old parties?"

"2. Do you think La Follette may carry enough Western States to endanger the Republican or Democratic candidates getting a majority of electoral votes, and so draw the election into Congress?"

"3. If the election were to be held now [early in June] would you vote for Coolidge, La Follette or a Democratic candidate like McAdoo, Smith or Underwood?"

Nearly 2,400 replies were received. Answers to the first inquiry were approximately 1,900 "Yes" (79 per cent.) and 500 "No" (21 per cent.). To the second, 1,300 "Yes" (54 per cent.) and 1,100 "No" (46 per cent.). To the third, 1,200 La Follette (50 per cent.), 800 Coolidge (37½ per cent.), 300 Democratic (12½ per cent.).

Coolidge Ahead in August.

Mr. Barrett said today:

"Immediately after President Coolidge's acceptance speech there was dispatched to the same original 3,000 key voters practically the same question-

naire, with the substitution of the name of Davis as the Democratic candidate, and the adding of a request for an explanation of any changes of opinion."

Up to Monday morning, Aug. 25, answers had been received at Chicago and telephoned to me from about 2,000 of the original 3,000, with the following notable results and changes:

"1. 'Yes,' 1,000 (53 per cent.); 'No,' 900 (45 per cent.)."

"2. 'Yes,' 800 (40 per cent.); 'No,' 1,200 (60 per cent.)."

"3. La Follette, 750 (37½ per cent.); Coolidge, 1,050 (52½ per cent.); Davis, 200 (10 per cent.)."

"The chief significant change is in the third inquiry, where La Follette's vote decreased from 50 per cent. to 37½ per cent., and that for Coolidge increased from 37½ per cent. to 52 per cent. Next in significance is the decrease in the number who think La Follette's vote may carry enough States to throw the election into Congress, 54 per cent. to 40 per cent., and finally that of those who hold that his movement is now a menace in their respective States to the success of either old party, or from 79 per cent. to 55 per cent."

Plan Lincoln Highway Tour.

While here Mr. Tilson arranged to start the Republican campaign with a meeting at the President's birthplace. It will mark the beginning of an automobile campaign tour which will take the speakers into seventeen States and across the entire country. It will be known as the "Coolidge-Dawes Lincoln tour."

It is planned to have the speakers met at the State lines by Republican workers and escorted to the meeting places in their sections. The route to be covered is about 6,000 miles and probably will mean about forty-five days of constant traveling. The speakers will talk at the small towns for a few minutes during the day, and night meetings will be held in the larger cities.

The States will be visited as follows: Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon and Washington. The patrol car on the trip will carry a model of the President's birthplace and amplifying devices.

COOLIDGE WILL ACT ON KLAN CHALLENGE

But Advisers Say He Will Bide His Time, Refusing to Let Davis Press Him.

PARTY CHIEFS ARE STIRRED

They Fear the Effect of the Ku Klux Issue on the Northern Negro Voters.

PLYMOUTH, Vt., Aug. 23.—The Ku Klux Klan controversy as precipitated into the national political arena by John W. Davis in his Sea Girt speech, caused President Coolidge great concern. The telephone wires leading to Plymouth were busy last night. The President

conferred with his intimate political advisers, and had a conference with C. Bascom Slemmons, his private secretary, regarded as an astute politician, but remained silent.

The President contented himself with making known through his secretary that there was no comment "at present."

Today there was no indication that Mr. Coolidge would rush into the dispute hastily. But he will, in due time, meet the issue, it was indicated, seeking the opportune time and occasion for elaborating the platform declaration on organizations such as the Klan.

One of the President's advisers said that Mr. Coolidge's reply, when it does come, will be brief and straightforward and will "satisfy thinking people." That such a reply is imperative is declared to be the opinion of commanding Republicans in order that silence in the face of the Democratic candidate's denunciation of the Klan may not alienate the negro vote in States necessary to Republican success. In some such States the negroes are said to be dissatisfied with the failure of the Republican platform and of President Coolidge himself in his acceptance speech, to name the Klan.

Had Hoped Issue Would Be Avoided.

New York and New Jersey were mentioned among the States in which the negroes are said to be dissatisfied with the present Republican position as authoritatively and officially expressed, while the importance of the negro vote in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Massachusetts and Missouri is kept in mind by Republican leaders.

Until Mr. Davis named the Klan, and named it unfavorably, the Republicans had been hoping that the issue would slumber along and die in its sleep. Now that it has been forced upon them, they face a wholly unwelcome situation.

The President himself, while it is asserted that he will meet the issue, is said to regard it as one that Mr. Davis has created as a matter of political expediency, having been forced to openly denounce the hooded order by the apathy of many leaders of his own party to a candidacy in which denunciation of the Klan by name had not figured.

It was declared here tonight that the speech made by General Dawes in Augusta, in which he denounced the Klan, was not delivered at the request of the President. General Dawes may call on the President Monday, if his engagements permit.

In his speech of acceptance on Aug. 14 President Coolidge had this to say of such organizations as the Klan:

"The Federal Government ought to be, and is, solicitous for the welfare of every one of its inhabitants. There should be no favorites and no outcasts; no race or religious prejudices in Government."

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

THE KLAN IN POLITICS.

That the hooded organization, the Ku Klux Klan, has grown to be a power both feared and favored by politicians, was shown by the action of the national conventions of both the great parties in dealing with this question. Both Republicans and Democrats in making up their platform in committee refrained from mentioning the Klan by name. The Republicans contented themselves by adopting this evasive declaration:

"The Republican party reaffirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution and to the guaranties of civil, political and religious liberty therein contained."

The New York Tribune-Herald, once the outspoken champion of stalwart Republicanism, defended this evasion by saying:

This has the clear merit of being a positive affirmation of what the great mass of Americans earnestly believe. A denunciation of the vicious practices of the Klan might have been coupled with it, but could have added nothing to the scope of the declaration. There was no occasion for elaborating the point in a Republican platform.

"No occasion for elaborating this point in a Republican platform," when the Klan is the instrument for suppressing the suffrage and intimidating the voters from casting Republican ballots in many parts of the South.

The plank in the Democratic platform, as submitted by the committee, was equally evasive in avoiding mention of the Klan by name. It read:

The Democratic party reaffirms its adherence and devotion to those cardinal principles contained in the Constitution and the precepts upon which our government is founded, that Congress shall make no laws respecting the establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the government for a redress of grievances, that the Church and the State shall be and remain separate, and that no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States. These principles we pledge ourselves ever to defend and maintain. We insist at all times upon obedience to the orderly processes of law and deplore and condemn any effort to arouse religious or racial discussion.

The minority report proposed to put teeth in this plank by adding:

We condemn political secret societies of all kinds as opposed to the exercise of free government and contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States.

We pledge the Democratic party to oppose any effort on the part of the Ku Klux Klan, to interfere with the religious liberty or political freedom

of any citizen, or to limit the civil rights of any citizen or body of citizens because of religion, birthplace or racial origin.

The debate on this question was of the most heated and bitter character and ended with the adoption of the majority report.

The result showed the strength of the Klan influence in both conventions and the fear of antagonizing its leaders that prevailed among the delegates.

THE KLAN IN POLITICS

THE KU KLUX KLAN in politics is likely to produce confusion in the minds of many voters. Neither of the major parties can afford to publicly indorse, countenance or approve the principles and doctrines for which that organization stands without meeting a deserved defeat. And yet it is possible for a party or a candidate for office to be successful under conditions which will justify the Klan organization in claiming credit for the successful party or candidate.

WHEN THE DIFFERENT PLATFORMS are promulgated and the candidates nominated it is the privilege of the Klan, like any other political organization or combination, to throw its strength for the party or candidate most acceptable to it. Yet the party or candidate thus supported may be totally out of harmony with the principles and doctrines for which that organization stands. It is opposed, for instance, to the election of a Roman Catholic to any official position simply on account of his religious affiliations. If, therefore, the candidate of one party should, perchance, be identified with the Roman Catholic church and his opponent be a Proestant, the probabilities are that the Klan influence would go to the Proestant in spite of the fact that the Proestant may be bitterly opposed to religious proscription in politics.

IF UNDER SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES a Proestant should be successful it would be heralded by them as a Klan victory. Voters therefore should exercise wise discretion in casting their ballots. While no candidate should be voted for who is known to be a member of that organization or in sympathy with it, we may be doing a grave injustice to a worthy nominee if we should vote against him simply because the Klan organization should support him. The members of that organization are doubtless too shrewd to nominate candidates of their own because they know the common sense of the American people will not support any political party espousing their cause, seeking to eliminate, as they do, four groups of the most substantial citizens of our country.

Delegations Polled On Anti-Klan Plank, Ayes 589, Noes 473

NEW YORK, June 27.—A poll of delegations today by the anti-klan leaders shows that, according to the present spirit of the delegates to the Democratic convention, the minority report of the resolutions committee condemning the Ku Klux Klan by name, will be passed by a vote of 589 to 473.

The poll is as follows:

State	For Anti-Klan resolution	Against naming the Klan
Alabama	24	..
Arizona	3	3
Arkansas	..	18
California	18	8
Colorado	12	..
Connecticut	8	6
Delaware	6	12
Florida	..	12
Georgia	..	28

General.

Idaho	..
Illinois	46
Indiana	..
Iowa	17
Kansas	..
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	6-28-24
Maine	12
Maryland	16
Massachusetts	36
Michigan	30
Minnesota	18
Mississippi	8
Missouri	..
Montana	..
Nebraska	..
Nevada	6
New Hampshire	8
New Jersey	28
New Mexico	..
New York	90
North Carolina	10
North Dakota	30
Ohio	10
Oklahoma	10
Oregon	..
Pennsylvania	60
Rhode Island	10
South Carolina	10
South Dakota	10
Tennessee	..
Texas	4
Utah	8
Vermont	..
Virginia	16
Washington	26
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	..
Wyoming	..

Totals 589 473

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION AUGUST 31, 1924 THE KLAN PARTY.

If there has been any doubt that the republican party has swallowed the Ku Klux Klan as a secret political organization, hood, gown, fiery cross and all, that doubt has been definitely removed. The organized republican party in this country today is the klan party.

Chairman William M. Butler, of the republican national committee, makes the fact clear in his statement that the "klan is not an issue," without criticism of its political activities; and to a direct inquiry as to whether republican speakers and candidates would avoid all future reference to the klan, he evaded an answer except indirectly in the statement, "Our candidates will discuss the issues."

This is tantamount to saying, in view of his earlier remark, that the republican candidates, from the president down, will make no reference to the klan and to that end cement in the nation an alliance that is outstanding in a great many states, notably in Indiana, Oklahoma, Ohio, Illinois and some of the eastern states.

Chairman Butler, who was the personal selection of President

Coolidge and is his only campaign spokesman, has by this brief but significant statement, studiously is sued, practically admitted that President Coolidge will make no reply to Mr. Davis' direct challenge, thereby straddling the klan issue in a designed effort to ride the negro vote through the Dawes Augusta speech, in which he slapped the klan on the wrist, and to ride the so-called klan vote through direct political alliances.

Therefore, the republican organization in this country, which has talked much of the party's allegiance to the constitution, has notoriously become the Invisible empire's party.

As further evidence of that fact United States Senator Harrold, republican, of Oklahoma, has openly and defiantly admitted a klan combination in that state to defeat Walton, the democratic nominee, and in Kansas Wednesday the democrats denounced the klan and the republicans, with characteristic design, defeated a resolution of the same intent.

And thus it is everywhere. There is no further argument on that score.

The republican party is now the klan party!

KLAN DEMOCRATS WIN IN CONTEST FOR COUNTY RULE

Antis' Fight Before State Committee Lost in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., July 29.—The klan and anti-klan fight among the Democrats of Washington and Warren counties, aired for ten hours before the state Democratic executive committee here yesterday and last night, ended with the klan county committee of Washington winning by a vote of 12 to 7 and with the Warren county committee selection being referred to a popular vote to be taken August 1.

outstanding leader of the anti-klan group. Neither appeared before the state committee at the hearing. In Warren county the issue is left with the people. Because of irregularities in the publication of the calls for the county meetings, Calvin Wells, state chairman, casting his vote to break a tie, decided that the people of Warren could settle the matter by a special primary for the election of a county executive committee.

Times-Picayune

KLAN ISSUE IN MAINE CONSIDERED BY DAVIS

Candidate Will Not Stress the
Klan in Any Speeches.

DEMOCRATS WANT MAINE

Republican Party Split Wide Open
In That State by the Ku Klux
Issue—Davis Getting Along
With Acceptance Speech.

BY HUGH O'CONNOR.

(New York World-The Commercial
Appeal Leased Wire.)

DARK HARBOR, Maine, July 24.
—John W. Davis took no part in
the Ku Klux Klan fight at the
Democratic national convention and
he said today that he does not intend
to reopen it.

"The fight was finished when I
got there," he said. "There is no
appeal from the platform decision
of a national convention."

Accordingly his attitude will be
that attempts to stir up religious or
racial dissension are un-American and
that "no religious test shall be ap-
plied as a qualification for any office
of public trust under the United
States."

Whenever the klan issue confronts
him in any state, his attitude will be
that it is as much a matter of state
rights to decide locally about prej-
udices as to decide locally about priv-
ileges.

That is the way he is dealing with
the klan issue here in Maine. He was
confronted with it today by the visit
of William R. Pattangall, Democratic
candidate for governor of Maine, who
submitted the minority report to the
New York convention, denouncing the
klan by name.

The Ku Klux Klan appeared in
Maine about two years ago and entered
the primaries this year. So far it
is practically a Republican society
here. It split the Republican party
so evenly in the recent bitter primary
fight that a recount is now under way
to determine whether a klan or anti-
klan Republican was nominated for
governor.

The Maine Democrats are against
the klan and expect to profit by their
attitude in the state elections in Sep-
tember which will be regarded as a
barometer for the national election to
follow in November.

Situation in Maine.

If the present recount shows that a
Republican klan candidate has been

nominated in Maine, the Democrats
expect to add Republican anti-klan
votes to their own. On the other
hand, if the present recount yields a
Republican candidate for governor
who is as much against the klan as
the Democratic candidate, William R.
Pattangall, the Democrats then ex-
pect the klan will throw its votes to
Pattangall in order to defeat the an-
ti-klan section of the Republican side.
Before the Democratic candidate
William R. Pattangall entered the
anti-klan fight at the Democratic
convention the imperial wizard of the
Ku Klux Klan, Hiram Evans is re-
ported to have offered him 20,000 klan
votes for governor in Maine if he
stayed out of the anti-klan fight in
New York.

Among other visitors here to-day
were former United States Senator
and presidential dark horse, Willard
Saulsbury of Delaware, spending a
vacation nearby; and former Mayor
Andrew Peters of Boston, who handled
the police strike which gave Gov-
ernor Calvin Coolidge of Massachu-
setts his nation-wide reputation as a
defender of law and order.

The acceptance speech is getting
along very nicely. Mr. Davis says, and
Clem Shaver has telephoned from
Washington to say that the campaign
is doing likewise.

KLAN DEPUTY ORDERED HELD FOR GRAND JURY

Other Defendants in Kluck
Melee Dismissed.

R. D. Jones, Birmingham deputy
sheriff and alleged klansman, yester-
day was ordered held under \$1,000
bond for action by the grand jury on
a charge of shooting with intent to
kill as an aftermath of the melee
in which Jones and four other klans-
men engaged in the Goodbar build-
ing Monday afternoon.

Jones was held in the state by
Judge Clifford Davis in city court
after W. A. Blankenship, 36, 1993
Linden Avenue, a klan official had
testified that Jones had fired at him
"in an effort to shoot him in the
back."

He made bond last night.
The Rev. Otis L. Spurgeon, klan
"spell-binder," Blankenship, Rube
Ozier, 26, Nashville, and H. M. Pol-
som, 27, salesman, 277 North Clay-
brook Street, all charged with disor-
derly conduct, were dismissed by
Judge Davis.

Klan and anti-klansmen gathered
in large numbers in the court room
eager to hear the inside story of
what happened in the klan office be-
fore the arrival of the police home-
cide squad and Emergency Officers
Poore and Emberton, but the crowd
was disappointed—the klan guarded
its secrets well.

But for the fact that a pistol had
been drawn and fired, Judge Davis
said he would have regarded the
fight as a private matter and prob-
ably released all defendants.

Jones accused Blankenship of
striking him on the head with an ink-
well. Blankenship denied the allega-
tion and claimed that Jones had tried
to "shoot him in the back."

Wanted Local Records.

The fight started when Jones and
Ozier appeared at the klan office and
demanded the klan records. These,
according to testimony, were refused
and the battle was on. The shot was
fired during its progress, the bul-
let going through the floor and drop-
ping into the room below where Pat

Lyons maintains his law office.

According to testimony Lyons was
in his office but left immediately
after the bullet came in.

Other tenants in the building called
police and when a squad in charge
of Detective Sergeant Frank Glisson
arrived, the smoke was clearing
away. Glisson testified that Jones had
Ozier "by the throat with one hand
and was pointing his pistol at him
with the other hand." Five loaded
shells were found in the pistol, Glis-
son said.

Jones told the court that he had
been a peace officer in Birmingham
for nine years and that he did not
intend to shoot at Blankenship. He
said that during the melee the pistol
was snatched from its holster and
that in trying to keep it in his pos-
session, it was discharged. He said
he had been in Nashville searching
for a murder suspect and stopped off
in Memphis while en route back to
Birmingham.

At the instance of attaches from
Attorney General Bates' office a
charge of carrying a pistol was
lodged against Jones and Judge
Davis fined him \$25 on that count.

The fight has caused considerable
commotion in local klan circles it is
said, and was an outgrowth of an at-
tempt by James Esdale, Birming-
ham attorney and alleged Imperial
officer of the klan, to get the local
records. Esdale was not in court yes-
terday nor was he present during the
fight.

TEXAS CONTEST BITTER.

Bailey and Burleson Both in Fight
Against Klan.

(Special to The Times-Picayune)
Washington, Aug. 20.—As the presi-
dential campaign advances, Ku Klux
Klan complications become more em-
barrassing to party leaders. Republi-
cans are worse off than the Demo-
crats on the showing to date. In
Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Maine, New
Jersey and Massachusetts they are
having bitter factional fights. Re-
publican politicians here were warned
ten days ago that General Dawes,
their candidate for vice-president,
would attack the klan, but now it is
said he will not do it.

The invisible empire is extending
its organization into all of the New
England states. Vermont has es-
caped the activities of the order until
a few days ago, and now klans are
being established in a number of
counties.

The contest in Texas is very bit-
ter. Former Senator Joseph W.
Bailey, who denounced woman suf-
frage, and said he would never vote
for a woman for office, has recently
declared that he will swallow his
views on that subject and support
Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson for gover-
nor against Judge Robertson, the
klan candidate.

Former Postmaster-General Albert
S. Burleson, friend and advocate of
William Gibbs McAdoo, and opponent
of woman suffrage, has announced
that he will vote for Mrs. Ferguson.
In making his position known he
roasts the Ku Klux Klan in unmeas-
ured terms. His very vigorous attack
on the hooded order has caused much
comment here.

"The only issue," said he, "is
"Shall the affairs of this state be
administered by a governor confessed-
ly blinded by intolerance and satura-
ted with sectarian and racial prej-
udice; shall liberty of conscience
and freedom of religion be upheld, or
shall narrow bigotry be given full
sway? Shall the law be administered
through regular channels in our
courthouses, in the light of open day,
or shall creek bottom trials, by hooded
men, in the dead of night, followed
by whippings, tar and feathers ora
lynchings be the order of the day?"

"Without hesitation I make my
choice—I shall vote for Mrs. Fergu-
son. There is no attempted denial
that an oath-bound secret organiza-

tion, through orders from its high
officials, has obtruded itself into our
Democratic primary, and seeks to
control its action.

"Judge Robertson confesses it, and
at one time boasted of its support.
This organization exists only through
sectarian and racial antagonism.

"I read in the newspapers that in
one of our larger cities, nineteen
Protestant ministers joined in an ap-
peal to the members of their churches
to support Judge Robertson. It is
said that a majority of them are
members of this dangerous, oath-
bound, secret society which seeks to
control our primary. I do not know
that this is true. However, one can
waive the question. But suppose a
half dozen Catholic priests should join
in an appeal to their parishioners to
control their action in the primary,
what would these reverend gentlemen
think of such action? I do not know,
but they would promptly throw fifty-
seven varieties of fits, screaming
meanwhile that Texas was in great
danger—yes, imminent peril of domi-
nation by the Roman pontiff."

OHIO KU KLUX PLAN BANNER LEAVES GAME WITH CATHOLIC FOLD OF WALKER

Rival Organizations Select

Colored Umpire for Big
Sport Event

MACON IN LIMELIGHT

Military Organization Turns
Out to Bury a Colored
Janitor

(By J. A. Jackson)

The writer has an all-abiding con-
fidence in the God we acknowledge,
and an optimistic faith in humanity.
Sometimes we are cast into a rather
deep despair; but when this occas-
ionally happens, along comes some
sort of a tonic that restores our hope
for the world and its people.

Recently race troubles, intolerance
and the lack of harmony between
the peoples who make up the popu-
lation of this great U. S. A. has been
disturbing the writer quite a bit. As
we read a copy of another trade
paper with a sort of blue spirit, we
came across this boxed story with a
Dayton, Ohio date line.

"The local Ku Klux has challenged
the Knights of Columbus to a base-
ball game, the proceeds to go to
charity. Max Brunswick, a Hebrew
lawyer is in charge of the affair and
Claude Johnson, a Negro athlete,
has been named as umpire."

The story may or may not be true,
but the fact remains that if enough
of the spirit of friendliness and of
the clean sporting instinct remains
in any community, to even suggest
such a project, there is undoubtedly
a big foundation upon which one
may base some hopes for an end to
intolerance some day.

Yet another exhibit is presented.
In Macon, Ga., the oldest and rich-

est local military organization, "The
Macon Volunteers," tendered mili-
tary honors to the remains of "Ser-
geant" Wilson Goodwin, who had
for 47 years been the janitor of their
armory. Local papers gave much
space to the ceremonies, and both
white and colored citizens paid trib-
ute to the memory of a good church-
man, and citizen without any regard
for color line, precedence or any of
the other nonsense of that sort. He
was buried as a Colonel of the
Knights of Pythias. His former em-
ployees footed the bill and provided
a guard of honor.

Perhaps the common grief at his
passing may influence still closer
feelings between the two peoples
who grieved jointly at his passing.
From tiny acorns, great oaks
grow."

Athens Paper Parts Po-
litical Way With Geo-
rgia Executive on Ku
Klux Issue.

Athens, Ga., October 17.—(Spe-
cial.)—The Athens Banner-Herald to-
day parted political company with
Governor Clifford Walker, basing its
action on the governor's confession of
membership in the Ku Klux Klan
contained in an address to the nation-
al convention at Kansas City re-
cently.

The Banner-Herald declared edi-
torially that it has supported Gov-
ernor Walker in all his campaigns,
but it can not follow him any furth-
er, and predicts his defeat in future
contests, with klan support. The edi-
torial follows: 10-18-24

"There are thousands of Governor
Walker's warm supporters in Geo-
rgia who read with keen regrets the
interview by the governor in The At-
lanta Constitution, in which the ex-
ecutive admitted he attended a klan-
convention of the Ku Klux Klan in
Kansas City. Included in that
number is The Banner-Herald.

"The Banner-Herald has heretofore
supported Governor Walker in sea-
son and out, but we can follow him
no longer. The Banner-Herald is
of the firm opinion that no honest
man can serve an invisible empire and
the state of Georgia at the same time.

"The governor has two courses be-
fore him. He can retire to private
life at the conclusion of his term as
governor or he can seek higher of-
fices with the klan's political sup-
port. In the latter event, he will
have arrayed against him an over-
whelming majority of the people of
Georgia and he will certainly be
defeated.

"Whenever a contest for office in
Georgia is held, with all issues but the
klan issue eliminated, the result will
be the same as it was in Texas, an
ignominious defeat for the klan can-
didate.
"The American people are not in
favor of any secretly controlled gov-
ernment, whether by the corporations,
oil interests, or the Ku Klux Klan."

SIMMONS CLOSES KU KLUX REIGN

Resigns as Emperor and
From Order.

GETS CASH PAYMENT

Founder of Organization Paid
One Hundred and Forty-five
Thousand Dollars.

Atlanta, Feb. 12.—The formal contract and agreement by which William Joseph Simmons, emperor and founder of the Ku Klux Klan, disposed of his right, title and interest in the "Invisible Empire" and renounced his monthly annuity of \$1,000 for a consideration of \$145,500 in cash, was made public today by Paul Etheridge, Imperial Wizard and chief of staff to Imperial Wizard Hiram Wesley Evans.

Under terms of the contract as made public, Colonel Simmons agreed to cease all opposition to the Ku Klux Klan and to the administration of Imperial Wizard Evans, and promised not to take part in any organization or movement having for its purpose the disruption, disorganization or interference with the klan. He retains "Klankrest," the home on Peachtree road which the klan gave him several months ago.

All pending litigation against the Evans faction and the klan is to be dismissed. Colonel Simmons also agreed to resign from the klan and from the Knights Kamelia, Inc., which he organized. His resignation from both organizations accompanied the agreement and it was accepted by Dr. Evans.

At the same time that he announced consummation of the agreement Mr. Etheridge declared that Colonel Simmons had gone to Jacksonville, Fla., and formed a new organization to be known as the "Knights of the Flaming Sword" and placed himself at its head. He said the contract and agreement were signed last Saturday and the new organizations formed in Jacksonville yesterday.

The contract was signed by Colonel Simmons and his wife and Dr. Evans after it had been approved by the Imperial Klonselium.

It is understood that the amount Colonel Simmons received was arrived at by an actuary who figured the total amount of annuities he and his wife would receive if they lived out their expectancies.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 12.—William Joseph Simmons, emperor and founder of the Ku Klux Klan, issued a statement here tonight in which he denied "that I have sold all my rights in connection with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan." The statement was made following the publication of an Atlanta story to the effect he had

disposed of his right, title and interest in the "invisible empire" and renounced his monthly annuity of \$1,000 for a consideration of \$145,000 in cash. "That which I have done," said the statement, "is to sever all connection with the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan both officially and as a member of the organization and it was agreed by the organization and by myself in order that I might sever all relations in every manner, shape and form, the royalty of \$1,000 per month given me for life should be discounted and to this end the organization paid me \$90,000 in cash."

"I am therefore no longer emperor or a member of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan," the statement continued, adding that "my resignation as above stated does not in anywise affect the organization known as the Kamelia as it is a separately chartered corporation for women only." In his statement Colonel Simmons said that "a new movement not antagonistic to the klan was launched here yesterday by citizens of Florida and elsewhere of national scope, of which I have the honor to have been made the head." He promised that full details of this organization would be given the press.

Ku Klux on the Auction Block.

Consummation of the deal involving ownership of the Ku Klux may be a cause of gratification among that element of the order who delight in crook the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift for emperor or wizard may follow fawning of lesser lights.

But we should think that the transaction would be a stench in the nostrils of the more intelligent members of the white-robed organization, those whose affiliation with the klan is due to the misrepresentations of the high muck-a-mucks, who ingeniously disguised the real motives of the exalted personages who are fighting for the spoils.

The assets of the klan are its principles and membership. For these Emperor Simmons and Wizard Evans were contending. The fight for ownership and control has been bitter.

Finally it was reduced to an open and shut monetary consideration. A stipulated amount was agreed upon. Emperor Simmons sold. Wizard Evans bought.

Sold what? Bought what?

Why, the membership of the klan, the Ku Klux themselves. It is as if the revenue producers within the ranks had been put on the auction block and sold to the highest bidder, with Wizard Evans making a more attractive bid than that of his opponent.

Simmons denies that it was a "sale," and then, almost in the same breath, admits it was when he says it was agreed, "in order that I might sever my relation in every manner, shape and form, the royalty of \$1,000 per month given me for life should be discontinued, and to this end the organization paid me \$90,000 in cash. I am, therefore, no longer emperor or a member of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan."

Evans' headquarters says that Simmons "disposed of his right, title and interest" in the klan for "a consideration of \$145,500 in cash."

There is a difference as to the amount of cash involved, but that is of interest chiefly to the buyer and the seller. Of course, the kluxers who are barred from the charmed circle must supply the money for the deal; but doubtless they are used to that by this time.

What would the citizenship of this nation think of a candidate for the presidential nomination by one of the major political parties who forfeited his claims on his party and retired from the contest for a monetary consideration?

Let us assume that the field of available candidates had narrowed down to two, with the result in doubt; that one of the contestants should say to the other: "I will dispose of my right, title and interest for \$90,000 (or \$145,500) in cash and retire;" that the offer was accepted and the deal put through.

What would the honest, intelligent voters of the country think of the principals in such a transaction? They would heap ignominy upon both buyer and seller and at the polls repudiate the candidate who had stooped so low to secure the nomination.

This sale by Simmons to Evans of the Ku Klux is the most convincing evidence yet adduced to prove that the officers of the klan regard the men in the ranks as mere chattels, who must toil and pay in order that swashbucklers may strut through the playgrounds of luxury.

The Ku Klux Klan Viewed from Moscow

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: One gains a new perspective on American views here in Moscow. As for instance:

William Joseph Simmons, Emperor and Founder of the Ku Klux Klan, has disposed of his right, title, and interest in the "invisible empire" and renounced his monthly annuity of \$1,000 for a consideration of \$145,500 in cash, it was announced today by Paul Etheridge, Imperial Klonsel and Chief of Staff to Hiram Wesley Evans, the Imperial Wizard.

This most amazing sentence, which might seem a trifle hyperbolic in one of Mr. Mencken's exuberant burlesques, stares me in the face at the beginning of a perfectly serious and presumably authentic Associated Press clipping. Reading through the clipping I discover the following interesting facts: The compact between the two potentates, Simmons and Evans, has been ratified by no less an organization than the Imperial Klonselium. The dethroned Emperor, searching, like Alexander, for new worlds to conquer, has gone off to establish an order of Knights of the Flaming Sword, with himself as head. The Imperial Wizard has inaugurated his reign by declaring that "the official second degree of the order will be given to all Klansmen in good standing without additional charge." A citizen of our democratic republic who gives himself the imposing title of Grand Dragon of the Realm of Arkansas announces that the Imperial Wizard, apparently hoping to recover his \$145,500 with interest, is prepared to sue the ex-Emperor for \$150,000, on the ground of libel.

This sort of thing may have become too much a matter of course to excite any special surprise or amusement in America; but to Americans who have lived abroad for some time it suggests the distressing possibility that a number of their fellow-citizens have been suddenly stricken with insanity.

The Nation has recently been carrying on a symposium on the subject of Progressivism. I should like to suggest that the Klan seems to offer an equally promising field for popular discussion, which might throw light on the following questions:

1. How can the widespread popularity of an organization like the Klan, in which rascality and imbecility seem to be mingled in about equal measure, be reconciled with the widely held conviction that America is a cultured and civilized nation?
2. What extraordinary complex of political, economic, religious, and pathological factors helped to bring the Klan into existence and to extend its influence until it constitutes a serious power in the elections of perhaps a dozen States?
3. Just what does the Klan show about the quality of American education?

Moscow, March 17

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

KLAN WINS IN ELECTIONS THROUGHOUT THE NATION

Order Aids Church People in Cleaning Up New Jersey Coast Resorts.

(Bureau of Publication and Education.)

Washington, D. C.—Interesting indeed are the many reports of city and state elections being held all over the country, and the part the Klan is playing in same. The reports and results tally everywhere about the Klan candidates winning wherever the Klan is made an issue. It is an eye-opener for the country and shows which way the wind is blowing. 4-27-24

As goes Maine so goes the union is an old saying and it seems to be true in the Klan matters too. Among the first city and town elections held this year up in Maine, and the Klan candidates walked off with great success at the polls. In one Maine city where the Republicans had met ten successive defeats, they won this year with the support of the Klan voters. But the Klan does not throw its support to any certain party, but to men and issues. Out in Tulsa, Oklahoma recently the Klan supported the entire Democratic city ticket and every candidate went to victory by about two to one at the polls.

SWEEPS MIDDLE WEST.

In the April elections just held a few days ago throughout Kansas, Oklahoma and Missouri, the majority of the contests between admitted or alleged Klan and anti-Klan candidates were settled in favor of the Klan selections. City elections were fought with more vigor and a larger percentage of the eligible vote was cast than for many years, in cities where the Klan had appeared in city politics. Elections in towns where there was no Klan or anti-Klan feeling, were comparatively tame.

Similar reports come from other states, which goes to show that the Klan, when made an issue, gets results. The party that fights the Klan gets a black eye because the Klansmen (and there are so many of them) can do things when they go together in an election. That's why the politicians in both old parties are trying to be good towards Klansmen, they know which ever way the Klan vote goes, so will go the election.

IN JERSEY

Away down east in New Jersey, the Klan is in a fight supporting the church people in their big drive to clean up the coast resort cities and towns. There the fight is directed

at the bootleggers and the immoral interests that are menacing the country. At Asbury Park there have been public meetings of the Civic-Church league and the Ku Klux Klan people, looking to the co-operation of both organizations to clean house. When there is any cleaning to be done the people know whom to approach and where to go to get results. The Klan is making a most enviable reputation along that line. In fact, it is made up of the very best people in all communities.

THE NEGRO—BETWEEN THE "DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE SEA," THE KU KLUX KLAN AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Last wee THE NEWS more than insinuated that the Republican Party is turning Ku Klux and asked what would the Negro voter do. Last week the St. Louis Argus, one of our leading papers, said: "The Negroes of the country are between the devil and the deep blue sea, meaning the Ku Klux Klan and the Democratic party."

All over the country Negro papers are sounding the alarm; the Republican party is making an alliance with the Ku Klux Klan. And the question still is, What will the Negro voter do?

The editor of the Louisville Leader, after reading our editorial last week said he would tell us in his paper this week. If you want to know what they will do get the Leader this week. Frankly, we do not know. Privately, the editor of the Leader told us, "Not a darn thing." But get the Leader, he may be more explicit in it.

A leading Colored citizen told us he was going to vote the Democratic ticket this year, not because he loved the Democratic party, but because he loved the Republican party less, it having turned Ku Klux Klan, which is anti-Catholic. He is not Catholic, but he reasons, anything anti-Catholic will be anti-anything else.

We, too, are against anything that is "anti". This is the day to be FOR things and AGAINST nothing unless it is evil and wrong. But the Klan leaves no cause for us to be opposed to that organization by inference. It is openly anti-Negro. And we are not opposed to the Klan solely because it is anti-Catholic, but positively because IT IS ANTI-NEGRO and so says in all its rituals and by-laws, in its actions and in its bedsheets. 5-31-24

A white man, a Republican, said to us the other day, "The Klan is not against your people" etc., etc. That white man will always be viewed with suspicion by us. Any white man, who tries to defend or excuse, or paliate for the Ku Klux Klan to us, will drop in our estimation and will be eyed forever with doubt and suspicion.

But we wander. Back to our bacon. The Republican party is leaning toward the Ku Klux Klan. It is is not itself Ku Klux it is making an unholy allowance with that detestable organization.

That being so: What will Negro voters do?

Verily, as the Argus says: they are between the Devil and deep blue sea.

We know what they ought to do, but not what they will do. The Louisville Leader will tell you in a long editorial which when boiled down will be — "Not a darn thing."

HON. WILLIAM H. LEWIS FOR DAVIS.

In announcing his intention of supporting John W. Davis for United States President, William H. Lewis, brilliant Negro attorney and civic leader of Boston, declares Mr. Davis should be elected because he is against the Ku Klux Klan. We go Mr. Lewis one better and say Mr. Davis should be elected because he is against the Klan and is not afraid to say so. The friends of President Coolidge tell us with much spirit that he is not a Klansman, but he seems to be afraid to declare himself. Can he successfully carry water on both shoulders? Can he ride horses going in opposite directions? We prefer not to believe that Pres. Coolidge is willing to submerge principle and play politics with a question that strikes at the very heart of true Americanism. The silence of the President is oppressive. It may be misleading. He must speak for himself. 9-20-24

Mr. Lewis thinks the Negro should at least register a protest against the Republican Party and its sinister alliance with the foes of fundamental Americanism. Mr. Lewis is undoubtedly right. The Negro should protest not only in word but in deed. Nor should the matter of victory or selfish pride and advantage bulk too large. We must stand by principle, live or die, sink or swim. The manly Negro would rather go down in defeat fighting for right and honor than to triumph through cowardice, deceit and moral weaknesses.

The hope is expressed by Mr. Lewis that after the coming election we shall not know the politics of any Negro merely by the color of his skin. The idea of the Negro race voting as a mass never should have been entertained. No good has come or can come from such a procedure. The Negro like any other citizen, should study current political issues and platforms, and feel free to vote for the best interests of his government. The day when black men shall be politically free is greatly to be desired.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

The nation-wide Democratic hurrah about John W. Davis' denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan is a plain case of "Much ado about nothing." Mr. Davis' Seagirt statement was in no sense a denunciation of Klanism. What he did say was so worded by lugging in all other secret organizations as not to offer the Klan any offence. His statement was so evasive and misleading, it may be understood to be Pro-Klan or Anti-Klan; and it was so worded not to offend either class. It was not a clear-cut, broad-side denunciation of Klanism by name as did LaFollette, Jack Walton, Ma Ferguson, Governors Smith and Hardwick, Underwood or General Dawes.

Mr. Davis' statement places him in the class of "Running with the Klan and holding with the Anti-Klan." His effort was a diplomatic attempt to compromise truth with error, as only a Wall Street skilled attorney can do.

Careful study of Mr. Davis' statement will show he did not make an honest statement; that he did not meet the issue honestly and squarely; that he evaded and side-stepped the real issue as raised by his party in the New York convention. The question at the Madison Square convention, was to denounce the Klan by name or go on record in favor of the hooded Order by refusing to mention the Klan by name in the platform. The convention voted Pro-Klan, and upon this plank in the Democratic platform Mr. Davis stands—it matters not how much he may dodge or trim by lugging in all other secret societies, not under the ban of public opinion as elements of mitigation.

Let us see what candidate Davis said, and let the public determine whether his words constitute a denunciation of the Klan by name, or an evasive subterfuge to cloud the real issue raised by his party in the New York convention. He remarked:

"If any organization, no matter what it chooses to be called, whether Ku Klux or by any other name, raises the standard of racial or religious prejudice or attempts to make racial origin or religious belief a test of fitness for public office it does violence to the spirit of American institutions and must be condemned by all those who believe, as I do, in American ideals."

"Hear me for one further word. I repeat that these matters must not be permitted to divert the attention of the public from the vital questions now before them. To this end, and with this end only in my mind. I venture, here, now, to express the hope that the nominee of the Republican Party will see fit by some explicit declaration to join in entirely removing this topic from the field of political debate."

If Mr. Davis was anxious to denounce the Klan as such, why did he lug in other societies as a mitigating element? Why did he not roundly denounce the hooded Order as did Senator LaFollette of Wisconsin and Iron Jack of Oklahoma? Why did he attempt to extenuate or condone the crimes and ignomy of the Klan by linking it with other organizations?

Mr. Davis says: "If any organization, it matters not what it chooses to be called, whether Ku Klux or any other name, raises the standard of racial or religious prejudice as a test for fitness for office it was a violation to the spirit of American institutions and must be condemned by all who believe as I do in American ideals."

It would have been just as easy to say the Ku Klux Klan has raised the issue of racial hatred and religious intolerance. I denounce it and it must be condemned by all who believe in American ideals as I do.

Is there one word of condemnation in this beautiful pyramid of meaningless words? The Masons, Odd Fellows and other secret orders are not under ban. They do not stand indicted in the high court

General.

of public opinion of high crimes and misdemeanors against the constitution and tolerant government as does the Ku Klux Klan; and why link them with the Klan, if not for the purpose of pretending a denunciation and mitigating the odor of the hooded order in the nostrils of an aroused public conscience?

There is no need of illusions or delusions. John W. Davis cannot hide the fact that the democratic party is the Ku Klux Klan party—conceived in a democratic state and developed to a full grown democratic donkey under democratic prejudices and environments.

The Klan has controlled the elections in the south for the last six years. It has dictated every nomination through the white democratic primaries in which no Negro was permitted to vote; and in like manner, the control of the New York convention was dominated by McAdoo's Klan hosts. Underwood and Al Smith made it plain that a vote for the majority report was a vote for the Klan, and a vote for the minority report was a vote against the Klan; and the convention, under the leadership of Bill Bryan, adopted the majority report, which was a vote for the Klan.

The issue was plain and definitely named, and no amount of side-stepping or evasion on the part of Candidate Davis is going to shift party responsibility for the Klan in this country from democratic shoulders to the Republican party. The Klan is the legitimate child of the democratic party in the south, and John Davis is from the south and a product of the south; and the republican party has not been in the habit of adopting illegitimate heirs.

If Mr. Davis is opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, why is he not opposed to its blood relatives—jimmie cars, segregation, peonage and disfranchisement?

These human curses are relics of barbarism and the legitimate child of the democratic party, and contrary to the spirit of American institutions.

Mr. Coolidge is in favor of equal opportunities for all men without regard to race or color. Mr. Coolidge is in favor of political equality for the Negro. Where does Mr. Davis stand on this important question? Mr. Coolidge is opposed to disfranchisement. Does Mr. Davis favor it? Does Mr. Davis want the fraudulent votes of the south, which is made possible by the legal theft of Negro votes? We would ask Bill Lewis, of Boston, Ed Henry, of Philadelphia, and Bill McDonald, of Texas, to answer for Mr. Davis, if he cannot.

Mr. Davis calls upon Mr. Coolidge to help him remove the Klan issue from the campaign. Let Mr. Davis tell Mr. Coolidge where he stands on the question before he calls upon Mr. Coolidge to make an open denunciation. Charity begins at home. This question was not raised at the Cleveland Convention, but it was raised at the New York Convention, and if Mr. Davis stands upon every plank in the democratic platform, he cannot consistently denounce the Ku Klux by name.

His speech at Seagirt was just as evasive and illusive as is the democratic platform. But Candidate Davis is "Between the devil and the deep blue sea." He is "Damned if he does and damned if he doesn't" and the only route he saw out was to straddle—to deliver a denunciation that did not denounce.

The democrats are hopelessly split among themselves on the question. Candidate Davis finds himself in a similar hole to the one the New York Herald-Tribune placed him in on the labor question. The democratic party has placed upon his shoulders the burden of playing both ends of the party against the middle.

Thus, the Honorable John W. Davis proclaims that the Ku Klux Klan is just as good as any other organization which raises the question of racial hatred and religious intolerance. He makes this astounding statement despite the fact that the Ku Klux Klan is the only secret organization in America indicted before the bar of public opinion for raising the standard of race hatred and religious intolerance as a qualification for office.

IMPERIAL WIZARD MAKES REPLY TO SEN. LA FOLLETTE

Says Klan Working for the Best
Interest of Nation and Not
to Blame for Present
Chaotic Conditions.

Bitterly assailing the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Robert M. La Follette, independent candidate for President, in a letter recently made public has indicated very clearly the extent of his belief in the real principles of Americanization and toleration.

His stand upon the Klan question immediately invoked a spirited reply from both Dr. Hiram W. Evans, Imperial Wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and Dr. Gilbert O. Nations, editor of The Protestant, in Washington, D. C., and American Party nominee for President. The statement of Dr. Nations appears on page 6 of this paper.

In the statement made public by Dr. Evans, the Imperial Wizard calls attention to the recent Democratic convention as proving that there is and has been for some time past an organized attempt on the part of a certain religious group to get control of political matters in this country.

Expressing regret that Senator La Follette should have injected the Klan issue into the campaign, Dr. Evans said:

"The most pernicious thing in the political life of America is the appeal being made by a group of dissatisfied political leaders, led by Senator La Follette, to destroy the people's confidence in this, the soundest, the greatest and best government on earth. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan had

WASHINGTON

MAN ANSWERS LA FOLLETTE

Stand On the Issues Is Due to
Misapprehension Says the
Capital Correspondent.

By GILBERT O. NATIONS

In his letter to Mr. Robert P. Scripps of New York, which appeared in the morning papers recently, Senator Robert M. La Follette, in defining his attitude towards the Ku Klux Klan, evinces a fundamental misapprehension of the issues which he assumes to discuss.

Neither the Ku Klux Klan, the Guardians of Liberty, the Pathfinders, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics nor any of the organized bodies of citizens that have within the last decade voiced opposition to activities of the papal system in our country have done so on the ground of religious or racial prejudice or intolerance. 8-21-24

All members of those bodies concur fully with Senator LaFollette in deprecating with all their might any such prejudice or intolerance. None of them have discriminated against any persons or groups because of religious faith. They have uniformly been among the foremost champions of the religious liberty guaranteed in the First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

They would defend the religious liberty and every legal right of a Roman Catholic with exactly the same promptness and vigor as those of a Protestant. The public has been so diligently misled touching this point that I feel justified, in the interest of truth and correct understanding, in setting forth this emphatic refutation of an error that has been very widely propagated.

It was not the Ku Klux Klan that injected any religious issue or intolerance into the Democratic national convention in New York. It was the enemies of the Klan. The issue arose, not because the Klan was demanding endorsement of itself or condemnation of its enemies. It arose because the enemies of the Klan demanded that

the organization be denounced in the platform. No friend of the Klan addressed the convention on the issue thus raised. It was enemies of the Klan that did so.

Strife in the convention arose not because Protestants were prejudiced or intolerant against the Knights of Columbus or any distinctively Roman Catholic organization, but because Roman Catholics were furiously intolerant against the Ku Klux Klan as a distinctively Protestant organization. The same condition obtains everywhere all the time.

It is not Protestants that have raised the issue in this country between the Roman Catholic hierarchy and our public schools. That issue is raised by canon 1374 of the new Code of Canon Law of the Papacy. That canon condemns our schools and prohibits Roman Catholic children from attending them.

When Americans resent that legal condemnation of American schools by the Papacy and oppose the enforcement here of that law by the enthroned hierarchy of the Roman church, propagandaists of the hierarchy charge them with intolerance and religious prejudice. The charge is not borne out by either the law or the facts. It is the Papacy and its enthroned hierarchy that are intolerant of our schools.

Senator LaFollette declares that the overshadowing issue before the American people is to break the fetters of economic slavery. Does he know of any other community in which both economic and intellectual slavery is so abject as in Latin America, Spain and Hungary? The papal system has dominated those lands for centuries. Under treaties with the papal government their school systems are controlled by the Roman hierarchy. In consequence illiteracy, as well as destitution, is virtually universal among the masses of the people.

Can he assign any other reason for the consent, unrest and frequent revolutions in the Latin American republics than the blighting influence of the Roman Catholic hierarchy and its clergy? Does he know of any Roman Catholic country in which the hierarchy does not maintain its own clerical party to control elections and shape politics? Does he know that all faiths but that of Rome are vir-

tually outlawed in lands completely dominated by the Papacy? Does he know that the Knights of Columbus thirteen years ago openly avowed their purpose to bring this country under that domination. Does he favor permitting them to do so?

The taproot of opposition to the Roman Catholic hierarchy is not religious at all. It is purely political and economic and patriotic. The entire government is essentially a political autocracy. It now maintains diplomatic relations with more than half the civil powers, including all the great powers of Europe.

It has treaty relations with many civil governments. The Sovereign Pontiff occupies a great bronze throne like those of political monarchs. He wears a triple gold crown. Throughout the World War Roman Catholic periodicals in this country demanded a seat for the Pope in the peace conference. They now demand a seat for him in the Council of the League of Nations.

Such functions are not religious. They are political. Establishment of either the civil law or the common law in any country excludes the other. But the Papacy intrudes its canon law equally into countries under the civil law and those under the common law. That policy renders conflict and strife inevitable in all lands where the Roman Catholic system is active.

Standard historians with one accord say that a few centuries ago the Papacy was the richest government in the world. Its revenues are immense even now. Its policy in all countries it can dominate is to exact from the people a tax of one tenth of their earnings.

When the elder J. Pierpont Morgan died in Italy eleven years ago, a Berlin dispatch appeared in the New York Times of June 3, 1913, quoting an eminent American financier then in the German capital to the effect that Mr. Morgan had gone to Rome to help reorganize the Vatican revenues, and that the project was so immense that he regarded it as the crowning achievement of his career as the foremost capitalist and financier in the world.

Papal law condemns popular sovereignty and traverses every important provision of our Constitution. The sway of the Roman hierarchy is uniformly marked by imposing palaces

and cathedrals and fabulous wealth and luxury for the hierarchy itself and its political favorites amidst beggary and destitution of the masses. No more grinding economic slavery could befall the American people.

TELL US, MR. VANN

The Pittsburgh Courier dated July 18, does not make it very clear as to what party is dominated by the Klan.

Speaking of Negro Democrats, the Editorial says:

Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner of New York City, and a member of Tammany Hall, declared, along with Cornelius McDougal, Special Assistant Attorney General, and Paul W. Collins, the only Negro Alternate whose Delegate went to Europe, are reported in The World as saying that they are going to support their party, and they express the desire to see Davis win at the polls. St. Louis Argus

These brethren have just enough of the native ability left in them to know how to fool white people. They know the Democratic party went over to the Klan by a vote of 4.3. They know that no Negro in the whole world including the United States and Indiana, is going to vote for a party which is openly controlled by the Ku Klux Klan. 7-25-24

If no Negro in the world is going to vote for a party which is openly controlled by the Ku Klux Klan, pray tell us, Mr. Vann which of the two major political parties in the U. S. is not controlled by the K. K. K? Answer, please.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

Pretty Girl Is Warned

By Dark Kluxers

New Orleans.—Is a black klan terrorizing New Orleans?

According to reports published in the dailies here a black robed order, whose members are Negroes, has spread terror to the colored residential section, by its recent reported kidnapping of colored women and girls after dark.

Warned Girl

Rumors have been rife for some time, but substantial reports were lacking until last week when a fair Creole old friends how she had been warned by the black Kluxers to "stay in." The girl, Madeline Devereaux, pretty 19-year-old young miss, told the correspondent she had been taken to a house in one of the crowded residential sections by automobile. A single candle on a table in the council chamber allowed her to see about fifteen men hooded and dressed in black robes with white crosses on their breasts. The speaker warned her against association with white men and told her the "order" had the proper medicine for women who disobeyed.

Ex-Soldiers Members

A persistent story about town is that ex-soldiers, desirous of raising the race to a higher level in the community are taking this method of direct action to make Negroes help themselves up. The same story has it that a young graduate of a Northern university is the brains of the organization. One of the first tenets of the "Be Independent" creed, said to be the law of the order, strikes at association between the races. Authorities believe the creed is similar to that which prompted the Birmingham ax murders.

Servants in many homes here are leaving their places of work in time to get home before dark, in order to avoid molestation.

THOUSAND KLUXERS RALLY AT CAPITAL

Knights Kamelia Degree Is Reported Goal of Many "Candidates."

Baton Rouge, La., June 25.—Approximately 1000 members of the Ku Klux Klan gathered here tonight from all parts of the state to participate in advance degree work of the order. There being a number of candidates for the higher ritual, Knights Kamelia, it was whispered.

No information was given out today from local klan headquarters regarding the details of the meeting, but it was learned tonight that klansmen of high standing in the order from all parts of the state are present to take part in the degree work. Several hundred arrived late today from New Orleans, the delegation being accompanied by Rev. J. C. Barr and T. F. DePaoli accompanying the delegation.

JONES ANTI-KLAN MEASURE BEATEN BY WIDE MARGIN

House Votes 57 to 30 Against Memorial to Congress.

Baton Rouge, La., June 30.—The klan came up again in the Louisiana House of Representatives when Colonel T. S. Jones of Baton Rouge, called up for adoption House concurrent resolution number 4, introduced by him May 15, and which was favorably reported by the committee on federal relations.

It memorializes Congress to prohibit the use of the mails to any organization whose membership is kept secret.

Colonel Jones in speaking for the resolution declared that had the Louisiana delegation to the Democratic convention in New York "voted there as they did in Louisiana the Ku Klux Klan would have been called by name in the Democratic platform."

The resolution also urges Congress to prohibit the transportation of any of the equipment of masked organizations from one state to another.

R. L. Proffit, Jr., of Monroe who said he was "speaking as a recog-

nized klansman of Ouachita parish," spoke against the resolution. He declared the resolution was persecution, and called upon those representatives who had supported Governor Fuqua's bills to abolish secrecy and the mask, "to throw the resolution into the waste basket." The previous question was forced and debate cut off. The resolution failed of adoption, thirty yeas to fifty-seven nays.

NEW KLAN IN LOUISIANA.

Order Is Reorganized Before Anti-Secrecy Law Goes Into Effect.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—A new organization of the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana was perfected at Alexandria yesterday with Colonel Swords R. Lee of Alexandria District Judge Robert S. Ellis of Amite and former Judge William G. Bartlett of Shreveport as the executive triumvirate of the state, according to a special dispatch to The Times-Picayune. Captain J. K. Skipwith of Morehouse Parish was among the persons present at the meeting, the dispatch said.

The only public expression made by them went into session, adjourned shortly after noon, and hurriedly departed for their homes. And the famous sphinx was only slightly more mum than these men. Only one public expression was made by them. It was uttered by Colonel Swords R. Lee.

"All I have to say is that the Ku Klux Klan will observe the military law of Louisiana. Louisiana has enacted an anti-secrecy statute that becomes effective Sept. 1, and it will be respected by the Klan."

LOUISIANA KLAN IS REORGANIZED AT ALEXANDRIA

Lee, Ellis and Barnette Are New Triumvirate of Order in State.

LAW TO BE OBEYED, COLONEL ASSERTS

Skipwith Present at Pow-wow; Dragon's Identity Uncertain.

Alexandria, La., Aug. 16.—The new organization of Ku Klux

officialdom in Louisiana was perfected here today with Colonel Swords R. Lee of Alexandria District Judge Robert S. Ellis of Amite and former Judge William G. Bartlett of Shreveport as the executive triumvirate of the state. James Murray of Shreveport, attached to the klan imperial palace of Atlanta for the last year, was in attendance, with a representation of fifty or more other men from over the state, including Jeff B. Snyder of Madison parish and Captain J. K. Skipwith of Morehouse parish.

The klan pow-wow is best described by the expression, "there they are, yonder they go." Most of the klansmen arrived late last night or early this morning. At 10 o'clock they went into session, adjourned shortly after noon, and hurriedly departed for their homes. And the famous sphinx was only slightly more mum than these men. Only one public expression was made by them. It was uttered by Colonel Swords R. Lee.

"All I have to say is that the Ku Klux Klan will observe the constitutional law of Louisiana," he said. "Louisiana has enacted an anti-secrecy statute that becomes effective September 1, and it will be respected by the klan. As to the details you will have to come to your own conclusions."

Efforts to pronounce other questions of Colonel Lee brought the simple declaration from him that he had absolutely nothing else to say about the klan. Judge Ellis was smilingly mum on the klan pow-wow. "I have absolutely nothing to say," he said, then added with a laugh: "Some people have talked too much already."

Mr. Barnette, whose movements were hurriedly while in Alexandria, hurriedly departed from Alexandria at the conclusion of the Pow Wow. Colonel Lee apparently is the "bigmer exalted cyclops of Caddo parish chief" of the klan in Louisiana, as the other klansmen stood by and allowed him to make the only remarks.

Rumors Conflict. The meeting was quietly called and as quietly held. One report was that Mr. Barnette was to be made grand dragon of Louisiana—said to be the ranking klan office in the state—at the Pow Wow today. Another report was that James Murray had been sent back to Louisiana as the chief business head in the state and was acting as chief dragon. Another report was that Colonel Lee has become the real grand dragon and the difference accorded him would indicate that he is really Colonel Lee controls the parish.

Mr. Barnette is said to have been named counsel for the klan at a retainer of \$5000 a year. Mr. Barnette was a candidate for public service

commissioner but withdrew suddenly following the Klan Pow Wow in Shreveport the first of the month, leaving Commissioner Huey P. Long, who is standing for re-election, with only one opponent, State Senator W. L. Bagwell of West Carroll parish. Colonel Lee is Mr. Long's chief political backer. All plans are being laid for the running of Long for governor in 1927, it is said.

Carey P. Duncan of Shreveport, who was grand dragon until Imperial Wizard Evans "cleaned house" at the Shreveport meeting three weeks ago, was not in attendance at the Pow Wow today so far as it could be learned. Neither were the three titans, who were deposed at the same time. They are Thomas F. De Paoli of New Orleans, who was said to be succeeded by Judge Ellis; Paul Perkins of Lake Charles, who is said to have been succeeded by Colonel Lee, and W. R. Germany of Monroe, who was succeeded by Mr. Barnette.

There are conflicting reports as to whether Mr. Duncan has yet been forced out of office. He was presiding at the Shreveport meeting when Imperial Wizard Evans demanded that he resign, which Mr. Duncan is said to have refused to do. Friends of Mr. Duncan claim that he could be removed as grand dragon only for "cause," the charges to be fought out before a conclave of the klan officials in the state. Other reports are that imperial wizard had full authority to remove him.

Jeff B. Snyder, when asked if Mr. Barnette was to be named grand dragon at the Pow Wow, today responded with a surprised expression and the declaration, "I have not heard that." Mr. Snyder and Colonel Lee are both veteran politicians. Mr. Snyder is supporting Senator Joseph E. Ransdell for re-election to the United States Senate, while Colonel Lee is supporting Lee E. Thomas, mayor of Shreveport for the senatorship. In answer to political questions, however, today Colonel Lee avowed vigorously that he is not in politics. Mr. Snyder has spoken from the stump for Senator Ransdell, making an address in his behalf at the opening of the senator's campaign in Lake Providence. One klan delegate to the Pow Wow today made no attempt to conceal his membership in the Ku Klux Klan. Across the hotel register was written: "T. C. Lowe, White Oak Klan No. 11."

Among those here today were Clate P. Spring of Shreveport, said to be state secretary of the klan, and E. B. Rand of Shreveport, said to be former exalted cyclops of Caddo parish and Ed Gayle of Calcasieu parish. That all is not peaceful with the Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana and that factional differences are developing in it is indicated by talk in Alexandria where the klan is said now to be in political power.

Rebellion Difficult. Efforts of any of the membership to start a rebellious movement is said to be nearly impossible, however, owing to the extreme authority given to the officers. All that an objector can do is to withdraw from the klan. One noteworthy condition is that open declarations and criticism of the klan are spoken upon the streets of Alexandria although couched with the admission that political Colonel Lee controls the parish.

KLAN FINDS METHOD OF DODGING STATUTE

New Orleans, La., September 28.—
The Ku Klux Klan in Louisiana has
found a way to get around the new
state law requiring that membership
lists of secret orders be filed annually
with the secretary of state, according
to The New Orleans Daily States.
Actual membership in the klan, the
newspaper declares, has been reduced
to five men in each local klan. All
the other members have been granted
demits and their membership trans-
ferred to the rolls in Atlanta outside
the jurisdiction of Louisiana. On De-
cember 15, the date for filing the
membership lists, the names of the
five members of each local klan will
be submitted. The names of those who
have "resigned" or transferred their
membership to Atlanta will not be in-
cluded.

ASSERT COOLIDGE AFRAID OF KLAN

Massachusetts Democrats
Lash Republicans, La
Follette and Adopt
Strong Anti-Klan Plank.

Worcester, Mass., September 20.—
Lashing out at the republican admin-
istration, the Ku Klux Klan and the
La Follette-Wheeler independent
ticket, the democratic state leaders re-
peatedly brought the state convention
meeting here today to its feet wildly
cheering.

Mayor Curley, of Boston, candidate
for governor, was greeted vociferously
when he rose to speak.

William H. Lewis, former United
States assistant district attorney,
hitherto a strong republican, declared
he "could not keep company with a
party which veils its convictions be-
hind pillow cases and sheets," and
declared he was typical of the negro
race in seeking justice with the demo-
cratic party.

Hits La Follette.

John T. Fitzgerald, temporary chair-
man and keynote speaker, referring
to the candidacy of Senator La Fol-
lette, said:

"We must pay particular attention
to the laboring men, some of whom
have joined La Follette. You who
know La Follette's record know he be-
trayed Roosevelt while under the
name of republican. He always play-
ed a lone hand from 1812 to 1918. He
never worked with either progressive
republicans or democrats. When two
million Americans were overseas,
Robert La Follette pleaded for the
Germans and was only saved from fol-
lowing Debs to prison by Penrose and
Henry Cabot Lodge."

Coolidge Afraid of Klan.

The resolutions committee reported a
platform this afternoon denouncing
the Ku Klux Klan by name and
charging that President Coolidge was
"afraid to raise his voice" against
the order.

The anti-klan plank in part fol-
lows:

"The Ku Klux Klan is a menace to
the peace and security of the country
and its free institutions. It should be
driven from American public life.
Loyalty to American ideals and a
sense of duty as president of the
United States should have moved Cal-
vin Coolidge long before this to con-
demn this organization. Yet, we are
confronted with the spectacle of the
president of the United States, the
leader of the republican party, afraid
to raise his voice against a society
of masked men who are striking at

the constitutional guarantees of lib-
erty and religious freedom and who
will, if not checked and dispersed,
provoke deep disunion and disorder."

Other planks favored the child-labor
amendment and modification of the
Volstead act and pledged full support
to the national ticket.

THE KLAN PARTY.

If there has been any doubt that
the republican party has swallowed
the Ku Klux Klan as a secret polit-
ical organization, hood, gown, fiery
cross and all, that doubt has been
definitely removed. The organized
republican party in this country to-
day is the klan party.

Chairman William M. Butler, of
the republican national committee,
makes the fact clear in his state-
ment that the "klan is not an is-
sue," without criticism of its polit-
ical activities; and to a direct in-
quiry as to whether republican

speakers and candidates would
avoid all future reference to the
klan, he evaded an answer except
indirectly in the statement, "Our
candidates will discuss the issues."

This is tantamount to saying, in
view of his earlier remark, that
the republican candidates, from the
president down, will make no refer-
ence to the klan and to that end
cement in the nation an alliance
that is outstanding in a great many
states, notably in Indiana, Okla-
homa, Ohio, Illinois and some of the
eastern states.

Chairman Butler, who was the
personal selection of President
Coolidge and is his only campaign
spokesman, has by this brief but
significant statement, studiously is-
sued, practically admitted that Presi-
dent Coolidge will make no reply to
Mr. Davis' direct challenge, thereby
straddling the klan issue in a de-
signed effort to ride the negro vote
through the Dawes Augusta speech,
in which he slapped the klan on the
wrist, and to ride the so-called klan
vote through direct political al-
liances.

Therefore, the republican organi-
zation in this country, which has
talked much of the party's allegiance
to the constitution, has notoriously
become the invisible empire's party.

As further evidence of that fact
United States Senator Harrold, re-
publican, of Oklahoma, has openly
and defiantly admitted a klan com-
bination in that state to defeat Wal-
ton, the democratic nominee, and
in Kansas Wednesday the democrats
denounced the klan and the repub-
licans, with characteristic design,
defeated a resolution of the same
intent.

And thus it is everywhere. There
is no further argument on that
score.

The republican party is now the
klan party!

THE KLAN BIPARTISAN.

At the time of the sharp debate and
division in the Democratic National
Convention over the Ku Klux Klan,
Republicans smiled and rubbed their
hands. Thank heaven, there was no
such row in their own party. The sub-
ject had been brought up at the
Cleveland convention, but had been
shrewdly ducked by the Republican
leaders. How wise their action ap-
peared compared with the terrible
frankness of the Democrats! The
Klan, so the Republicans were saying
complacently, was to be purely a Dem-
ocratic stone of stumbling and rock of
offense.

This belief was premature. Evidence
accumulates day by day that the Re-
publicans will have to do something or
say something about the Klan. In In-
diana it has dictated the Republican
nomination for Governor. Its members
in Ohio are militant and swear that
their spear knows no party brother.
Reports have just been taken to Presi-
dent Coolidge that the Ku Kluxers
are disturbing Republican harmony in
Oklahoma. And now we have fights
and broken heads in the President's
own State, due to the activities of
the same Ku Klux Klan about which
the acme of Republican wisdom was
to keep entirely silent.

What happens to a country if its
sons keep silent when base deeds are

Jones, a Massachusetts poet has told
us. Even on the score of expediency,
to say nothing of principle or of pub-
lic morals, the policy of ignoring the
issue raised in American public life
by the Ku Klux Klan is a great mis-
take. It cannot be persisted in. The
people will demand that party com-
mittees and party candidates say
where they stand. It will not do sim-
ply to reaffirm vaguely the constitu-
tional guarantees of religious liberty.
They have got to be applied, definitely
and personally, in a way to brand and
sear every individual who defiantly
sets out to trample upon this funda-
mental American principle. Religious
intolerance, in the shape of the Ku
Klux Klan, has raised its head in our
politics. That is the place where it
must now be repudiated and driven
out. If our politicians, whether Dem-
ocratic or Republican, do not exert
themselves to beat the Klan, it will
beat them, and they will deserve to
be beaten.

NEITHER KLAN NOR COLONY.

It is a little hard to understand the
mental excitement of The American-
Irish Review, published in Worcester,
Mass. Its modest description of
itself is "champion of liberty and
righteousness," and on its editorial
page it proclaims "American ideals"
as the only salvation of this country.
That would almost suggest kinship
with the Ku Klux Klan, as would also
The Review's determination to with-
stand to the death all forms of domi-
nation by foreigners. Yet in its July
number it has made the startling dis-
covery that "Democrats would dis-

franchise all Catholics" so that there
is nothing left for the latter to do
but to vote the Republican ticket.
The reasoning at this point gets ob-
scure. It starts with the fact that
the Republicans in their platform
"definitely stood upon the constitu-
tional guarantees of civil, political
and religious liberty." But did not
the Democrats go even further in
their platform? Perhaps they did, but
this is irrelevant, since the party
plank which they adopted was "urged
by the Klan and fathered by BRYAN."
From this is drawn, by severe logic
the conclusion: "Hence, we are ir-
conscience bound, no matter what

our party affiliation in the past may
have been, to support and to vote
for CALVIN COOLIDGE for President."

What really causes The American-
Irish Review to flame with indigna-
tion, however, is the imminent danger
that this country may become again a
colonial dependency of England. It
knows, for we are sure that it would
not say so unless it knew, that "Eng-
land has schooled its statesmen,
since about 1800, to look for and
work for a return of the United
States into the servitude of a British
colony." This being so, the need
of the campaign is to find an honest
and able leader who will prevent the
nation from falling into such en-
slavement. The American-Irish Re-
view asks, "Is President COOLIDGE the
man of the hour?" Without hesita-
tion, it says, "We answer 'Yes!'"
But would not the Ku Klux Klan also
be a mighty dependence in resisting
all efforts to prevent this nation from
becoming an English colony? It would
be unwilling to have us become ever
an Irish colony!

If politics makes strange bedfel-
lows, it also prevents people from
sleeping together who appear to be-
long in one bed. To be furiously anti-
foreign and to attack the Klan in
the same breath makes one tremble
for the intellectual wholeness of
The Irish-American Review. Senator
Walsh of Massachusetts, who is so
painfully ignorant of the fact that the
Democrats are disfranchising Catho-
lics that he is standing for re-election
on the Democratic ticket, ought to slip
over to Worcester and look into this

A Klansman's Creed

I believe in God and in the ten-
ets of the Christian religion and
that a godless nation can not long
prosper.

I believe that a church that is
not grounded on the principles of
morality and justice is a mockery
to God and man.

I believe in the eternal separa-
tion of Church and State.

I hold no allegiance to any for-
eign government, emperor, king,
pope or other religious power.

I hold my allegiance to the States

and Stripes next to my allegiance to God alone.

I believe in just laws and liberty.

I believe in the upholding of the Constitution of the United States.

I believe that our Free Public School is the corner stone of good government and that those who are seeking to destroy it are enemies of our Republic and are unworthy of citizenship.

I believe in freedom of speech.

I believe in a free press uncontrolled by political parties or by religious sects.

I believe in law and order.

I believe in the protection of our pure womanhood.

I do not believe in mob violence, but I do believe that laws should be enacted to prevent the causes of mob violence.

I believe in a closer relationship of capital and labor.

I believe in the prevention of unwarranted strikes by foreign labor agitators.

I believe in the limitation of foreign immigration.

I am a native-born American citizen and I believe my rights in this country are superior to those of foreigners.

KU-KLUX ISSUE WAS AGREED ON IN NEW YORK

Senator Pitman Framed Plan to Force G. O. P. Into Open and Save Democrats.

By G. FRANKLIN WISNER, Staff Correspondent Universal Service. WASHINGTON, August 28.—Plans to force the Ku-Klux Klan issue in the Presidential campaign and to denounce that organization by name in speeches by the candidates and in party platforms of states were agreed upon behind closed doors at the New York Convention, it was disclosed Wednesday by Democratic leaders.

That program was agreed upon as a compromise inducement to win

over enough of the anti-Klan faction to prevent naming the Klan in the platform as an organization inimical to a republican form of government. Senator Key Pittman, of Nevada, largely was responsible, say Democratic leaders, for the adoption of the program regarding the Klan. They say when a poll of the delegates disclosed those in favor of the naming of the Klan were in the majority, Pittman persuaded the Nevada delegation to vote against naming the Klan in the platform, which prevented such action.

LOST BY VOTE.
The proposal to name the Klan was lost by a margin of only a few votes.

Pittman, with other Democratic leaders, at that time felt that to name the Klan in the party platform would accentuate the religious aspect of the controversy, it was said Wednesday. They argued that once the subject was removed from the convention, where the religious aspect was paramount, it could be fought out on a political basis.

John W. Davis, Democratic nominee, the report goes, followed the advice and suggestion of Pittman in calling the Klan by name in his Seagirt, N. J., speech. Democratic leaders are much gratified at the reaction to that speech and Pittman is being congratulated on all sides for his campaign strategy. The action of the Ohio Democratic Convention Tuesday in adopting a plank denouncing the Klan by name was in keeping with suggestions made by Pittman to leaders in that state.

OTHERS TO ACT.
Similar action, it was stated, is to be taken by conventions in other states yet to be held, now that the issue has been brought out in the open.

From now on the Klan is to receive rather rough treatment at the hands of the Democrats. They sincerely believe that they have forced President Coolidge into an embarrassing situation over the issue—one from which it will be most difficult for him to extricate himself. If he remains silent on the question, then the Democratic spellbinders will charge the Republican Party is the Ku-Klux Klan Party, and they feel it will drive hordes of voters into the Democratic booths.

DAWES ANNOUNCES OPPOSITION TO KLAN

Republican Candidate for Vice President Opens Speaking Campaign.

AUDIENCE READY FOR HOT SHOTS

Speaker Denounces Attempt by Labor Leaders to Influence Patriotic Union Men to Join Socialists—Says Constitution Stands for Religious Tolerance.

Augusta, Maine, Aug. 23 (By the Associated Press).—Charles G. Dawes, Republican candidate for vice president, opened his speaking campaign today in Augusta with a declaration of opposition to the Ku Klux Klan and a denunciation of attempts by labor leaders to influence "patriotic, law abiding union men into a political combination with Socialists."

Mr. Dawes had announced he would "shoot straight from the shoulder, politicians or no politicians," and the audience which gathered at a Republican state rally at Island Park near here was prepared for some hot shots. It was taken aback somewhat, however, when the vice presidential nominee mentioned the Klan by name in his first sentence, discussed that question at some length and then turned his fire on "politicians cringing before the whip of a few bluffing labor leaders."

"Appeals to racial, religious or class prejudice by minority organizations are opposed to the welfare of all peaceful and civilized communities," he shouted with waving arms after telling of the rise of the Klan in Oklahoma and in Williamson county, Illinois. "Our constitution stands for religious tolerance," he continued. "To inject religious and racial issues into politics is contrary to the welfare of all the people and to the letter and spirit of the constitution of the United States."

Scattering Applause.
The audience stood astonished for a moment, for Maine is counted by Klan leaders as one of the states where the organization is strongest; then there was scattering applause, but many of those present merely looked one at another, plainly wondering as to the effect of the statement just made on next month's barometric state election. There was somewhat general applause though, when Mr. Dawes concluded the Klan portion of his address by saying:

"I have told you why I am opposed to the Klan. Take what I say into your hearts and conscience and think

it over calmly. However it may be with the mind, there is no acrimony in conscience."

With the Klan discussion ended, Mr. Dawes launched into the address he had prepared before leaving Evanston for Maine and the applause became more general but there were numerous looks of astonishment as he entered upon his discussion on trade unionism.

"The benefits of trade unions honestly administered are recognized not only by me, but good citizens generally, whether in or out of trade unionism," he asserted. "It has elevated, protected and dignified labor at large and in so doing it has been an element of progress in our nation."

As to Politicians.
"But why do so many politicians of both parties continue to regard the great, intelligent, honest and conservative body of trades unionism as if it were a puppet in the hands of a few Socialist labor leaders and political demagogues," he inquired, and then, regarding his own question denied that, "a few bluffing labor leaders" could undertake to "play politics in the name of patriotic men whose convictions on law enforcement and the constitution they do not control, and who resent the idea that anyone should believe that they would let their honest opinions on elemental things be used as a political asset."

The vice presidential nominee then turned to another question on which his attitude often has been discussed by political leaders since his nomination—that of the open shop.

"What pretext except personal political advantage have any labor leaders in attempting to bring the question of the open shop into politics?" he asked. "The supreme court of the United States has held that the right of employees in a body to bargain with their employers for the closed shop is one of the inalienable rights of the individual under our constitution."

"If a political party should place an open shop plank in their platform with a view to its crystallization into law, it would be striking at the constitution just as much as the lawless labor leader who, in the interest of the closed shop, would order an American citizen assaulted as he went peacefully to his work. Questions like that of the open shop will always be an issue among good citizens, but these differences are not political, they are economic and must be adjusted between employer and employee—not by political parties."

Mr. Dawes also defended the appointment of the Americans to act unofficially in aiding Europe to settle the reparations problem attacked the Democratic platform and nominee for the proposal to lead "the nation back into the fog bank of debate on the league," and outlined the results of the economy program of the Republican national administration and of the present tariff act. On all of these three subjects his utterances were made in reply to the acceptance address of John W. Davis, the Democratic presidential nominee. Casting aside his prepared address, Mr. Dawes concluded with an attack on the La Follette movement and an appeal to the people

of Maine to remember that the "predominant issue is the contest between progressive conservatism under the leadership of President Coolidge" and the "untried and dangerous radicalism" of the La Follette candidacy.

THE TRUTH ABOUT IT.

The victory of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson over the Ku Klux Klan in Texas is of national importance.

Following close upon the victory of former Governor Walton over the Klan in Oklahoma; the Klan defeat in Arkansas; the unmistakable directness of John W. Davis' denunciation of Klan activities in politics; the action of the New York convention, and other Klan reverses where that organization has attempted to influence activities within the democratic party, there can be only one unbiased conclusion, and that is that the Klan is not now and cannot again be made a factor in the democratic party anywhere in this country. Democracy has repudiated it and the sooner it is forgotten so far as the Democratic party is concerned, the better.

In the meantime those newspapers that are not familiar with the facts might do their readers a good turn by becoming familiar with them and stating them truly and courageously and with a predominating desire to be at least fair to the good name of Georgia.

For instance, Every Evening, the leading democratic newspaper of Wilmington, Del., carries the following editorial:

"There may be certain southern states—Georgia, for example—where Mr. Davis' words are not welcome; but the democratic nominee's stand and Mrs. Ferguson's victory prove conclusively what we said some weeks ago about the fight in the democratic convention over the Klan issue. There was never any doubt about where a large majority of the delegates in New York stood on the Klan."

"Mr. Davis' words" are as welcome in Georgia as in any other democratic state in this country. The fact is the Klan is less an issue today in Georgia than in any other state possibly in the country. It is manipulation of a small group of politicians, the state presidential convention of last April, but what followed at New York is now political history and the Klan is not and

So far as democracy is concerned, the backbone of Klan partisanship is broken. As to how long the republicans will play with the organization remains to be seen. It is a safe bet, however, that it will drop it like a hot brick after the November elections.

Ku Klux Klan—1924

NEW YORK CITY TIMES
NOVEMBER 6, 1924

VICTORIES FOR KLAN FEATURE ELECTION Order Elects Senators in Oklahoma and Colorado, Governors in Kansas, Indiana, Colorado.

ALL ON REPUBLICAN TICKET Only Setback for Ku Klux Was Triumph of Mrs. Ferguson as Democratic Governor of Texas.

A striking feature of the election—the political comeback of the Ku Klux Klan. The candidates endorsed by the masked organization have apparently scored sweeping victories in Indiana, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma, and later returns may add Montana to the list. The one notable exception is Texas, where the anti-Klan Democrats for a second time in three months rallied to the support of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson and carried the woman candidate for Governor to an impressive triumph over Dr. George C. Butte, the Republican candidate, whose election the Republicans thought possible owing to the wholesale desertion of the Democratic ticket by the Klan voters.

The outstanding Klan victories were those of Ed Jackson for Governor of Indiana, Ben S. Paulen for Governor of Kansas, W. B. Pine, United States Senator from Oklahoma; Colonel Rice Means, United States Senator from Colorado and Clarence C. Morley for Governor of Colorado. Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas is also said to have enjoyed a Klan endorsement and he won his re-election by the biggest majority of his career. All of these men are Republicans.

In the case of Mr. Pine, who is an Okmulgee oil millionaire, the Republicans owe that accession to their ranks to the hooded men of Oklahoma. It was the Klan that made Mr. Pine's nomination possible, and it was largely the Klan which gave him an overwhelming victory in a State which went almost as emphatically Democratic for most of the other offices, including that of President. The Democrats of Oklahoma, among them Governor Trapp and Chairman Davidson of the State Committee, have openly charged that prior to his nomination Mr. Pine was a member in good standing of the Okmulgee Klan. Mr. Pine denied his membership, and declared that he was neither "Klan nor anti-Klan" candidate.

Set Up Walton to Beat Him.

It is likewise asserted by some of the leading Democrats of Oklahoma that the Klan played a commanding part in putting over J. C. Walton, who was im-

peached and removed from office last year, as the Democratic nominee. They did this, Governor Trapp has stated, by endorsing in the last minutes of the campaign J. C. Wrightsman of Tulsa, one of the best-known Democrats in the State, whose nomination, they assert, would have been assured but for the masked endorsement. The result was that thousands of anti-Klansmen swung to Walton and Mr. Wrightsman lost the nomination.

Mr. Wrightsman is not now and never has been a member of the Klan, and the charge is that the invisible organization endorsed him for the sole purpose of putting him out of the race and making it possible to get Walton in as the opponent of Mr. Pine. With Wrightsman out of the way and Walton the nominee, the Klan swung behind Pine. The Klan support was welcomed by the Republican State organization, and Senator Harreld, who will be senior Senator from Oklahoma after March 4, in a speech he made before the Republican State Committee, was quoted by the Oklahoma newspapers as extending an invitation to the Klansmen to join the Republican Party. He is quoted as saying all were welcome.

In Indiana, where Mr. Jackson, the Klan candidate for Governor, appears to have won by a majority of more than 100,000, the Klan let it be known a year in advance of the Republican primaries that he was their choice. That he was to be the Klan candidate and that he would win the Republican nomination was foretold in THE NEW YORK TIMES in the Summer of 1923. Following his nomination one of the first of the Republican leaders to endorse Mr. Jackson was Senator James E. Watson, who has consistently refrained from saying or doing anything that could be construed as antagonistic to the hooded order. The returns from Kansas tell their own story. Mr. Paulen won despite the anti-Klan candidacy of William Allenidge. White, and almost as impressively as did Senator Capper and the President. The fight the Klan made for the Governorship of Kansas precipitated a contest which for bitterness has few parallels in the political history of that State.

Double Victory in Colorado.

The Klan triumph in Colorado was double-barrelled. They have apparently elected both a Governor and a United States Senator in that State. Clarence C. Morley, whose election as Governor is indicated, is said to be the Khaliff of the Denver Klan, while Colonel Rice Means, elected to the Senate to serve out the unexpired term of the late Senator Nicholson, is also said to be a member of the organization.

An official photostat of the program of the celebration of the first anniversary of the organization of the Ku Klux Klan listed both Mr. Morley and Colonel Means among the speakers. This celebration was held in Denver in May of this year. According to the program the speech on "Americanism" was made by Mr. Morley, who was stated to be at the time "Khaliff-elect of Klan No. 1," while one of the other principal addresses was made by Colonel Means.

In the event Mr. Linderman defeated Senator Thomas J. Walsh in Montana the Republicans will have elected a third Senator whose Klan affiliation and support is a subject of general comment in his State. Mr. Linderman was prominent in the old A. P. A., and it is admitted even by the Montana Republican

General.

Elects Candidates for Governor and Senator.

DENVER, Nov. 5.—The Ku Klux Klan has swept into office practically its entire State ticket, save for judicial candidates in the City of Denver.

Judge Clarence J. Morley, Republican and Klan endorsed, continued as the returns flowed in tonight to pile up his lead over Governor William E. Sweet, Democrat, for Governor. In 1,310 precincts the count stood: Morley 150,249, Sweet 131,170.

Colonel Rice W. Means, Republican and Klan choice, had a majority of more than 14,000 over Morrison Shafroth, Democrat, for the unexpired United States Senate term. In 1,280 precincts the vote was: Means 125,181, Shafroth 111,132.

When 1,245 of Colorado's 1,493 precincts had reported at 6:30 tonight President Coolidge had a lead of nearly 60,000 votes over the combined total for John W. Davis and Senator La Follette. At that hour the figures stood: Coolidge 165,787, Davis 65,324, La Follette 45,448. Colorado's four Congressmen, apparently, are assured of returning to Washington. Representative William N. Vaile, Republican, of the First District, with only 11 precincts missing, had a total of 43,750, compared to 33,299 for James Edgeworth, his Democratic opponent.

Charles C. Butler, with the endorsement of Republicans but lacking Klan support, led the judicial ticket in Denver. Julian S. Moore, without the support of the Klan, was second, while George F. Dunklee, a Democrat, also without the support of the Klan, was third. Henry Bray, a Republican, had the support of the Klan and ran fourth, while James C. Starkweather, another Klan candidate, was fifth.

Foster Cline, Klan candidate for District Attorney, is having a close race with Lewis D. Mowry, which only the final returns will decide. George A. Luxford, with Klan support, has won decisively from Oliver Dean. Ben H. Lindsey, bitterly opposed by the Klan for Juvenile Judge, is running 1,000 ahead of his opponent. Only the final returns will decide this race.

Jackson Runs Behind Ticket.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5.—Analysis of the election of Ed Jackson as the Republican Governor of Indiana demonstrate that there is marked anti-Klan sentiment in this State. The present figures show with the Klan support, the anti-Klan trend was so strong as to cut Jackson's plurality down to the point where he got into office on the very tail of the Coolidge landslide. While Jackson will go into office by a plurality of approximately 85,000, Fred Shortemier, a Republican candidate for Secretary of State and upon whom there was no anti-Klan fight will be elected by approximately 170,000 votes and Coolidge will carry the State by close to 225,000.

In other than a Presidential sweep with this enormous anti-Klan evidence of strength, the indications are that Jackson would have been swamped. Democratic pluralities were piled up for the first time in negro districts. Fearing to scratch, the ratio in many of these colored precincts went as strong as 3 to 100,000, the Klan let it be known a year in advance of the Republican primaries that he was their choice. That he was to be the Klan candidate and that he would win the Republican nomination was foretold in THE NEW YORK TIMES in the Summer of 1923. Following his nomination one of the first of the Republican leaders to endorse Mr. Jackson was Senator James E. Watson, who has consistently refrained from saying or doing anything that could be construed as antagonistic to the hooded order. The returns from Kansas tell their own story. Mr. Paulen won despite the anti-Klan candidacy of William Allenidge. White, and almost as impressively as did Senator Capper and the President. The fight the Klan made for the Governorship of Kansas precipitated a contest which for bitterness has few parallels in the political history of that State.

Moody Scores in Texas Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 5.—The election of Dan Moody as Attorney General of Texas by an overwhelming majority is one of the outstanding features of the election in Texas.

Mr. Moody, one of the youngest men ever elected to the office of Attorney General in the State, sprang into prominence during the Klan and anti-Klan fight in Texas a year ago when as District Attorney of Williamson County he is said to have prosecuted defendants in flogging cases the Denver Klan, while Colonel Rice Means, elected to the Senate to serve out the unexpired term of the late Senator Nicholson, is also said to be a member of the organization.

Running as anti-Klan candidate in the Democratic primary elections in July and August of this year, Mr. Moody polled a phenomenal vote. Out of a total of 642,000 votes polled in the Attorney General's race in the first Democratic primary in July, he received 315,000 votes. This celebration was held in Denver in May of this year. According to the program the speech on "Americanism" was made by Mr. Morley, who was stated to be at the time "Khaliff-elect of Klan No. 1," while one of the other principal addresses was made by Colonel Means.

In the event Mr. Linderman defeated Senator Thomas J. Walsh in Montana the Republicans will have elected a third Senator whose Klan affiliation and support is a subject of general comment in his State. Mr. Linderman was prominent in the old A. P. A., and it is admitted even by the Montana Republican

KLAN SWEEPS COLORADO.

The Klan and Socialism

In Reply to A Critic

THE NEW LEADER has received a letter from a Rhode Island reader which will serve as a text for this article. The letter follows:

"The reprint of the New York Times article in the issue of July 19 would indicate that you are a paid tool of the 'Brass Check' newspaper aggregation; also an advocate of the vicious feature of Romanism for a purpose. If you know anything of history, modern or early, you are thoroughly aware of the vile and brutal features of the Papal organization, and you know that the Roman Catholic Church is opposed to Socialism in every form. If you have some fraudulent purpose in view through your attacks on the Ku Klux Klan, I am glad to know that fact. I claim to be a Socialist in the truest definition of the word and in that I am opposed to the domination of the Roman Catholic Church in State and educational affairs. It is only crooks and bigots who advocate and endorse Papal control."

The assumption of the writer is that if we oppose Klan control we must favor Catholic control. Nothing of the kind. The Socialist movement in all countries is opposed to control of the State and of education by any church or religious sect. The Klan theoretically stands for separation of Church and State. In practice, wherever it controls, it constitutes itself THE State. It throws Catholic teachers out of the schools and places Protestants in their places. It insists that this is a Protestant nation when it is a nation of Protestants, Catholics, Christian Scientists, Mormons, Greek Catholics, Spiritualists, Theosophists, Judaists, Atheists, Agnostics, and others of religious and non-religious beliefs.

We admit that the Catholic Church as a whole has opposed the Socialist movement. The same may be said of the Protestant sects. But if one or the other opposes us that is no reason for Socialists subscribing to the reactionary drive that is marketed as "Nordic" philosophy. On the contrary, believing in unrestricted freedom of discussion we defend the right of any religious, political, scientific or philosophical organization to differ with us. How can we claim the right to be heard if we deny it to others who disagree with us?

Our correspondent is opposed "to the domination of the Roman Catholic Church in State and educational affairs." Very well. So are we. But will he rise in a Klan meeting and say that he is opposed to Protestant domination in State and edu-

cational affairs? He cannot say this and retain his membership in the Klan. Why? Because he knows that the Klan wants such Protestant domination.

He is one-sided in his history by referring to a period when Catholic control was largely supreme. Why ignore Protestant control? Why not candidly face the other facts of history? The period of Protestant control of the State and family in New England was one where torture and banishment were inflicted on dissenters. There is no reason for believing that any sect would be other than fanatically intolerant the moment it controlled the state. William Jennings Bryan and his followers turn their faces against the whole drift of modern science and seek to use the State to outlaw the teaching of evolution. If they had their way the State would appoint tithing men to collect tithes from every man and woman.

Let this be understood. The Socialist movement is opposed to the union of Church and State no matter what church it may be. The reason why we have paid so much attention to the Klan is because it has revived a movement that is as old as the American Republic. When a Catholic prelate in New York a year or two ago influenced the police department to interfere with a public meeting where birth control was discussed we protested against this interference in the New York Call. Should a similar incident come to our notice we will again express our opposition. This is our position.

Now we come to a consideration which is just as fundamental for Socialists. Why are we Socialists? Because we seek the liberation of the workers from a real domination, not one largely conjured by Babbitt minds. We seek the liberation of the workers from the dominion of capitalism, from exploitation by the class that maintains its mastery because of the division of the workers into various camps. We seek liberation not for Protestant workers, Catholic workers, Jewish workers, Negro workers, but the workers of all creeds and no creeds, of all nationalities, races and colors.

How is this to be accomplished? Can it ever be accomplished by ranging the Catholic worker against the Protestant, the white against the Negro or all against the Jew? The answer is obvious to every intelligent person. Who is best served by thus dividing and pitting the workers against each other? The despoilers of Labor, of course. The ruling classes understand that so long as working people fight over religious creeds they will never unite for their own emancipation in any movement. So long as they fight each other the capitalists of all creeds, races, colors and nationalities will be masters of the whole working class.

The trade union takes in all workers. It

does not ask them what they believe in the matter of religion. But suppose the trade union acted in accord with the Klan idea in a strike. Suppose it called out the Protestant workers to oppose a Catholic capitalist or the Catholic workers when it is a Protestant capitalist who must be fought. What kind of a trade union would this be? Would it not serve both the Protestant and the Catholic capitalist precisely because the

Klan idea would divide the workers into two irreconcilable camps? Of course it would.

In Massachusetts a large majority of the textile cities are officered by Catholic politicians because most of the voters, including the workers, are Catholics. Those cities have been scenes of terrible Labor struggles. In every one of these struggles the Catholic mayors and police officials have shown the same attitude towards the workers. They did not club Protestant heads alone or refrain from arresting Catholic workers. They clubbed and jailed all workers alike. The capitalist owners of the mills and their political agents placed in power by the votes of the workers draw no religious line in the class struggle. Why should we?

Take West Virginia which on the whole is a "Nordic" paradise. It is as predominantly Protestant as these Massachusetts cities are Catholic. According to our correspondent things should be to his liking in West Virginia. Protestants own the mines and Protestants are in public office as governors, mayors, sheriffs, prosecutors, deputies, etc. Will our "Socialist" friend contend that the bloody battleground of West Virginia is any more hopeful for the working class of that state because Protestant influence is in the ascendant? Do the Protestant mercenaries of the mine owners ask whether a miner's head is Catholic or Protestant before proceeding to break that head?

Our correspondent should know that this issue is not new to the Socialist movement. The elder Liebknecht long ago referred to such movements as "the Socialism of the stupid."

Think of the absurd situation in which it places any "Socialist" who joins such a movement. He unites with the business Babbitts and their lawyers, professional politicians, capitalists, bankers and charlatans of many types in a semi-political movement. He forgets all about Labor solidarity. He ignores the material interests that fundamentally unite all workers and which, when recognized and acted upon, will eventually mobilize all the workers for their emancipation. Instead of the duty he owes to his class he invests ten dollars in a hood and a bed sheet and indulges in the childish mummeries of the Babbitt mind!

There should be no mistake about this issue. There is no hope whatever for the

toiling millions of this country or of the world if they do what their powerful masters refuse to do—divide because they have different opinions regarding religion.

Our real enemy is not any church. The ministers of all churches have often been ranged against us. When they misrepresent us we shall reply whether they be Protestants or Catholics. Our real and ever present enemy is the class that has become the master of American life and institutions. The allies of this class are the politicians of the Republican and Democratic parties.

We oppose a real enemy and embrace real friends in the struggle. All workers are our friends whether they know it or not. Those who know it not will eventually know it. To the extent that workers support Catholic hatred of Protestants or Protestant hatred of Catholics they will delay the day of enlightenment and unity.

Capitalism isn't Protestant, Catholic or Atheist. It is capitalism. It will remain capitalism so long as the working class divides into warring camps. It will remain capitalism if it is decorated with the hood of the Klan. It will not cease to be capitalism until working people recognize that we the despoiled have common interests against the despoilers.

The Socialist movement is based on the solidarity of the working class. Any man, movement, organization or theory that sets us at each others throats and assists the ruling classes to pick our pockets will meet our opposition. Every genuine Socialist will support this view for it is the fundamental basis of Labor solidarity.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

Women Flogged By Masked Band In Dublin, Claim

Anti-Vice Drive Gets Results as Lash Is Applied to Offenders.

Dublin, Ga., March 5.—(Special.) The anti-vice campaign for Dublin came to a climax a few nights ago when a band of masked citizens, said to have been representatives of the Ku Klux Klan, entered the alleged "red light district" of the city and are said to have flogged several residents.

A few hours later, all women of section had drawn their money from local banks and departed. Money carried away is estimated at over \$5,000. Monday houses occupied by these women were burned. This fire is thought to be of incendiary origin.

HARDWICK RAPS KLAN IN SPEECH

Klansmen Offer \$500,000 To Support Harris and Warn Justice Russell, He Claims.

BY RALPH T. JONES.
Constitution Staff Correspondent.

Watson Springs, Ga., July 4.—(Special.)—Former Governor Thomas W. Hardwick, opening his campaign for election to the United States senate here today, vigorously attacked the Ku Klux Klan and scathingly scored what he termed a total lack of any record at all of his opponent, Senator William J. Harris. The greater portion of Mr. Hardwick's speech was devoted to his arraignment of the klan.

He declared that in our country he was in the race was because a committee from the klan had waited upon Richard B. Russell, chief justice of the supreme court of Georgia, who had intimated that he would offer as senator, and told the justice that the klan was determined Harris should

be reelected and would spend \$500,000 if necessary to accomplish this. They are said to have warned Judge Russell not to be a candidate.

Names Four Objections.

"It is coming to a pretty pass in Georgia," said Mr. Hardwick, "when a secret political organization can tell the chief justice of the state whether or not he can run for public office. That is why I am making the race."

Mr. Hardwick said he had four main objections to the klan. He listed these as an eternal objection to secret political societies, an objection to any agency which teaches racial or religious prejudice, objection to the wearing of masks and an objection to any organization or group which attempts to regulate the conduct of their fellow men outside of the law and orderly processes of the courts.

"I have no objection to any secret society if it is a secret society and nothing more," he said. "But I do

object to a secret political society. I believe in visible government, not invisible. Honest government must be open to all, and must not conceal either face or figure.

"It is argued that Catholics exert an invisible influence upon government. I do not know whether this is so or not, but I do know even if they do that two wrongs don't make a right, and that you cannot fight the devil with fire, but with right. I condemn the Catholics, if they are guilty of this thing, but I should condemn the Baptists, Methodists, and any denomination guilty."

Candidates "Rifle" Church.

"In recent years there has been too much church in government and too much government in religion in Georgia. The poor old Baptist horse has been ridden by every little politician until its back is sore, and it's back would have been broken if it hadn't been that the riders have invariably been lightweights.

"Seeds of hate, sown by an agency which teaches racial and religious intolerance, will inevitably bring a bitter harvest.

"I never saw a man yet who was trying to walk right in the face of God and of man who thought he had to cover his face.

Mask to Hide All.

"If it is right for white men to wear masks, the next thing will be that the imitative negro will begin wearing masks. If Protestants can wear masks, why not Catholics? If Gentiles, why not Jews? If good men may hide their faces, why not bad men? The whole idea is leading to a condition of inter-racial strife and bitter bloodshed. It will come eventually to the proposition that every man will be just as strong as his own gun and no stronger."

Mr. Hardwick then attacked the strong lobbies maintained by the klan, both at the republican national

convention at Cleveland and at the democratic convention at New York.

"If the klan is not a secret political power, why was it necessary for the imperial palace to issue its instructions to Georgia delegates as to who they should elect national committeeman? Why should the grand dragon give orders to the Georgia

delegation as to how they should hold their district caucuses?" he asked.

Honored By Klan Defeat.

"If any other order does the same things the klan does, I have the same condemnation for it. If the klan is not political in character, why did it boast that it defeated me, when my sole offense was that I did my best to uphold the peace and order of the state?"

"If that was my sole offense, I wear my defeat at the klan hands as a badge of honor."

Referring to his votes, when formerly a member of the United States senate, against prohibition and woman's suffrage amendments, Mr. Hardwick said that he voted against the measures not because he disapproved the proposals, but because he thought they were properly matters for states to decide, and he declared one of the greatest evils of the modern American government is the steady invasion of states' rights by federal authorities.

Harris' Record Attacked.

He said that he stood for honesty of purpose and of vote and, while he voted against the eighteenth amendment on grounds of conviction about states' rights, he was personally dry, whereas many of the public leaders of the dry forces are in private practice wets.

Attacking the record of Senator Harris in Washington, he said the senior Georgia senator had made a good messenger boy, but that any senator or congressman could perform this service, regardless of any other ability. In fact, he added, they all did.

But on the important questions which came before the senate he branded Harris as "a dodger, a trimmer and a coward." He read from the Congressional Record to show that Senator Harris had failed to vote on the recently proposed federal child labor amendment. He said Harris' excuse was that he was sick, but declared that other senators who were unable to attend the senate sessions were either paired on the question or otherwise made known their position, which Harris did not do.

Harris Sidesteps Charge.

He said Harris was afraid he might lose a vote or two from some humanitarian organization which blindly supported the proposed amendment if he voted against it, and knew he would lose a number of Georgia votes if he voted for such an outrageous invasion of states' rights.

He again read from the Record to show that Senator Harris had side-stepped the Burson bill, to give \$5,000,000 in increased pensions to northern veterans of the older wars, and said the present senator was afraid of the Spanish War veteran vote on the one side and the great

mass of the taxpayers on the other.

Mr. Hardwick declared himself vigorously for lower taxation and economy in government, state, federal and local. He said the total tax burden of Georgia last year was \$122,000,000, more than the total value of the cotton crop.

"Buy Harris Cheap."

The only way to reduce this burden, the speaker said, is to stop the wild waste of government money on different cliques and classes seeking special appropriations. He said that Senator Harris, as a member of the appropriation committee, had approved billions of dollars' worth of such measures and had received from his conferees the miserable sop of \$20,000 for Georgia farmers.

"They can buy Harris cheap," said Mr. Hardwick. Referring again to the claims put forth by Senator Harris on his record, Mr. Hardwick said that, while up to two years ago Harris had introduced 166 bills, only six of them had passed, four of which were merely local bridge bills. The other two, he said, were the bill to improve market facilities for farmers, which he said was not written by Harris but by the agricultural department, and a bill to extend the same rights to Confederate sailors as to Confederate soldiers.

"If Harris has got all the power he claims to have in Washington," said Mr. Hardwick, "he must be largely responsible for the fix we are all in today, and, therefore, it's time we got rid of him and stopped his amateur messing."

"I would like to meet Senator Harris face to face and man to man and thresh these questions out. If you Georgians want a messenger boy in Washington, re-elect Harris. He says himself, and bases most of his claims on the plea that he is a good messenger boy."

Many Hear Address.

"If you want a senator, a man who as senator always tried to do right as he saw it, though he may have made a few honest mistakes, being human; a senator who stands four-square on the cardinal American principles of democracy, a senator who never dodges issues, then I ask you to send me to represent you in the United States senate."

The former governor spoke before a good crowd who, despite the threatening weather, had come to Watson Springs to hear his opening campaign speech and to attend the patriotic exercises. The speaker was introduced by Thomas Wray, of Greene county. There were people present from half a dozen surrounding counties, as well as south of Atlanta.

Mr. Hardwick stated that he plans to prosecute a vigorous campaign up to the date of primary, going into every section of the state, and planning a hundred or more speeches.

NEW YORK CITY TRIBUNE
AUGUST 3, 1924

Negroes Lend Lodge For Klan Initiation

ALBANY, Ga., Aug. 2.—Refused permission by the city commission to use the municipal auditorium for initiation work scheduled for August 7, the local lodge, Knights of the Ku-Klux Klan, applied to the officials of the Supreme Circle of Benevolence, a big negro fraternal organization, for the use of its assembly hall in its national headquarters building here, and the permission was readily granted, according to officers of the negro organization.

IN THE LION'S MOUTH.

On this page is reprinted an editorial from The Lawrenceville News, touching the eleventh-hour attempt of the klan organ in Georgia to lead votes away from the democratic national ticket by a vicious falsehood against John W. Davis, used as a weapon for an equally vicious appeal to race prejudice and intolerance.

The News pertinently asks if this "outrageously infamous charge" is an echo from the "\$3,000,000 republican slush fund;" and this also opens the door for a very natural speculation in view of the fact that the organized klan is making an open and determined campaign for the republican ticket throughout the north and middle west; equally as open in Kentucky, Oklahoma and Texas; and has, it is said, passed the "word" for Coolidge in Georgia and throughout the southeast.

That it should have resorted to a last-hour assault upon the character of a great southerner, however, by attempting to fire the racial passions of an element that is guided more by dark-age superstitions than by modern-age enlightenment, and by prejudices than by truths, only illustrates the character of the ways and wiles of "invisible government."

Any influence that does its work from dark alleys, and from behind actor sniping and ambush as ever. It was only a few months ago that commerce is captured by a private locked doors and facial masks, is attempted at any time and under the democratic party machinery in Georgia. In a state-wide mass meeting, under the false name of a party convention, an "Emperor of an invisible Empire," through his employed agents and his democratic allies who

Klansmen in Georgia Move to 'Cut' Davis; Allege Negro Equality Talk, Which He Denies

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 28.—"Officials directing the Presidential campaign of Davis and Bryan Tuesday were considerably excited at what appears to be an organized movement of the Ku Klux Klan to lead the vote away from the Democratic Party nominees." The Atlanta Constitution says in a story that will appear in its issue tomorrow morning.

"It has been rumored for some time," the Constitution will say, "that 'word' had been sent to Klan leaders of various counties to 'cut' the Democratic Presidential nominees, and that there is some basis for the report appears to be substantiated by receipt this week of clippings from Last Saturday's Searchlight, official organ of the Ku Klux Klan, beings sent from all parts of the State, indicating that the paper has been broadcast on the eve of the election with a view of injuring the Democratic nominee."

"This issue of the paper contains conspicuously on the front page a heavy headlined article charging that in a recent address at Indianapolis, John W. Davis, in appealing to the negro vote of that State, declared for 'complete equality regardless of race or creed.'"

"The Searchlight makes prominent display of the action of the J. E. Donelson Klan of Bainbridge, in which it denounces the above alleged utterance it declares:

"The white democracy of the South have read with some astonishment the speech of John W. Davis, the party's nominee for President, made before the Negro Voters' League of Indianapolis last Monday when he appealed for 'complete' equality, regardless of race or creed."

"Mr. Davis may believe in placing the negroes on an absolute equality with the white race, but he will find a few people who hold different views, especially in the South. When he puts in the word 'complete,' we take it to mean just that, and that he would advocate a policy to the whites winning, dining and intermarrying with all races regardless of color."

"We believe in white supremacy. Distinction among the races is not accidental, but designed. Neither is it incidental, but is of vast import and indicates the wisdom of the Divine Mind. It is not temporary, but abiding as the ages."

"The supremacy of the white race will be maintained, notwithstanding the whims and appeals of cheap politicians to the contrary."

"This copy of The Searchlight is being sent all over the State this week."

"Democratic officials do not believe it will have the slightest effect, as they are confident the people of the State will not be misled by utterances falsely attributed to Mr. Davis."

"Mr. Davis, in the address referred to, indicated that he, in common with all the declarations of the Democratic Party favored legal equality and equal justice, and no mention, of course was made in any way of social equality."

On the ground that the language of his Indianapolis address contained nothing that would in any sense bear out the charge made by The Searchlight, John W. Davis emphatically declined last night to take notice of or reply to the allegations made by that publication.

Continued from Front
of Davis.

had yielded to a false "expediency," ruled that assembly with the whip of the master.

And today the monster-product of that unnatural coalition comes back to crush, by the tongue of slander and the arm of intolerance, the very democracy that was then sacrificed by its disciples on the altar of selfish ambitions, intrigues and designs.

It's a sorry spectacle—a sordid demonstration of a Frankenstein's retribution.

Georgia will give to this great southerner its usual democratic majority next Tuesday. The assault of the klan organ upon the democratic candidate will fail in its purpose; but the act—the cowardly last-minute attack—will leave its scar as an everlasting reminder of the "tamer" who stuck his head for the last time in a lion's mouth.

"ALL AMERICANS," says Dr. H. W. Evans, Imperial Wizard, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, in an official bulletin "outlining fully the policies and program of the klan toward the public school system"—

All Americans are men and women whose days upon earth are far too short to be spent in any save the ways of amity and mutual helpfulness. The common enemies of mankind are enough to keep us all engaged. . . . Humbly, and yet confidently, because the combined experience of mankind throughout the ages confirms both its soundness and its necessity, I now make a Christian proposal for the ending of religious and all other disruptive controversies on American soil. Let us establish a court for the settlement of every case of falsehood and fallacy versus truth and rectitude. In that court let every element submit its opposition to the test and verdict of unselfish truth. It would take time to establish such a court, but once it was in operation there would be no delay nor any injustice in its judgments. A generation would be required to impanel the jury. That jury would be the electorate of the whole country, not one of whom would be permitted to serve until his or her complete competence had been attested by a training in which neither bias nor selfishness had had a part. Once the common mind of such a jury had been emancipated from every influence of prejudice and propaganda, its decisions would be divinely just. There would come out of it a new kind of jurisprudence, so generally accepted that within a few decades all our humanity might live in harmony.

THE IMPERIAL WIZARD does not tell us just how this standard "common mind" is to be secured, though he feels sure that if we had the right kind of "public school" it could easily be secured. He does not tell us whose pattern this "common mind" is to follow—though he leaves us not much doubt on that subject. He does not tell us how this "common mind" is to reach its decisions—whether by majority vote or by supreme intuition. If by the latter method, there is nothing for us to do but to wait the day of illumination. But if by the former method, it may be legitimate to point out, even at the risk of hurting the doctor's feelings, that Frederic Douglas is reported once to have said: "One man with God makes a majority." The doctrine that we can discover truth by majority vote seems a favorite Georgia "truth." Mercer University, according to the news reports, has just, by majority vote, established the "fact" that evolution will not be taught in that "institution of learning."

Ku Klux Klan - 1924

Georgia

DID GRANT BREAK THE OLD KLAN?

Mrs. Felton, Former United States Senator, Says He Only Scotched It, and That the Same Ku Klux Dominates the South Today—Outrages Recalled

By the Editor of The New York Times:

The elaborate article in THE TIMES of Aug. 16 declares Grant broke the old Ku Klux, but the facts go to prove that Grant "scotched it" but did not kill it. On its real bases in the Southern States the new Ku Klux has been erected, and the young N. B. Forrest, whose headquarters are in Atlanta, Ga., is the successor of his father, General N. B. Forrest of Civil War fame. This younger Forrest is signing the edicts of the newer Klan in Georgia, and the headquarters of the Klan movement are in Atlanta today. The "Imperial Palace," inhabited by "Emperor" Simmons, is located on an important residence street, the mansion of Evans, who travels over the country as general manager, is less than half a mile from the Simmons residence. Georgia is the centre of Klan activities, which are dominating Georgia politics with both members and money in the present national campaign. Its influence in the State is menacing, and although it was the virility of Klan activities which nominated W. G. McAdoo in the State, its offensive audacity defeated him in Madison Square Garden. The trouble lies in the oath, which the Klan exacted in 1868 and 1871—once a Klan member, always a member. I will copy here the prescript that is published in the investigation ordered by President Grant, on March 10, 1871, and passed by Congress. This Report No. 22, Part 1, lies before me. On page 13 the elder Forrest was testifying, and read thus:

"Article XII. The origin, designs, mysteries and ritual of this * shall never be written, but the same shall be communicated orally. "Any member may be expelled from the * by a majority vote of the officers and Ghouls of the Den to which he belongs; and if after expulsion such member shall assume any of the duties, regalia or insignia of the * or in any way claim to be a member of the same, he shall be severely punished. His obligation of secrecy shall be as binding upon him after expulsion as before, and for any revelation made by him thereafter he shall be held accountable in the same manner as if he were then a member." "VIII. Any member who shall reveal or betray the secrets or purposes of this * shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law."

On Page 25, The Oath, was the following: "I, before the great Invisible Judge of Heaven and Earth, and upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, do of my own free will and accord subscribe to the following sacred, binding obligation: "1. I am on the side of justice and humanity and constitutional liberty, as bequeathed to us by our forefathers, in its original purity. "3. I reject and oppose the principles of the Radical Party (Republican Party). I pledge aid to a brother of the young N. B. Forrest, whose headquarters are in Atlanta, Ga., is the successor of his father, General N. B. Forrest of Civil War fame. This younger Forrest is signing the edicts of the newer Klan in Georgia, and the headquarters of the Klan movement are in Atlanta today. The "Imperial Palace," inhabited by "Emperor" Simmons, is located on an important residence street, the mansion of Evans, who travels over the country as general manager, is less than half a mile from the Simmons residence. Georgia is the centre of Klan activities, which are dominating Georgia politics with both members and money in the present national campaign. Its influence in the State is menacing, and although it was the virility of Klan activities which nominated W. G. McAdoo in the State, its offensive audacity defeated him in Madison Square Garden. The trouble lies in the oath, which the Klan exacted in 1868 and 1871—once a Klan member, always a member. I will copy here the prescript that is published in the investigation ordered by President Grant, on March 10, 1871, and passed by Congress. This Report No. 22, Part 1, lies before me. On page 13 the elder Forrest was testifying, and read thus:

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in that organization"; did not know the name of the organization; says there was a county chief and a district chief, but did not feel at liberty to give names for the good reason they did not know any more about it than himself (pages 321-322); that an obligation tantamount to an oath was taken, one feature of which was, "We would obey when called upon the orders of the party that we selected, whoever he was"; that it was confined to white men, and no white publicans were found in it"; "that it was mainly confined to soldiers of the army (Southern), men who had shown themselves plucky and ready to meet any emergency"; that they had "signs of recognition, &c." (pages 324-325). This scribe is here to testify that outsiders, not Klansmen, were fully im-pressed that General Gordon was the "Grand Cyclops," and the order was full feather when he ran for Governor against Rufus B. Bullock and was defeated in 1868, and when he ran for United States Senator and took his seat in 1872.

It was political in 1868, when Seymour was defeated by the fact that Southern men were using the K. K. K. for political effect. In 1872 the best was offered was Horace Greeley, and he had not a ghost of a chance in the Southern States. One part of the oath (taken by the Klansmen) was the third section (where the hoods and sheeted people, night prowlers) swore for all time to antagonize "the Republican Party."

This Official Report, No. 22, is entirely out of print. There may be a copy in the House and Senate libraries, but the rest are gone. My copy is weather-beaten, damaged by handling, but the indisputable facts are there, and they show conclusively that the Klan, which your correspondent declares was broken by Grant, is alive all over this Republic right now. It has been revived at this time to "manhandle" obnoxious Catholics, Jews, and negroes—and to compel legislation in the interests of the Klan, whatever they intend it to be. Certain States have been able to overcome this Ku Klux authority.

The Klan activities in Georgia are the most vitriolic of all the other States at this writing. Not content with driving out the negroes, the main cotton workers of the South, they propose to make it too hot for Catholics to remain. Southern Democracy is abnormal in its controlling features. It is compelled to confine itself to State officers. The national Democrats are either afraid to risk any one of them as President or Vice President, because of their vacillation, or they are content to use them as vassals—and subservient serfs—and the South accepts the ultimatum.

In 1920 the San Francisco convention decided on Mr. Cox—"wet as the Atlantic Ocean"—understanding that the foretime Confederate States could ratify the prohibition amendment, but could be made to vote for anybody labeled Democrat—and they voted "wet" instead of dry.

Mrs. REBECCA LATIMER FELTON
former United States Senator for Georgia.
Covington, Aug. 22, 1924

Ku Klux Klan — 1924.

WOMAN AIDS OF KLAN MARCH IN MICHIGAN CITY

Michigan City, Ind., Feb. 23.—[Special.]—For the first time in the history of the Ku Klux Klan, the Ladies of the Camellia, the women's auxiliary, marched in a parade 4,000 strong here last night. The women were unmasked, as were some of the 1,000 men who took part in the procession. They lit the line of march, and two airplanes dropped colored lights over the city. There were 500 automobiles and 250 horses in the parade which ended at the Casino, where the speakers were addressed by the Grand Titan and Grand Cyclops from Atlanta, Ga. Three hundred and fifty candidates were initiated.

THE KLU KLUX KLAN ISSUE AND THE PRESIDENT

The Ku Klux Klan issue promises to be as fundamental and disturbing to the Republican party as it is to the Democratic party which will first grapple with it at the national convention. The Society for The Advancement of Colored People, dropped a bomb into the councils of the Republican party by writing a communication to President Coolidge and demanding that he announce his position on the Klan.

The same communication demanded the resignation of Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, from the Senate committee, which is investigating the alleged activities of the klan in the election of Senator Mayfield. At the same time it was casually mentioned that the fate of Indiana in the Presidential race depended upon the President's answer as there were 125,000 negro votes in Indiana. Indiana also has the largest membership in the klan of any American State.

The Republicans had complacently and contentedly watched the growth of the klan issue in Democratic politics. Their attitude was that it was not anything, with which they had to do. It was solely a Democratic trouble. And they are gravely disturbed at the making of this issue inside their own party. It is something that can not be laughed off. For every border State is affected. The hegira of Southern negroes to the North took many thousands of negroes to Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio and Indiana. In those States the Southern negroes hold the balance of power if they can be stimulated to exercise that power. In each of those States

they can swing the election if they can vote solidly either to the Democratic or Republican parties.

May 21-1924
The Society in its communication, recognizes the political power of the klan and it accuses Senator Watson with making a deal with the klan to act with it, provided the klan does nothing to interfere with the Watson machine in Indiana. Indiana is justly regarded as a doubtful State. In recent years the Democrats have carried it as often as the Republicans. A change of 125,000 votes which the negroes claim to cast, would have swung the State to the Democrats in every election held within the past twenty years. The Republicans know this and they know the effect of the issue on the other border States in the recent Republican primary. Secretary of State Ed Jackson, reputed to be the klan candidate, was an easy winner. President Coolidge will have to run on the same ticket for President that Jackson runs on for governor. An issue has been raised that the Republicans must face. They must either be for or against and they must deny one or the other of a large group vote in a doubtful State.

SOME CAMPAIGN LIES EXPLODED.

Not content to insult the Negro vote by taking to its bosom not only his enemy, but the enemy of the Constitution, the Republican party in Indiana now seeks to deceive the Negro into cutting his own throat by a campaign of lies. It is the purpose of this editorial to expose two or three of these lies for the benefit of the sincere, honest, Negro citizen.

Lie No. 1.—One of our Baptist preachers, who only a few weeks ago was thoroughly incensed at the treatment the Negro has received at the hands of the Republican party, having been converted not by reason but by the practical methods of a notorious ward heeler, is going around saying "This talk about the Klan is nothing but propaganda to beat the Republican party." Without doubt, this black Judas is either a fool or a notorious liar. In all probability he is both. Can any honest, intelligent man in Indiana deny that Indiana is the hot bed of Klanism? Can it be truthfully denied that the Ku Klux Klan is in control of the Republican Party? Every one who wants to know, knows that the Klan dominated the Republican primary, not as a secret, but in brazen openness. Every one knows that the Republican convention was under the complete control of the Klan forces, dictating the platform and ratifying its candidates. Every one knows that the Republican party has not and dares not condemn the Klan by name. To talk of the alliance of the Klan and the Republican

Indiana.

party being propaganda is just plain lying. The Klan in Indiana and its control of the Republican party are sad, but undeniable realities. The Negro voter who lets his Klan pastor or some other political hireling mislead him is to be pitied.

Lie No. 2. It is common talk among both white and Negro politicians that the Klan is not against the Negro. "No no, the Klan is after the Catholics and the Jews, and not the Negro," we are told. Why then, is the Negro cited as a lower order of beings, unfit by nature to participate in the government for which he has given all or to rise to the same level of civilization as other people? If the Klan wanted to oppress the Catholics and Jews, why was the Negro brought in? Every one knows that the Klan was hatched as an instrument of terror and brutality to the Negro. Its recrudescence was due largely to the desire of Negro haters to humiliate the ambitious Negro soldier of the World war, upon his return home. Why are Negroes barred? Why does the Klan champion white supremacy? Why do Klansmen boycott friends of the Negro? Why are Klansmen threatening to put Negroes in place when Ed Jackson, the Klan candidate is elected? The Negroes whipped, chased away from home and often mutilated, brutally murdered, are not figments of a diseased brain. The Klan is opposed to Negro manhood and its privileges. It has always been so opposed, and never more than today.

Lie No. 3. "All white people are Kluxers and you had as well vote for one as another? Here we have a very shrewd lie. All white men are not Klansmen. There are, in all parties, thousands of white men too clean, too intelligent, too American to be associated with the Klan or any other organization that would ostracise, hinder or oppress any class of American citizens. There are thousands of white men who repudiate as false and dangerous, the doctrine of white supremacy or Nordic foolishness. There are thousands of whites who believe the Negro should participate in his government and enjoy its blessings as every other group of citizens. There are thousands of white Americans who believe that God has made of one blood the nations of the earth and that superiority is a matter of character and principles and not race or place of birth.

If there be any Negroes in Indiana low enough to swallow the Klan rot, let them go to it, even as a hog to his wallow or a dog to his vomit. Let no clean, upright, intelligent, courageous, patriotic, self respecting Negro citizen be deceived by mere lies.

RACE CITIZENS DETERMINED TO HALT KLUX

Thousands Form Independent
Voters' League of the
Hoosier State.

BY ALVIN D. SMITH
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept.
11.—As the result of the Ku
Klux Klan taking control of the
Republican party in Indiana and
electing Ed Jackson as the nom-
inee for governor, who has never
denied that he was not a mem-
ber of the Klan and who is sup-
ported entirely by that hooded
organization, Race citizens of
the state have formed what is
known as the Independent
Voters' League of Indiana with
headquarters at 401½ West
Michigan street, Indianapolis.

The general organizer of the move-
ment is Henry Fleming, the owner of
the finest cafeteria among our people
in the middle West. Associated with
him at the head are others: Wm
Walker, Lawyer Henderson, F. B.
Ransom, manager of the Mm Walker
Co., Lucus B. Willis, a successful un-
dertaker, and the Rev. Charles Sum-
ner Williams, pastor of Bethel A. M.
E. Church.

The League has been working quiet-
ly for some time until today it was
made known to newspapermen who
sought the object of the organization
that there were more than eight thou-
sand persons who had been in the
headquarters and signed as members.
It was further made known that the
League had volunteered to support
the Democratic ticket, both national
and state.

"The lily white" Republicans are
"dumb-founded" to see even the "old
Uncle Tom" refusing to support the
old G. O. P. in Indiana. The tactics
are strong to hold the Negro in the
Republican party.

The Democrats have gone so far in
the state as to nominate a Negro for
state representative. C. G. McCul-
lough, the Democratic nominee for
governor, and other nominees have
come to the front and denounced the
Klan.

The writer interviewed a member of
the race from the so-called "highest to
the lowest" and finds that in Indiana
the Klan will get a slap in the face
in the fall election.

THE BETHEL EDUCATIONAL RALLY.

Some of our Negro Ku Klux Klan supporters are terri-
bly disturbed about that wonderful educational and political
rally held a few Sundays ago at Bethel A. M. E. church under
the gallant leadership of Dr. Charles Sumner Williams. These
outraged Klan henchmen have suddenly come to have so much
religious conscientiousness that their friends are uneasy about
them. They have so abruptly taken unto themselves such lofty
ideals for "staid old Bethel" and the Negro clergy in general
that one scarcely realizes whether we are having a religious
revival or a political campaign. Of course never before in the
memory of man was there ever held in one of the Negro
churches a meeting where political candidates spoke! Surely
too our Negro Klansmen never had anything to do with ar-
ranging political meetings in Negro churches! These outraged
saints with the long white robes have never been guilty of try-
ing to corrupt the Negro ministry, although there are several
hungry parsons named among those who are for the Klan
program and who will speak for it! So too, these God-fearing
black invisibles have never boasted that every Negro minister
in the city could be bought! Nor has there been any effort in
that direction! There are no attempts on the part of Repub-
lican brethren to bribe the churches and their pastors! No, no,
churches have no business in politics. Preachers ought to
preach the Gospel, unless they are on the side of the Klan!

Such hypocrisy is nanseating. Dr. Williams might have
had a mass meeting at any time or place for the purposing of
having Dr. McCulloch, Meredith Nicholson, F. B. Ransom, W.
E. Henderson or any other group of citizens discuss the Klan
menace and thousands of Negroes would have eagerly turned
out to hear them. The Negroes of Indianapolis are rightly
aroused as never before. The intimation that the enthusiastic
crowd that packed Bethel was beguiled into attendance thru
interest in education at Wilberforce is laughable. They are
vitaly concerned about education in Indianapolis as to their
duties in this election.

Ordinarily, The Freeman is opposed to any sort of po-
litical meeting in our churches. Propriety would dictate oth-
erwise. Yet these people who are so disturbed over this recent
meeting are bold offenders as everybody knows. Then too, we
should all understand that the present campaign, so far as
the Negro is concerned is not political. The question is Klan
or anti-Klan. We are not fighting for the triumph of any polit-
ical party as such. The Negro is fighting for his Constitution-
al rights as an American citizen. Those rights have been at-
tacked by the Ku Klux Klan working thru the present mis-
guided Republican party. The Democratic party in Indiana
has taken its stand for the rights and privileges of all the cit-
izens here, without regard to race, creed or place of birth. The
Negro will support it because it supports him on the issues of
American principles. If any party whatsoever should seek to
disgrace Negro citizenship by attacking it as un-worthy of the
fullest and fairest consideration, it would be the duty, at
least, of the Negro to resist that party with all the power at

his command. Let us not forget that Negro life, peace, oppor-
tunity are at stake.

Again, our thin skinned Negro objectors should not for-
get that the Ku Klux Klan has practically captured the white
Protestant church and clergy in Indiana. These institutions
are the strongest points of advantage to the Klan. What have
our Negro Klansmen to say about these churches being used
to promote the nefarious Klan organization and propaganda?
What is to be said about the hundreds of white ministers who
every Sunday preach the Klan gospel of hate instead of justice
and good will? If the Ku Klux Klan has its way with Negroes
they will not only open their churches for educational meet-
ings but for prayer that God might remove the scourge of in-
justice and intolerance. But why call on God to do what He
means for us to do? He made us men. We must function or
be degraded.

OCTOBER 27, 1924

KLAN'S BLACKLIST HIT SEARS-ROEBUCK TRADE, IS BELIEF

Retirement of Julius Rosenwald
and A. H. Loeb Draws Atten-
tion to Slump in Three Years

HOODED ORDER OBJECTS
TO JEWS IN THE FIRM.

C.M. Kittle and Gen. R.E. Wood
to Fill Vacant Positions on
Tuesday; Control Unchanged

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World
CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—The retirement
of Julius Rosenwald as President of
Sears, Roebuck & Co., the largest mail
order house in the country, and Al-
bert H. Loeb as operating Vice Presi-
dent, has attracted attention to the
sluggish progress of the earnings of
the company during the last three
years.

While its greatest competitor, also
located here, has shown consistent
earnings each year, approximating 30
to 40 per cent. increase in sales,
Sears-Roebuck has been held to 10 or
15 per cent. Before the war it led its
rival by tremendous percentages and
the stock sold considerably above \$200
a share.

The 1921 deflation hit the company
a hard blow. Mr. Rosenwald came
to the rescue with millions of cash
and loaned the company many millions
in stock to fill the hole caused by
inventory losses. Prosperity appeared
this year. Dividends were resumed
on the common stock at 5 per cent.
and it is now selling above par.

Reported Under Klan Ban.
It has been current gossip that

Sears-Roebuck has been under the
ban of the Ku Klux Klan for three
years. The immensely increased busi-
ness of its competitor, and the hard
struggle the Rosenwald Company has
had to turn the corner, has indicated
a fight by the Klan.

Newspaper organs of the Klan have
confirmed the rumors that the com-
pany is under boycott because of Jew-
ish control. The present changes
make no difference in control. Charles
M. Kittle will become President Tues-
day in the place of Mr. Rosenwald.
While he has had no experience in
the mail order business, he is a keen
executive and is expected to adapt
himself successfully to the business.

Another man, an expert, who is to
take office Tuesday, is Gen. R. E.
Wood, recently resigned as Vice Presi-
dent of the Montgomery, Ward & Co.

Mr. Rosenwald has been President
of Sears, Roebuck & Co. for fifteen
years. It was during his pre-war di-
rection that the company made enor-
mous financial successes. Big stock
dividends and big common dividends
were paid. He will continue as Chair-
man of the Board.

Loeb's Son Killed Franks.

There is perhaps a flareback from
the Franks murder. A. H. Loeb, the
active head until he collapsed when
his son Richard was arrested for the
murder of "Bobby" Franks, is in no
condition to carry on his duties. While
he will remain a Vice President in
name, Gen. Wood will assume the op-
erating work.

Other than the statement that "the
load is getting too heavy for Mr. Loeb
and myself," Mr. Rosenwald did not
give a reason for the changes.

Mr. Rosenwald emphasized the fact
that all of the present Vice Presidents
of the company, including Mr. Loeb,
will retain their positions. These, in
addition to Mr. Loeb, are Max Adler,
O. C. Doering and Lessing J. Rosen-
wald.

The Klan has looked with a stony
glare at the immense sums Mr. Rosen-
wald has given for the betterment of
Negroes. He has given millions of
dollars for the building of Y. M. C. A.
centres for Negroes in a dozen cities
in the South, North and East.

Klan Raids Miner's Home

JOHNSTON CITY, Ill.—The anti-labor character of the Ku Klux Klan dry raids and reign of terror in Williamson county is attested by an official report of the Martin Leonard case prepared for The Federated Press by local 3192, United Mine Workers of America. After describing Leonard as a miner, a self-sacrificing parent of ten orphaned children, and a law-abiding citizen never known to sell liquor, the local union describes the unwarranted raid and brutal assault led by the notorious klan gunman, S. Glen Young. The report states:

"While cooking breakfast for his family and preparing buckets for his two sons and himself to go to work at the mines (Feb. 2) Leonard answered the door and one of four men gave him a warrant demanding the right to search the house for intoxicating liquor. There were several men standing in the yard. Three of the men searched the barn and outbuildings. One man stayed in the house and talked with Leonard. Leonard was saying: 'Yes, I had two sons volunteer in the world war, and I have three more when Uncle Sam needs them,' when the three returned and one of them knocked him through a window. Leonard's son, John, went to his father's rescue, but was clubbed on the head with the butt of a revolver by another raider.

"James, another son, and John took their buckets and went to work. Leonard was pretty badly cut across his nose and around his eyes. He intended to go to the doctor.

"Young and the raiders returned with warrants for Leonard and his sons, John, James, Joe, charging them with disturbing the peace, assault and resisting an officer. John and James were refused permission to change their pit clothes and wash at the mine and were paraded up and down Broadway so garbed. With their father they were landed in jail and held until \$1800 bail was arranged by the mine superintendent.

"In the courtroom S. Glen Young cursed Leonard and told him, 'When I come back there will be less skin on your face than there is now, and I'm coming back. I'll teach you to be a Christian.'

"The next week when no witnesses appeared against Leonard on the first or second date set for the trial, the prosecuting attorney threw the case out of court.

"Another deplorable case here was that of Mrs. Morez, a Frenchwoman," the union's report continues. "Her husband is a cripple unable to work and she had saved up \$125 to pay her taxes. The raiders looted her house and took the money. There was no liquor in the house and they were people never known to bootleg. Mrs. Morez has gone insane and is under the care of two physicians.

"There have been several other cases of unwarranted raiding and looting in this town by the Ku Klux Klan and their leader, S. Glen Young," the report concludes.

KLAN MENACE INVADES ORATORY

That the Ku Klux Klan, with its hooded menace is determined to invade every field of human activity is evidenced by the following reprint from the KLAN INQUIRER of May 16.

The article speaks for itself and was circulated in Fullerton Hall on the night of the 24th of the oratorical contest held under the auspices of the National Oratorical Contest Association.

YOUNG WHITE GIRL IS VICTIM OF NEWSPAPER'S POLITICAL SCHEME

Son of African Bishop Gets Premium After Parents "Fix Things" in Oratorical Contest

Lawson Preaches Patriotism, Sells Books and Solicits Negro, Jew and Catholic Patronage in Name Of the United States Constitution

Playing upon the patriotism of youth the Chicago Daily News, owned by Victor F. Lawson, noted contributor to Negro philanthropies, has commercialized the United States Constitution, and sought favor of anti-American racial and religious groups in Chicago through an oratorical contest which lasted last week.

A Negro boy, Archibald J. Carey, Jr., son of Bishop Archibald J. Carey of the African M. E. church, who was disqualified during the preliminary contests, was rung in on the local semi-finals, awarded the \$1,000 first prize and the right to compete Friday at Fullerton hall.

Not only is the Daily News charged with pandering to the Negro and sympathetic racial and religious groups, in its conduct of the contest, but an added charge of preying upon the pocketbooks of school children is laid against Mr. Lawson's paper.

All contestants were instructed to prepare addresses upon some feature of the U. S. Constitution, and during the course of the contest, the Daily News advertised most conspicuously, that it had for sale "The American Government," by Frederick J. Haskin, and "The Citadel of Freedom," by Randolph Leigh. The implication was so broad that thousands of school children were coerced into buying these books in their search for material that they thought might be helpful.

High school boys and girls from Chicago, as well as from neighboring cities,

who worked hard to maintain their place in the finals, and those who were disqualified in the elimination contest, cannot understand how the Negro, Carey, an "added starter" was rung in at the last minute and handed the first prize.

With its story of the contest the Daily News of Saturday, May 10, carried a picture of the winner, featuring the Negro boy, and in an adjoining column, carried a story under the heading "African Methodists Deal Death Blow to Klan."

Don't Recognize Carey

In its advance story of the local finals, published Friday afternoon, May 9, the Daily News did not recognize Carey as a contestant, but listed Miss Dunning, who had defeated him, as an entrant.

An investigation by the Klan Courier, of the award and of the Daily News' conduct of the contest discloses that the address made by Miss Dunning, which received a two-point higher rating by the judges than was accorded Carey's address, contained the essence of 100 per cent Americanism, which is so objectionable to the Chicago Daily News.

The Klan Courier's investigator also calls attention to the following facts and makes obvious deductions therefrom:

In the letter of explanation for the reinstatement of Carey in the FINAL contest Friday, May 9, 1924, at Englewood high school, it states that "Late today a question arose concerning the accuracy of the scoring of the last preliminary con-

test, by the representative of the National Oratorical Contest." . . . "In view of the close decision and the possibility of error in scoring referred to, it was decided that in the interest of complete fairness Archibald J. Carey of the Wendell Phillips high school, one of the contestants in the last preliminary, should be invited to speak tonight in competition," etc. . . . Nowhere in the LETTER does it state that a MISTAKE had actually been made.

The name of the "representative" of the National Oratorical Contest, Harry S. Atwood, was not given. Atwood is the only one who actually seems to be conducting the contest. At the Englewood high school on April 25th, at a minor elimination contest, he stated that he had originated the contest. (There is a manager, Mr. W. B. Naylor, who does the manual part of conducting the contests.) Mr. Naylor stated, after making many conflicting statements, that the colored delegation had approached Mr. Atwood and then that Atwood had found a mistake in his marks, that a 2 had been mistaken for a 5.

It is further pointed out reinstatement of young Carey was just, the other WINNING CONTESTANT should have been disqualified then and there, and that if one defeated candidate was brought back, the other defeated candidates had the same right.

It is also obvious that the judges, Judge Henry B. Horner (Jew), Rev. Frederic Siedenburg (Catholic priest), and possibly the others had been selected with a view to defeating a speech with such decided sentiments as the legitimate winner's speech contained. The three judges from the courts are dependent on votes for their election.

The only man who seems to actually have any voice in the contest, Harry F. Atwood, who by his own statement was the originator of the contest, acted on several occasions as judge.

ADVERTISE FOR KLAN AGENTS

Associated Negro Press

CHICAGO, Ill., June 25.—The business of the Ku Klux Klan is thought to be so thriving at the present time that manufacturers of emblems advertise in the large magazines for agents to sell Klan buttons, pins, and so forth, with promises of large profits. The National Emblem Company of Cincinnati is one of these, running its advertisement in the New York Bill board.

Let Live League Will Take Issue With Ku Klux Klan

Associated Negro Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 20.—After some two years devoted to organization, the L. L. "Let Live League" now announces its intention of getting busy to combat the influence of the Ku Klux Klan. The founders of the Let Live League, Frank Poeton and Thomas Shankle, two white Chicago newspaper men, describe the or-

ganization as a "new panacea for the increasing racial and religious hatred which has been spreading in the United States." The anti-klux organization has made its appeal to those groups which the Klan is indifferent to. Editor Alf Anderson of the Chicago Defender is reported to have given considerable interest to the work since it was first presented to him as have prominent Catholics and Jewish men and women who have been approached.

KLAN FAILS TO FRIGHTEN NEGRO CHIEF OF POLICE

Brooklyn Illinois Officer Says
Threatening Letters Put
No Fear In His Heart

The Ku Klux Klan of St. Clair County, Illinois, are in a quandry as to what to do with the chief of police Douglass of Brooklyn, Ill.

They have sent the Negro chief several threatening letters in which, it is said, the Klan accuses the Negro chief of being what they call a "smart nigger," out of his place, telling him that he has a white man's job.

The chief has been in receipt of several letters—eight or nine, to be more exact—from the Ku Klux Klan, said to be of a threatening nature, in the past three months, the last two weeks ago. However, the chief would not divulge the nature of the threats made against him in the letters, although he said he had learned from other persons that the Klan was out to get him.

What the inspiration is for the letters said to have originated with the Klan, the chief would not even suggest, nor would he verify the reports that the Klan antagonism to him may be the result of the alleged arrest of several automobile speeders by the Brooklyn chief.

"We are a peaceful little colored village" the chief said. "Everyone here is colored—the mayor, the chief of police, the policemen, the health officer—all of them, and if we are let alone we can take care of ourselves."

"For myself, I am not afraid of the Klan. If they were twenty of them coming up the street now, I wouldn't move from here. But on the other hand, I wouldn't go to meet them. The Klan is not bothering me at all and I am not paying any attention to their letters."

Ku Klux Klan-1924

Virginia.

KLAN KLEAGLE IS GIVEN 5 YRS. FOR SHOOTING NEGRO

Fairmont W. Virginia Minister And Others Sentenced For Attack On Hotel Chef After Tryst.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 27.—Convicted of conspiracy in connection with the shooting of Dan Washington, a colored man, because of his alleged association with a white woman, the Rev. E. O. Jones, "General Kleagle" of the Ku Klux Klan here, was sentenced by Judge E. M. Showalter today to serve five years in the State Penitentiary at Moundsville. *St. Louis Times*

J. A. Landis, convicted on a similar charge, was fined \$500 and sentenced to serve 60 days in jail. Ivan Poling, another defendant in the case was fined \$500. *10-31-24*

The court granted a 60 day stay of execution to permit the defense to apply to the Circuit Court for a writ of *St. Louis Times*

Betrayed by Woman
Washington was a chef in a Fairmont hotel. He told how he feigned death with a bullet wound in his side while a hooded mob conducted a ceremonial over him on a lonely farm. He said he was shot when he attempted to escape the mob, after he had been enticed to the farm by a white woman, who proved to be Mrs. C. R. Brown.

When Washington sought admittance to the house, he was suddenly surrounded by a band of hooded and robed men. He tried to scape and was shot. He was then dragged into a nearby ravine, where he feigned death while a ceremonial was held over his body. After the masked men had departed, he crawled to the road and was taken to a hospital by a passing motorist.

The woman admitted, on the stand that the assault was pre-arranged and she was instructed to stoop over so the men could shoot the colored man without injuring her.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

Illinois.

TUESDAY, JULY

KLAN WAR AGAIN

STIRS MARION;

TROOPS DENIED

dicted are known to have armed themselves and to have predicted that they would "not be arrested alive." This has caused fear of trouble, but the warrants are being served by others than the sheriff and no actual trouble is expected unless actual resistance is made.

Indictments for Old Trouble the Cause.

Marion, Ill., July 21.—[Special.]—

Another request for troops in Williamson county has been turned down by Gov. Len Small. The request this time came from Klansmen, some of whom are said to have resented the troops being brought into the county the last time and who worked incessantly for their removal. Sheriff George Galligan states that he has not asked for troops, sees no necessity for them, and does not expect to request them unless needed.

The return of forty-six indictments last week and the transfer of the trials growing out of the Klan riot in Herrin last February from the Herrin city court to the Williamson county Circuit court in Marion, together with the displacement of S. Glenn Young in East St. Louis through the efforts of U. S. District Attorney W. O. Potter of Marion, have sought to revive the flames of the Klan and anti-Klan fight that died down after the primary election. 7-22-24

Citizens' Committee Revived.

The citizens' committee which sprung into existence following the troops' invasion last February and March, has been functioning again and has prevented some difficulties that seemed imminent.

Following the shooting of S. Glenn Young, idol of the Williamson county klan, and his wife near Belleville Jack Skelcher was killed on the highway near Herrin. The coroner's jury could name no one for the murder, but the special grand jury indicted four men—Max Kratch, Marion Collard, Roy Eldridge, and John Crompton, all alleged klansmen of Herrin.

The grand jury recommended they be held without bail and the citizens' committee arranged that they should be held in the Benton jail instead of the Marion jail because of the fact that Sheriff Galligan, an anti-klanist, is also jailer.

A petition has been filed with Circuit Judge D. T. Hartwell for bail for these four men, and the motion is to be heard some time Wednesday.

Klansmen Arm.

Only eleven of the forty-six indictments have been delivered to the sheriff's office for service. Klansmen who believed themselves to have been in-

Ku Klux Klan-1924.

Indiana.

KLUX IS THE CHIEFTIAN ISSUE SAYS KLUX

With the Stephenson-Bossert campaign.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT
ISSUED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE
GRAND DRAGON, REALM OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA
October 20, 1924

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE

TO ALL OFFICIALS OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX
KLUX IN THE REALM OF INDIANA GREETINGS:

The time has come when all Klansmen within this Realm, particularly officials, must assume the responsibility and duties that are now devolving upon all Klansmen.

All enemies of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan are waging a bitter fight against our organization. They are perfecting organizations and machinery to get out every vote in their ranks.

They are using propaganda of the most damnable and scurrilous nature in an attempt to poison the minds of all people in Indiana against the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and are preying upon every element of people in any and every way, to influence all people to cast a vote against candidates who are approved by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

The Freeman
They are importing into our State Negro politicians and preachers from various other States; these politicians and preachers are addressing our Negro population and outlining to them past history of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan advising them that if the candidates who are approved by the Klan are successful, that soon thereafter all Negroes within the State will be segregated and forced to return to the Southland; that they will be eliminated from any kind of responsible positions; will be prevented from securing the proper education and the freedom that is theirs. In other words, they are exciting the negro element, all of which done to influence the Negro vote against any candidate who has the approval of the Ku Klux Klan. *11-1-24*

The Catholic element in Indiana is collecting from five dollars to fifteen dollars from each household which funds are being placed in the hands of their leaders, organizers and machinery throughout the State. All of this is to be used to annihilate and defeat the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. In certain sections in Indiana the Catholic politicians and priests are causing certain candidates who are running on the Anti-Klan platform to assume an oath that they, the Catholics, will lend their full support to this particular candidate; provided, this candidate, if successful, will lend his efforts toward the end of eliminating from Indiana the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

Indianapolis, Ind.
There has been much said about the Catholic church being a political machine, however, many people did not believe that this condition existed until this election brought them out in the open. We have seen enough now through the operations of the Catholic church in the past month to know they are now and have been for years the strongest political machine that this State and Nation

has ever known. In many sections of Indiana the Catholic churches were open from six o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night to accommodate their own people in the matter of their registration to vote, and also, advising them how to vote; whom to vote for, and further in all sections of Indiana every Catholic sister, priest and nun registered and will vote; something that has never been done before in the history of Indiana. You can assume that there will not be a Catholic or Catholic sympathizer in the State of Indiana who will not vote and these Catholics will be told how, when and whom to vote for.

This condition exists and you know it. Now the question presents itself, what are you as loyal Klan officials going to do about it? You must do your full duty and give every ounce of energy, every minute of the time you possess to carry the fight for our cause and program in your community and make it successful. Unless you do this our cause will be defeated and your organization will have suffered a loss that will take months to regain. Klansmen all over the State want to get organized, want to do their full part but they need and want leadership. It is now up to you Klansmen to see to it that they do get the proper kind of organization, leadership, information and advice.

We have sent today to the Exalted Cyclops of every organization in this Realm the enclosed document. We ask that you read this over carefully; confer with your Exalted Cyclops about this matter and see to it that he does perfect the suggested necessary organization and machinery or such other organization or machinery as will insure the best results in your county; that will guarantee every Klan vote in the county; that will guarantee that every Protestant in your county gets the right and proper information upon candidates who are favorable to our cause, who will function in office as Christian gentlemen and true Americans.

It is regrettable that in some sections of Indiana we have Exalted Cyclops who are weak-kneed and who do not work, who will not give the time, attention and effort to this important matter that it deserves. If such is the case, you other officials know it, and if you determine that he is not doing his full duty confer with him about the situation, demand that he do perfect this necessary organization and machinery and if he will not do his duty in this regard, you officials get together and perfect this organization and machinery and get the results. See to it that every official does his full duty.

The eyes of the Nation are upon Indiana. Klansmen from all over the Nation are watching and wanting Indiana to win. Politicians have tried to dope out just how Indiana will go. Antagonistic organizations are circulating the story that Romanism will be successful in Indiana. There is only one people that is going to determine the destiny of Indiana in this fight and they are Klansmen and Klanswomen, provided you officials do your duty. The whole responsibility of getting results in your county is entirely up to you officials. If you were at the meeting at Cadle Tabernacle on last Sunday you heard there outlined the political attitude of the Ku Klux Klan. We are only interested in putting into office men who will function as fearless, capable, conscientious, American citizens irrespective of his political affiliations. It is only fair and right that we support men who are members of our organization, and who are withstanding the punishment and damnable propaganda, and who are carrying the fight for all Klansmen.

This is no time to quarrel and pick bones. We have got this fight

waged upon us, and must eliminate partisanship and begin now to work for our cause and our existence. It is up to you officials to dispell from the minds of your Klansmen all ideas of partisanship. It is the time now for Klansmen to stand as Klansmen.

We are doing everything possible from headquarters to successfully accomplish our program. We want to know that in every county in this Realm that you officials are doing everything possible in your county for the success of the program. Remember that the Exalted Cyclops needs your full cooperation and support. He cannot carry all the burden. Do your duty by him. Help him.

We suggest that your country and unit officials have frequent meetings with your Exalted Cyclops, talk over ways and means to influence the voters, outline ways and means to get the vote. It is a fine thing to sit around and talk and tell how it can be done but the way to accomplish this program is to go out and do it — personal contact with Klansmen and Protestant people. We must have less talk and more quiet, determined, conscientious work. Finally remember that you are responsible to your Klansmen in your county for the success of the program there and if you do not do your duty and shoulder this responsibility as a Klansman you will not alone suffer, but Klansmen and Protestant neighbors in your own county, will suffer, likewise in the State.

With the Stephenson-Bossett campaign.

October 20, 1924

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see your Exalted Cyclops about information on candidates. The report is in his hand. Let's get to work as never before. Stick with the Klan.

Faithfully yours,
In the Sacred Unfailing Bond,
WALTER F. BOSSERT
GRAND DRAGON
REALM OF INDIANA
BY
WILL SMITH

P. S. See about your absent voters. Get ballots at your Circuit Court Clerks office.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENT
ISSUED FROM THE OFFICE OF THE
GRAND DRAGON REALM OF INDIANA
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

October 17, 1924

NUMBER EIGHTEEN

TO ALL GREAT TITANS, EXALTED CYCLOPS AND UNIT
OFFICIALS:
GREETINGS:

The time is now when you must assume the responsibility and duty of perfecting ways and means in your country towards the end of successfully accomplishing your part of the work and program in the matter of the coming election. It is a matter of common knowledge that our common enemy is now and has been for many months last past perfecting an organization for the purpose of suppressing and annihilating the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana. They are doing more than their full part and are seeing to it that not a single vote will be lost from their ranks; they are perfecting city, town, precinct, ward and county machinery for the purpose of voting every man and woman in their own ranks.

The time is now when we must mobilize and perfect the necessary machinery for the purpose of voting all of our people and for the purpose of influencing Protestant voters to vote for these candidates whom we know to be favorable to our cause, principles and program.

The responsibility of perfecting this organization and machinery in your county is entirely up to you and your county officials. Primarily it is up to the Exalted Cyclops to assume this responsibility, and to generally superintend and supervise the matter of perfecting this organization and machinery. You cannot get the results unless you begin now to perfect this necessary organization and machinery.

In order to assist you in this matter of perfecting this organization and machinery we suggest that aside from your Klorigan officials that you appoint a non-partisan committee composed of loyal, true Klansmen from all sections of your county who shall assist you in the matter of devising ways and means to perfect such and county captains who reside in various sections of your county the political program in your county; to perfect an effective organization and machine for the purpose of getting out the entire Klan vote; for the purpose of getting information upon the candidates who are favorable to our cause, program and movement to Protestant people, but who are not members of our organization. (such as the Minute Men, etc.) but the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.

We suggest further that your committee appoint precinct, ward and county captains who reside in various sections of your county. These captains shall be responsible for the Klan and Protestant vote in their particular localities: these captains shall also

appoint loyal and true Klansmen in their particular localities to assist them in getting out the Klan and Protestant vote.

Frequent meetings should be held with your committee and captains at which meetings general affairs and progress relative to the political program in your county (and in each particular community) should be thoroughly discussed and outlined and an exchange of ideas, plans and methods toward the end of making more effective your work in your county, and securing complete co-operation.

We shall have in your hands not later than the end of the week the information upon all State candidates and it is up to you to see to it that this information is gotten to all of your Klansmen through your committee and captains.

You are more familiar with your local county ticket than we are. It is up to you and your committee to get the necessary information relative to your county ticket to your Klansmen. We will not attempt to handle your local county political affairs.

If you and your committee deem it advisable to issue a slate for National, State and County officials, do so. The handling of the matter of the slate in your county is entirely up to you and the committee. If you think that you can get better results by issuing a slate, prepare the slate and transmit the same to your entire membership (whether they be in good standing or not). Remember, however, to withhold issuing this slate until the opportune time. Don't be too hasty in issuing it. Don't let the enemy know too much of your business attitude and position on these candidates and make sure that the slate does not get into the hands of antagonistic suspended Klansmen.

We suggest also that you have your committee and captains take a poll of your county and each particular locality and at the day of the election have certain loyal Klansmen, who are well acquainted in each locality, with all citizens, particularly with Klansmen and Protestant people, and let such Klansmen check off those who have voted, and see to it that those who have not voted are gotten to the polls.

This committee must be appointed by you at once. Your machinery and organization must be perfected at once. If you as Exalted Cyclops cannot give the time and attention to this situation that it warrants, take the matter up with some other loyal, capable Klansman who can and will give it the time and attention that it warrants. Place the responsibility of perfecting this organization and machinery upon him. Don't neglect this very important and vital matter.

Again let us say that the matter of successfully accomplishing the Klan program in your county is entirely up to you. This responsibility is being placed upon you which is by no means a minor responsibility. It will take much hard and conscientious work and we hope that you will assume this responsibility as a loyal and true Klansman; give it all the time that it warrants and get the results in your county for Klankraft that you should and must have.

Remember that we stand ready and willing to do anything that we can for you in this matter.

Faithfully yours,
In the Sacred Unfailing Bond,
(Signed) WALTER F. BOSSERT
GRAND DRAGON
REALM OF INDIANA

(Signed) By WILL SMITH
Chief of Staff.

P. S. Quarterly reports are past due. Many have already sent in their reports and many are out. You must get busy and get these reports to us within the next week. If you need some extra help to do it call in some of your loyal Klansmen and get them to help you. Let's put this Realm in good standing by the end of this month. Give these reports your immediate attention.

KLAN OF MUNCIE PROCLAIMS BREAK

New National Order May
Result.

"NOBLES OF NORTH"

Statement Declares That Free
Speech Has Been Suppressed
by Headquarters.

Muncie, Ind., Feb. 25.—Officials of Delaware county klan No. 4 of Muncie, in a statement issued here today, proclaimed a break with the national organization of the klan and announced plans for organization of a new national order along similar lines to be known as "Nobles of the North."

The statement declared that free speech had been suppressed by state and national headquarters and freedom of the press had been abridged in so far that national and state mandates prohibiting speaking in conclave against the present administration and the reading of certain periodicals and papers which condemn the financial system of the klan had been issued.

It was said that 80 per cent of the membership of the Delaware klan ratified the proposal and the first congress of the new organization will convene in Muncie March 24, at which time national, state and district officers will be elected.

The belief was expressed in the statement that the new movement, which, it was said, has been advancing rapidly under cover for several months, will be indorsed by a majority of the klaverns in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

Many charges against the national administration of the organization are contained in the statement, included among which are the following:

"The propagation department perpetuates in office men who are morally unfit to represent the principles of true Americanism and who are not financially responsible for their contracts.

"The present financial system in the propagation department permits unscrupulous officers to profiteer on money received from applicants and organization's regalia and prostitutes the fund to their own selfish liking and individual aggrandizement."

The statement ends with the assertion that a general conclusion has been reached that both the men's and women's national organizations are "privately owned concerns" and "that the state and national officers of both organizations are using their offices for personal gain and aggrandizement."

KLAN CHAPTER REBELS, CHARGING FRAUD IN ORDER

Announces Plans for New
Organization of "North-
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The statement ends with the assertion that a general conclusion has been reached that both the men's and women's national organizations are "privately owned concerns," and "that the state and national officers of both organizations are using their offices for personal gain and aggrandizement."

The Klan Restates Its Case

Special Correspondence from Kansas City

By STANLEY FROST

THE Ku Klux Klan offered itself to the country in a new dress in the Klonvocation which has just closed here. Dropping in part the veil which has surrounded it, allowing outside reporters to be present for the first time at an important meeting, and plainly aiming its discussion at the outside world far more than at the delegates present, it attempted to give reasons for the faith that is in it. It presented a fairly definite and logical—though highly controversial—basis for its existence and purposes, claimed leadership in solving the present confusion and perplexities of thought, and made an open bid for the support of all people of “American minds.”

In support of this bid, it offered a platform that is vague, indeed, but about as concrete as most political platforms. This puts the Klan frankly into the political field, not as a separate party, but as a “balance of power” when possible. Although the Klan declared that there was no change from its original purposes, and that it was merely a fulfillment and clarification of purposes which had been “instinctive” from the first, there is in fact a considerable change in the basis of thought. The new statement, instead of being founded on hostility to various classes and sects, takes its stand on support of Americanism as the Klan defines it, and offers no opposition to other groups except as they oppose or impede this kind of Americanism.

All this may fairly be taken as opening a new phase in the life of the Klan, at least in intention. The change from its former secrecy is rather startling to one who has for months seen the care and success with which leaders and purposes alike have been concealed. For example, during the Democratic National Convention one big New York newspaper announced with conscious pride that it had learned that the Imperial Wizard would arrive in two days, when he had already been in New York for a week. And there is a reporter famous in the

Klan because he once spent three days in a small hotel full of Klan officials gathered for an important meeting, and reported to his editor that there was no such meeting. Here was no such concealment; officials were registered under their own names, were accessible to reporters and talked fairly freely, and—wonder of wonders—there was a press bureau!

Even more important than this change is the fact that the Klan has appealed to public opinion. It shows, of course, that the Klan believes it has at last formulated a statement of its case which will convince a large section of the public that has so far been against it. But it shows more; that the Klan believes it has a solution for many of our current ills of thought and of politics, on which it is entitled to the support of such people. It seems clear that the Klan is now planning to broaden its campaign and draw into its ranks many who have so far held aloof or actually opposed it—folks who want reasons instead of prejudices to back their actions.

But the Old Hostilities Remain
THIS does not mean that any of the old hostilities and divisions which the Klan has used are dropped. Far from it. They are restated, somewhat modified, limited in scope. But under the new statement they are intensified rather than weakened. There is less personal animus; far more insistence on fundamental and irreconcilable division. The new statement, in brief, assumes of the inherent, instinctive, and peculiar qualities in the character of the race. He took pains to credit other races with valuable characters, but insisted that they are different, and that mongrelization would lose the value of both.

That this race must, for the sake of future civilization, be preserved, and that it can be preserved only in a national environment suited to it—i. e., an American environment. That this requires a truly American

Kansas.

so long as they remain hostile to the American group-mind, and that it is nationalism, adopting what it desires necessary to keep them from political from other forms of civilization, but power if National unity is to be achieved. without having other forms forced upon it, and without interbreeding which would destroy the racial character. He defined nationalism as “the right and faced the problems squarely, found a duty of each race or nation to develop solution to them in a return to the confor itself the qualities with which God trol of America by men and women of has endowed it.” He laid down as the American minds, and has thus become essential of true nationhood the posses-the only possible leader for the salvation sion of a group-mind, which must be of the country.

homogeneous not only in purpose and education but in instinct. The factors of this he declared—following the formula recently outlined by William Mac-Dougall, Professor of Psychology at Harvard—are unity of geographical location, of race, of language, of fundamental religious thought, of tradition, and of accustomed loyalty to a government.

That American nationalism is being guard Americanism. This is a negative not only opposed but attacked by group task, a defensive battle—and this is which would substitute cosmopolitanism, chiefly what we have been doing. But or universalism, for nationalism, basing no man ever won a fight by remaining on their philosophy—falsely—on the plea the defensive.

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unrest. “It will take generations to develop a spirit of true American patriotism—to cally, and by no fault of their own, cultivate a real American group-mind. opposed to Americanism, either through We must put our faith into works and different race character and tradition or become missionaries to all the land.

through belief in this false ethics. That “A second task is that of converting the Roman Catholic Church is the leader the aliens now with us into Americans. in holding this universal ethics, but that “Third, we must bring the ideal of Socialism, Sovietism, and other kinds of Americanism to the highest possible radicalism are all forms of the same level. We must make it stand for all philosophy.

that is fine and good, both nationally and internationally. That Americanism is not a theory, but a historical development, an expression “Finally, the positive programme of not of an idea but of a race, a matter of the Ku Klux Klan is: To honor the one character rather than education. He ex-flag; to promote the public school; to pressly denied that even good citizenship serve the Protestant Church; to fight for in the ordinary sense or actual services to the sanctity of the home; to promote re-America would make an American of aspect for law.”

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The Wizard's Doctrine

IN closing the Wizard laid down the following as the purposes of the Klan:

“It is clear that the Klan must work along several different lines. Our first task is to prevent further encroachment, to regain the ground lost, and to safe-

guard Americanism. This is a negative task, a defensive battle—and this is chiefly what we have been doing. But no man ever won a fight by remaining on the defensive.

“We must not discriminate against any man in equal rights before the law and to insist upon the right of the former class to complete control of America and its duty to keep its breed free from inter-mixture except with peoples of close racial kinship. The philosophy of the melting-pot is attacked root and branch.

This new statement of the Klan's purpose is to draw more strictly

justified, that there is reason for instinctive prejudices, and attempts to give the reasons. Modern sociology and psychology and the latest discussions in ethics are called in to back up the Klan's platform of “native, white, Gentile, Protestant supremacy.”

The whole tendency of the new statement of purpose is to draw more strictly

It was evident as Evans delivered his addresses that they were over the heads of many in his audience. There were some faces which showed disapproval. Yet at the close of the main speech there was a demonstration of enthusiasm which

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forcing the Klan, for consistency's sake, to a higher standard.

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than ever the line between the peoples of Nordic Protestant breed and all others, and to insist upon the right of the former class to complete control of America and its duty to keep its breed free from intermixture except with peoples of close racial kinship. The philosophy of the melting-pot is attacked root and branch. This new statement of the Klan's pur-

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poses and justification of them was set forth by Dr. Hiram W. Evans, the Imperial Wizard, in three different speeches. Although these were given to the press, the published excerpts have so far failed to convey much of their real purpose, so that it seems worth while to review them at some length. There is always the possibility that they will be accepted by a

considerable number of people, and thus become an important factor in thought and politics. To make the train of argument clear, I have taken the liberty of some rearrangement from the oratorical form in which it was presented.

His argument is, in brief, this:

That the Anglo-Saxon race, and particularly its admixture with the other northern races, which ruled this country till about thirty years ago, has made great and vital contributions to civilization. Among them he listed Protestantism, democracy, the republican form of government, freedom for thought and investigation, and religious liberty.

That this was made possible because it rivaled that following the nomination of a Presidential candidate. And around the convention hall here and in the hotel lobbies there was no single expression used so much as "vision of the Klan," nor any subject so much under discussion as what its services to Americanism should be. So I believe that this new statement voiced the intentions of the Klansmen so far as they understood it.

There were many evidences here of the change which has taken place in the Klan in the last two years—even in the last year. The delegates were mostly pious, sincere, rather simple men, of no great worldly success, but certainly without paranoiac tendencies. There were fewer of the politician type than at previous gatherings, but about every fourth man was a doctor of divinity. The convention lacked the prosperous smugness of a Republican assembly, but also the restlessness and incoherence of a Democratic one or the gayety of most fraternal conclaves. It was solemn, quiet, apparently sincere. There was constant reference to the "spiritual vision" or the "religious purpose" of the Klan.

There has been improvement, too, in the caliber and seeming sincerity of the leaders. Many of the old ones have gone; those that are left appear to have changed and grown to meet the responsibilities that have come to them. They

have broadened in many ways. This may be due merely to their desire to give their followers the kind of ideas that will "sell" well, but, even if this is so, the great strength of the religious motives and of instinctive—even if mistaken—patriotism in the rank and file have insured that the change would be for the better.

And three Klansmen Said

PERHAPS the whole situation—as the Klan itself sees it—can be summed up in a conversation overheard between three of the high officers on the last day of the Klonoconvocation.

"It's been a great time," the first said. "Folks said we were slipping and that Doc Evans had lost his grip. We've proved 'em all wrong. The Klan has passed its first milestone in great shape."

"You're wrong," the second declared. "The Klan didn't even get started two years ago. We're starting now. But we're off at last in a cloud of dust. Watch us go by that first milestone two years from now."

"I'm not so sure, boys," the third said, slowly. "There's not enough of us yet that see the real vision of the Klan, and we haven't found out enough yet about what to do about it. But I do think we're getting about ready to go to the starting-post."

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

Kentucky.

IF HE KEEPS IN HIS PLACE

COLORED MEN INVITED TO KLAN MEETING THEY GO-THEY SEE-THEY LISTEN-THEY LAUGH

Revisville
McLeas
The Ku Klux Klan is not against and some people Black, but He Colored people who said so? They would have made all White or all say so themselves. At least that's Black. But since he made some what Louisville lodge of K. K. K.'s White and some Black He, the Lord, said last Saturday night and to him must have meant them to be different that on the Brother-in-black, ferent and He meant the Whites to they invited him to be present at the superior to the Blacks. Now, their meeting. Honest to goodness, says he, as long as the Negro keeps folks the Ku Klux Klan, last Saturday night in his place, he'll find the K. K. K. day evening-out of the city limits. is not against him, but actually for They were all masked and hooded, him. He did not say where the except the orator of the night whose Negro's place is but he hinted that hood was thrown back. There were it was at the foot of the class. about one hundred Colored folks He said the K. K. K. was going there. They were there by invitation to get certain White men that and also by transportation in as ran around after Colored women. much as they had been carried there He said it was just as bad for by automobiles furnished by the K. White men to run after Colored K. K. But even this generosity on women as for Colored men to lift the part of the K. K. K. did not their eyes toward White women, and allay the fears of some of the by heck, the K. K. K. was going Colored people present as the shades to stop it.

of night began to fall and the white He bade the Colored friends sheets and hoods began to appear present to rest in peace that the whiter even though they need laundry K. K. K. was not against them. ing. Getting down to brass tacks, He said he had been a yellow dog the orator denounced the Catholics Democrat but now he was a hundred and likewise the Jews. As far as per cent Democrat. He said he was the Negro was concerned he said not telling or suggesting to his the Klan was not against the Brothers-of-the bed-sheet how to Negro—dash, a long dash—as long vote, all he wanted them to do was as the Negro kept in his place to vote for the best man. So there Selah, whatever that is. He said you are. You can't join the K. K. the K. K. K. did not believe in so K. but you can join the C. C. C. cial equality plot as Almighty God The meeting was a joke as far as did not. For if the Almighty had the Colored present were concerned, believed in social equality, He would

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

Louisiana.

LOUISIANA KLANS IN FINAL MEETING

preme court of the United States by the klan. 8-23-24

To fight the law requiring the filling of the names of the klan members of the courts until the Legislature meets in 1926 and then renew the efforts for a repeal is said to be the purpose of the klan. If not successful then, the klan would carry the fight into the next election.

Klan rulers make no secret of their opposition to the law passed recently by the Legislature, requiring publicity for the klan, and the determination to fight this measure to the very last is said to be back of the move of Imperial Wizard Evans and the Atlanta headquarters to change the entire administrative staff in Louisiana.

MANY TO ATTEND KLUXERS' KLOORER FOR THREE STATES

Dr. Evans, Imperial Wizard,
to Speak Tonight at
Shreveport.

Shreveport, La., July 30.—Dr. Hiram Wesley Evans, imperial wizard of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan arrived in Shreveport tonight to take part in the meeting of the Klorero, an assemblage of all the klans in the state, and to speak at the public naturalization ceremonies and parade to be held tomorrow night. 7-31-24

Representative klansmen from three states, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas began to arrive here tonight and by tomorrow morning thousands of visitors are expected to be here.

The meeting of the Klorero will consume the large part of the day. At 8 o'clock at night klansmen in full regalia, with the exception of the mask will parade on the race track at the fair grounds. Following naturalization ceremonies, Dr. Evans will speak

KLAN BELIEVED READY TO FIGHT LAWS TO FINISH

Will Carry Case to U. S.
Supreme Court, Is
Report.

Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 22.—That the Ku Klux Klan has determined to fight out in the courts the anti-secrecy laws and that Judge William Barnett of Shreveport, one of the triumvirate now ruling the Louisiana realm, has been selected as attorney to fight the case, is the current report here and it is accepted in well informed circles. The fight, it is said, will be carried to the su-

Ku Klux Klan Anti-Klux Bodies Form New League To Carry Battle

-1924

Bugaboo of "Black Klan" Threatens to Put City on Daylight Plan Basis

Late to dinner? Not these days. The sight of a man's coat-tail whipping in the breeze toward home long before the usual hour means only one thing, bugaboo tales about the "black Ku Klux Klan."

Business men don't close their desks early these afternoons for a few holes of golf. Not on your life. Most of them speed homeward and if things don't let up it looks like New Orleans will originate in city life the old-fashioned farmers' daylight day.

Know anything about the "black Ku Klux Klan"? Neither does anybody else. But folks are hearing peculiar things—the rumored kidnapping of a negro woman and her daughter and threats against negro women and girls out after dark. Black robed and hooded men, according to the yarn, lurk along the streets to grab them. The story of the negro woman and her daughter is particularly well known. The stories are vivid and weird. Once in the clutches of these terrible men, no one ever hears of their victims.

But then, no one hears of their victims before either. So far, nobody has dropped out of sight. There has been no report of a missing negro woman and the particulars of the rumored kidnappings are not told. Apparently no families as yet have been touched by the "black Klan."

The report, however, is having its effect upon servants. One woman has had five in the last few days, she told The Times-Picayune over the phone, and all of them refuse to stay after dark for fear the "black Klan" will get them. Won't be long at that rate before all the servants are without homes and all homes are without servants. Or else New Orleans will inaugurate the daylight day.

BLACK KLAN SAID TO EXIST IN NEW ORLEANS

(P. N. S.)

New Orleans, La., March 1—Rumors are widely circulated in this city and vicinity about the existence of a "Black" Ku Klux Klan and it is causing a great deal of annoyance and worry among the employing class of well-to-do white housewives. In fact it is causing business men to leave their offices and go home early in order to get a warm meal cooked by the servant girl, who alleges that she must be at home before dark, for if they arrive after the sun goes down trouble is bound to be experienced.

It is claimed that things have reached such a stage here that some housewives and their husbands have decided to adopt the farmers' daylight day.

Rumor is rife among Negroes here of the existence of a black Ku Klux Klan which is held responsible for the kidnapping of a Negro woman and her daughter and threats against Negro women and

girls who are out after dark. Black robed and hooded men, according to the story lurk along the streets and grab them.

Investigation by the police has failed to establish the truth of the reports in any particular, but the year has gotten in its work with the Negro house servant and only a southerner can appreciate the effect of it.

One wealthy lady told newspaper men that she had had five servants within the last few days and that all of them had refused to stay after dark for fear the black Ku Klux would get them. They simply walked off the job a half hour before sundown in order to be within their homes before dark. Similar reports come from various parts of the city.

Town Deserted by Blacks After Threat Klan Disowns

Baton Rouge, La., April 1.—Dixie the town where Sheriff Robert Day was shot to death Saturday night by a negro, was deserted by the negroes Monday night in response to a threat which the negroes said, had been circulated by some white people to the effect that the settlement would be burned that night and that worse trouble might be expected if the negroes remained.

The report circulated in Dixie was to the effect that J. D. Womack, cyclops of the Baton Rouge Klan, had circulated the report through three white women. Mr. Womack issued a strong denial and declared that his interest had been on the side of keeping down trouble. Mr. Womack took an active part in keeping down a possible race riot on the night of the murder.

The negroes began leaving at noon yesterday and by nightfall few negroes remained in the settlement. Only one family, so far as could be learned this morning, remained in the settlement during the night. It is estimated that there were in the neighborhood of 500 negroes living in and near Dixie.

No further disturbances are expected in the neighborhood. The appeal of Sheriff Eudora S. Day, who took the oath of office Monday afternoon to succeed her late husband, has had its effect it is believed here.

GOVERNOR MAKES ANTI-MASK, HOOD MEASURES LAWS

Fulfills Promise and Clears Way for Other Big Legislation.

Baton, Rouge, La., June 12.—The efforts to enact laws prohibiting secrecy and the mask in Louisiana are now victoriously at an end. Governor Fuqua signed House Bills Nos. 33, 34

and 35 which require registration with the secretary of state of all organizations, making it a misdemeanor to wear masks in public places, and a felony for a masked person to assault another. The formal promulgation of the laws is the only requirement now left.

Members of the Ku Klux Klan who do not desire their affiliation with the hooded order to become publicly known have until September 1 to resign as one of the measures requires that in the last two weeks of this year the officials of every organization of this kind and character must file sworn lists of members with the secretary of state, the list to date from September 1. In December of each succeeding year similar sworn lists must be filed dating from January 1. Strict penalties are provided for failure to comply with this. Every kind of organization from the Klan down to one of those little Ethiopian conclaves known as the "ancient and most mysterious benevolent protective ladies of the benign and wide-spreading universe," must file their sworn lists of members.

With secrecy and mask bills out of the way the administration is ready to put its forces behind any other measures to be placed upon its program. So far there is no measure pending before the Legislature which has officially been declared an administration measure, Governor Fuqua declining to give his endorsement until after the passage of the secrecy and mask measures. In the passage of these measures the chief executive has fulfilled the greatest

plank in his platform, unmasking of the Klan having been the most important issue in the gubernatorial campaign.

The House went through an intense grind of work today despite the excessive heat, holding morning and afternoon sessions, passing one bill at the morning session and twenty-four in the afternoon, concluding its labors shortly after 5 o'clock. It will convene at 9 o'clock Friday morning, when it will face a calendar of ten bills on final passage. The working proclivities of this Legislature are remarkable. "Clean the calendar" was the battle cry of the House and nearly every member was present.

Bills were passed with remarkable speed, some of them requiring less than a minute. The electrical roll call machine proved a great time saver. The vote was taken on bills in an average of less than fifteen seconds, where from five to ten minutes would have been required on an oral roll call.

Senate in Committee.

The Senate did not have any bills in final passage and remained in session but a short while, spending the rest of the day in committee meetings. Even the committee meetings held by both houses were short, however, the law makers refraining from debate as much as possible because of the warm weather. After a short debate on a bill by Senator Hugh M. Wilkinson against illegal seizures and prohibiting the use of property or evidence obtained in an illegal seizure is evidence in prosecution of the owner, the Senate sent the bill back to the judiciary committee for further consideration. It previously had been favorably reported by this committee.

The Senate conservation committee this afternoon voted a favorable report on the forestry bill providing for only a nominal tax on reforested cut-over lands, the severance tax to be additional when the timber is cut.

One bill was killed by the House. It was a measure which would have repealed the present dual jurisdiction of the fire marshal and commissioner of labor over fire escapes, and placed it solely under the latter office.

The Bills on the Klan GOVERNOR FUQUA'S word has been kept in the matter of the bills affecting the Klan in Louisiana.

The Legislature, by overwhelming majority, has enacted the measures which he supervised in the drafting and submitted to lawyers of all groups and political alignments for their criticism before introduction.

Test in practice may discover defects demanding cure. These defects, if found to exist, we feel confident are not due to intentional omission or negligence by the responsible author.

Speaker Douglas, whose election we opposed as tending to work against peace and to reopen social wounds, has also kept the letter and spirit of his pledge to his administration chief.

To Governor Fuqua and to Speaker Douglas we render this expression of appreciation of good work, apparently well done. Philip Gilbert, in the Senate, of course could not have done else than what he did.

And to those klansmen, members of the two houses, who voted for these bills, against the urgings of more radical and embittered ones of their order, there is due praise for their gesture toward the removal of grounds for suspicion and misunderstanding and destruction of opportunity for wrongdoing.

We hope that the enactment of these laws, by vote of Protestants and Catholics, klansmen and Knights of Columbus, without line of fraternal or religious difference, will be the first steps to a return of that time in Louisiana when there will not be, anywhere within her borders, a "political consciousness of religious difference."

It is well, however, to remember that words upon the statute books cannot alter the hearts of men, or their minds. Intolerance is cured by patience, by knowledge, by good temper—by tolerance itself, by avoidance of that which "maketh my brother to offend."

Appeals to religious prejudice, for political purpose or social end or business vantage, mustering of communities at the polls on religious lines, will not cease to be an evil if practiced in the open instead of in secret. Assumption of the power of society by an oathbound order will not be a democratic and orderly procedure even if done without the cover of hood and mask. But these practices seldom stand long in the light of day. And there is the good in the laws that have been enacted.

When all is said, the spirit shown by numbers of the Legislature in Baton Rouge, by Douglas himself, by Norris Williamson, by Delos Johnston, is even a better augury than the verbiage of the laws themselves.

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the Republican state of Kansas, and bitterly attacking the Klan. The result was that Jonathon Davis, the Democrat, was elected, he being the only Democrat elected in the state. Henry then rushed to Indiana to assist his friend Albert J. Beveridge, in the latter's race for the United States Senate. After his excoriating the Klan and praising Beveridge the voters of Indiana elected Samuel M. Ralston to the Senate. Meanwhile not a single Republican has even mentioned Henry as a possible candidate for dog catcher or any other office.

All are familiar with the circus antics of the late lamented (?) Governor of Oklahoma, who like an earlier Don Quixote made war on wind mills and harkened unto his own bombastic ravings. Poor old Walton has been decently interred by the Oklahoma Legislature, but even yet the Oklahoma courts may resurrect him long enough to send him to the state penitentiary.

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In Louisiana the enemies of the Klan made their supreme effort to discredit and destroy it. The parish of Morehouse was infested with numerous bootleggers and other law violators. The duly constituted authorities seemed to be powerless in

the matter. The better element of citizens of the parish organized to assist the officers. Numerous law violators were admonished to cease operations or move on. A number of them actually did leave, among whom were two men named Watts and Daniels. Presently it was whispered around that Watts and Daniels had been murdered by the Klan. Appeals were made to Governor Parker who immediately instructed Attorney General Coco to take personal charge of the investigation. The daily press, always anti-Klan, played up the story in fine shape. The entire nation be-

stayed in the murder (?) of Daniels. When the public interest had become fully aroused the knockout blow. The two men were found by Attorney General and his army of detectives and Department of Justice men, buried in the quiet waters of Lake LaFourche. But that was not all: the bodies had been wrapped with wire; their bones had been broken by some infernal machine, indicating that they had been cruelly tortured before death by methods which would have put a Comanche Indian to shame. The nation was horrified. Even Klansmen were aghast. If one half of the stories broadcasted by the news agencies and special correspondents were true, all united in saying that the Klan must go.

Meanwhile the industrious Attorney General had issued warrants for the arrest of some twenty of the most prominent citizens of Mer Rouge and Bastrop charging them with the crimes. Governor Parker journeyed to Washington and made personal appeal to the President for aid in crushing this "monster secret organization." Department of Justice operatives under the direction of that sterling Roman Catholic patriot William J. Burns chased clues all over the state of Louisiana. Iron-clad and fool-proof cases were made against Captain Skipworth and his friends. But the Grand Jury failed to indict a single one of them. Bit by bit the evidence fell to pieces, until finally it developed that the supposed bodies of Watts and Daniels were two cadavers purchased at a medical college, trussed up with wire, placed on the ground, the bones crushed with a farm tractor and then thrown in the lake.

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What governor will be the next?

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State Lawmakers Escape
Banishment, Dr. Evans
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PERKINS, SKIPWITH,
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Klorero and Naturalization
Attracts Thousands to
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Klan Will Not Disband. "The Klan will not disband its state, province or local organizations," he said. "Its home is the heart of all believing Klansmen. It is a legal, law-abiding institution and because of the Christian character of its members will always re-

main such. "The Klan," he continued, "is a secret organization and will always remain secret so long as the federal government and the laws of the state permit secret organizations to exist. Do not understand by this that the Klan will not comply with the law of the land. There is nothing to the report that any member of the Legislature has or will be banished for his vote for or against the enactment of law. It is the sole province of the people that elected them to decide regarding their stand on any law."

Betrayal, Says Evans. "The Klan, the anti-Klan forces and those who were neutral have alike been asking for peace within the

constitutional right of public assembly. The enemies of the Klan, claiming intolerance on its part as a camouflage, seek in all instances where able to take away the constitutional rights of those who believe in the principles and program of the Klan.

"I call on the people of America to witness that no Catholic gathering has ever been interfered with by Klansmen in any part of this nation, and I further assert that in every case in which the right of public assembly has been proscribed to us that it lay in the machinations of tools of the hierarchy."

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state. The legislative program enacted by the enemies of the Klan to destroy it is a betrayal of those who trusted in their professions when they asked for peace.

"Persecution of the Klan or klansmen will never bring peace in Louisiana. The Klan has asked for no proscription of its enemies or will never do so. The people of Louisiana can be depended upon to care for those who come in sheep's clothing and betrayed the organization that relied on their promises."

Dr. Evans also had something to say regarding the recent riots in New England. He said:

"The riots in Massachusetts are in every case a direct violation of the

Betrayal, Says Evans.

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Maryland.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924

First Ku-Klux Klan Church Dedicated

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., August 25.—The Webster Community Christian Church, the first Ku-Klux Klan church in the United States, according to its pastor, was dedicated Sunday in Webster, a hamlet three miles from here. Klansmen were on guard at the church all week and the dedication was delayed until a fire engine from this city arrived at Webster as additional protection. The new church has an electric fiery cross on its steeple.

INVITATION TO JOIN KU KLUX REFUSED BY JEW

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 15.—H. Milton Altfeld, assistant state attorney of Baltimore, has refused an invitation tendered him by the Ku Klux Klan to join. The Klan consented to recognize him as a "100 percent American" because of his war record, Mr. Altfeld having served overseas as a captain.

Asked if he intended to accept the invitation, Altfeld is quoted as having replied:

"No, I do not expect to order a new nightgown. It is hot enough these days without extra sheets. Anyway, it is an invitation no self-respecting Jew could accept."

Altfeld's ancestors fought in the American army in three wars.

POLICE MOBILIZED AGAINST KLAN MOB

Rubber Hose, Small Clubs, Lead Pipe and Loaded Revolvers Found in Automobiles.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Atlanta Constitution
Worcester, Mass., August 1.—Two men were under arrest in consequence of a Ku Klux Klan gathering tonight in Shrewsbury. A large detachment of the state police patrol was mobilized at the Holden headquarters barracks under command of Capt. George A. Parker. Three other arrests were made during the day as a result of the investigation into the disorders between klansmen and anti-klan sympathizers at Ballard Hill, Lancaster, Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.
The arrests in Shrewsbury were made after the local police and state patrolmen had found weapons in automobiles entering the enclosure where the Klan meeting was being held. Those arrested were Albert C. Olson, of Worcester, and Thomas Sorenson, of Lancaster. Police say they found a rubber hose filled with zinc filings and covered with tape in Olson's machine, and two small clubs in Sorenson's car.

Find Many Weapons.

The police also said they took from the other cars eleven clubs, one lead pipe and five loaded revolvers. The occupants of the cars were told that they could not enter the Klan inclosure unless they left the weapons in police custody.

The three arrests, which came as an aftermath of the Lancaster riot, was the culmination of the investigation by state police, who have been endeavoring to get evidence regarding the identity of those who participated actively in the disorders.

Charles Schumaker, of Lancaster, one of those arrested, was charged with disturbing the peace. Police said the meeting in Lancaster where klansmen were besieged for nine hours by a hostile mob was held on his property. During the demonstrations there three men were wounded.

Admits Firing Gun.

Schumaker, police say, admitted he had fired a gun into the air to frighten the crowd, which he feared would destroy his property. The police said they were convinced after their investigation that the gun which Schumaker used was not the weapon that inflicted the wounds on the three in-

jured.

Two Leominster men were arrested in that city and also charged with disturbing the peace. The police say they participated in the stopping of the klansmen.

PATROL IS MOBILIZED FOR INSTANT SERVICE.

Boston, August 1.—Mobilization of the state patrol for instantaneous riot service and an order for the disarming of persons bearing weapons at assemblages comprised two steps taken by officials today to end hostilities between Ku Klux Klan members and others. These steps were taken in consequence of clashes at Lancaster and Haverhill.

Every member of the police patrol has been ordered to duty, vacations have been cut short and days off postponed. Arrangements have been completed so that 50 or more motorcycle officers may be mobilized in case of emergency at any point in the state within an hour.

Commissioner Foote, of the department of public safety, announced orders today for the disarming of all persons, including klansmen and their opponents, at meetings held in the future.

BATTLE KLANSMEN IN MASSACHUSETTS

Pitched Fight Staged Near Lancaster, One Man Being Shot—Near Riot at Spencer.

Atlanta Constitution
Worcester, Mass., July 30.—A battle between 200 men, described as members of the Ku Klux Klan, and 500 men said to be opposed to the organization, was in progress in Lancaster, early today about 20 miles from here. Reports which have reached the police say the two forces have thrown stones and sticks at each other and that one man had been shot. Calls for assistance have been sent to the state patrol barracks in Framingham, Spencer, Brookfield and other places.

Edward F. Bird, Leominster, was rushed to a hospital from Lancaster at an early hour this morning. Police said he was the man shot in the Klan riot at that place. He is in a serious condition.

Reports also reached the police that a battle was narrowly averted at Spencer, when klansmen, coming from a meeting in automobiles, were stone-

by anti-sympathizers. The presence of the state police prevented trouble. The officers are searching the vicinity and questioning persons to get more information concerning the affair.

Five men taken into custody by the state police patrol at the scene of the Spencer riot early this morning, charged with being implicated in the trouble. All gave Spencer addresses. The police say they had not determined the charges that would be placed against the men pending an investigation.

8 KLANSMEN RECEIVE 30-DAY SENTENCES

Atlanta Constitution
Haverhill, Mass., August 18.—Eight members of the Ku Klux Klan and five anti-klansmen were found guilty of disturbing the peace and each was sentenced to 30 days by Judge Daniel J. Cavan in the central district court here today. All appealed. The cases grew out of a riot after a Klan meeting in Groveland July 31.

The judge today scored the defendants for not having assisted the court in the investigation and stated that more serious charges will be preferred, since it was apparent that the anti-klansmen had fired shots from a truck after they had been fired upon.

The defendants, all of whom took the stand except one, denied firing.

FIVE SENT TO PRISON FOR HECTIC KLAN RIOT

Eight Hundred Battle All Night in Massachusetts.

POLICE CLEAR FIELD

Gov. Cox, Fearing New Outbreak, Urges Citizens to Refrain From Attending Inflammatory Meetings.

Atlanta Constitution
WORCESTER, Mass., July 30.—Five men today were found guilty of creating a disturbance at a Ku Klux Klan meeting last night at Spencer and were sentenced to three months in the house of correction. They all appealed and were held in bonds of \$100 each.

After a night of disorders and clashes in which scores were injured, a crowd of men who had engaged in a night of hostilities with members and spectators at a Ku Klux Klan meet-

ing in a field near here were dispersed with the arrival of additional state patrolmen today. Between 500 and 800 men had engaged in the fighting during the night.

While the fighting was beginning here a similar outbreak occurred in Spencer, several miles away, when a crowd showered with stones cars carrying persons away from a Ku Klux Klan meeting there. State police dispersed the crowd and arrested five men. At Westminster, near here, a third meeting was held, but without disorders.

Two clashes took place here during the night between the crowd within the field and those outside. Rocks were thrown and a shotgun, apparently loaded with rock salt fired.

As the night wore on the police, handicapped by their lack of numbers, the scattered position of the combatants and the darkness, were able only to keep the road clear.

When dawn broke, 150 men still remained in the road outside the field and a similar number of men were within the field. But, with the coming of morning, the crowd in the roadway gradually broke up.

Police reinforcements dispersed the remainder and those who had been forced to remain within the inclosed field were enabled to leave.

BOSTON, July 30.—Gov. Cox discussing the disturbances at Ku Klux Klan meetings at Lancaster and Spencer said:

"While the citizens of Massachusetts will be protected in the enjoyment of their constitutional right of peaceful assembly, they will also be compelled to observe every law and refrain from disorder of every kind. We have a sufficiently difficult problem in Massachusetts to insure our future prosperity when all of our people are working in co-operation and understanding."

"I urge all of our citizens regardless of creed or color to put the good name of Massachusetts above everything else and to refrain from attending all meetings whatsoever which may tend to disturb the peace of any community."

POLICE AID ENDS KLAN-ANTI-KLAN ALL NIGHT FIGHT

Four in Hospitals With Hurts Including Rock Salt Wounds.

(By the Associated Press)
Lancaster, Mass., July 30.—After a night of disorders and clashes in which scores were injured, a crowd of men who had engaged in a night of hostilities with members and spectators at a Ku Klux Klan meeting in a field near here were dispersed

with the arrival of additional state patrolmen today. Between 500 and 800 men had engaged in the fighting during the night.

The list of injured today following the night's fighting, included four men in hospitals. One was a policeman, struck on the head by a stone, and three others were suffering from wounds believing to have been caused by a shot gun loaded with rock salt.

Many others are known to have been hurt by clubs, flying stones and other missiles. Two automobiles were partly demolished by showers of stones.

Paul Kittredge of Clinton, said to be a halfback on the Holy Cross football team, another injured, is suffering from forty wounds, believed to have been caused by rock salt discharged from a gun. He is expected to recover.

The hostilities which broke out last night when 300 klansmen, friends and spectators, assembled in a field near here which they had rented, only to be beleaguered by a crowd of between 400 and 500 men, came as a culmination of bitter feeling for some time.

K. PEEVED OVER CURLEY

SENTENCED AT LYNN, MASS., FOR NON-SUPPORT, THOUGH MADE \$80.00 PER WEEK AS KLAN ORGANIZER—SORE BECAUSE WIFE WANTED TO ATTEND A CURLEY RALLY

Lynn, Mass., Nov. 11, 1924.—Though Donald Currier averaged \$80 a day in commissions as organizer for the Ku Klux Klan, his wife told Judge Stevens in Lynn Court today, yet he gave her but \$1 a day for the support of herself and her three children, all under 5 years old.

Gets Two Months
Currier was sentenced to two months in the house of correction on the charge of non-support. He appealed and furnished the \$300 bail imposed.

As he left the court the alleged organizer was served with papers in a civil suit for separate support brought by Mrs. Currier.

The woman told a strange tale to the court, in which the Klan, insane asylum, guns and even Mayor Curley all played parts.

She said she had been a war bride and for a time they had lived in Lynn. Recently they had moved to Taunton and then to Plainville. One night, she said she saw him leave a woman in an automobile and enter their own home, but when she tried to enter she found herself locked out and was forced to seek refuge for the night with friends.

Quarrelled Over Curley
They quarrelled in Plainville, she said, the cause being her desire to hear Mayor Curley speak at a rally in Taunton. Her husband refused to for a ride instead. In the automobile allow this and said they would go out

she again insisted that she wished to hear Mayor Curley and her husband put her out of the car and forced her to walk home.

Later, she said, she heard her husband and the man and woman with whom they were staying planning to put her in an insane asylum. She accused them of this.

Later a doctor and his wife drove up in an automobile and asked Mr. and Mrs. Currier to go riding. They drove to Boston, and the visitor and his wife entered a house. The doctor came out and told her to go in. Against her own wishes she entered the house, and was slammed into a room and kept there for 10 days.

When she was finally allowed to go she hurried to Plainville to see one of her children. The caretaker of the child, she said, pushed a gun against her breast and told her he would shoot if she didn't leave.

She left, and immediately sought the warrant on the non-support charge.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

Michigan.

METHODIST PASTOR VICTIM OF ATTACK IS BRANDED K. K. K.

Oren Van Loon, Missing Eleven
Days, Found in Dazed Condi-
tion; Memory Partly Gone;
is in Hospital

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., July 12.—
Reverend Oren Van Loon, Methodist
pastor of the Community church at
Berkely, a Detroit suburb, lies in a
hospital not more tonight, still dazed
from experiences during the
eleven days he has been missing from
his home and still unaware of the "K.
K. K." branded in letters two inches
high between his shoulder blades.

He talked at intervals during the
day with his wife, whom he recognized,
but was unable to recall anything that
has happened since he left home, a
small black bag in his hand, to catch
an interurban car for Flint, Mich. The
bag, its contents undisturbed, was
found beside him where he had col-
lapsed on a street corner yesterday
afternoon.

Mrs. Van Loon said tonight that her
husband had not expressed hostility
to the Ku Klux Klan and she was un-
able to explain why the three K's
had been seared into his back. The
Reverend Van Loon, she said, at one
time had offered his church as a gath-
ering place for the organization. It
was said, however, by friends of the
pastor that he had on occasions de-
nounced the burning of fiery crosses.

Police admitted having made no
progress in their attempt to trace the
pastor's whereabouts since the day of
his disappearance, nor were they able
to account for the three K's on his
back. The K's were block letters
seared in the flesh, apparently with a
special branding iron in one piece. A
permanent scar will be left, in the
opinion of Dr. A. F. Kingsley, who
attended Reverend Van Loon.

FORD DENIES HE PUT HIS O. K. ON KU KLUX KLAN

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27—Henry Ford,
in a wireless dispatch from his yacht
en route from Montreal to Detroit, to
his offices here, tonight positively de-
nied statements credited to him yester-
day by the Montreal Star, wherein he
was quoted as saying that the Ku Klux
Klan was misunderstood.

Mr. Ford, in his message, not only
denied the interview published by the
Montreal Star, but asserted that he
had given no interview to any one
while in Montreal, and also stated that

he had not discussed the Ku Klux
Klan. 8-28-24
The message further instructed the
Ford offices here to "make a positive
denial of an absolutely false state-
ment."

FORMER KLAN HEAD ATTACKS OFFICIALS

Declares Evans in Collusion
With Enemies of
Order.

Saginaw, Mich., July 20.—An at-
tack on the leaders of the Ku Klux
Klan was made by D. C. Stevenson
of Indianapolis, former head of the
Klan extension department, in an ad-
dress before an open meeting here
Monday night.

Mr. Stevenson criticized what he
termed the mercenary formula that
permits officials of the Klan orga-
nization to receive \$4 of each \$10 initia-
tion fee. He censured Imperial Wiz-
ard Evans and other national offi-
cials claiming that "some of them
are in collusion with those the Klan
is supposed to be fighting."

While in sympathy with the prin-
ciples of the organization, he said,
he is opposed to the present leader-
ship.

It was claimed that the meeting
was held as the beginning of a move-
ment by dissatisfied Klan members
in Michigan to break away and form
a new organization.

BANS KLAN MEETINGS AT MILITARY CAMP.

Machine Guns Trained on
Part of Camp Custer.

(By The Associated Press)
BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Aug. 26.—
Harbord Hill at Camp Custer will be
covered with machine guns. After
the fire will be opened and another
authorized meeting such as was
held last night, prohibited by the Ku
Klux Klan, be held there, an order
issued today by Maj. John Franklin,
chief of staff, at the direction of Gen.
George Moseley, it was said.

The order, which is to be read to
every organization within the camp
and has been issued to the press so
that all innocent parties may be fully
advised, follows:

"For several evenings detachments,
apparently of the Ku Klux Klan, have
entered the southern part of Camp
Custer reservation and held meetings
on Harbord Hill with the evident in-
tent of bringing their order to the at-
tention of members of this camp.

"Last night the guard sent to cap-
ture any such intruders on the reser-
vation arrived too late, but it did
gather in a number of members of
this camp who had been attracted to
the vicinity of the meeting, evidently
by idle curiosity. 8-27-24.

"The members of this camp are
warned to keep away from any and
all such meetings. It is an offense
for a soldier to appear in his uniform
at such a gathering. The true pa-
triotic soldier serves honorably in an

organization where in each member is
recognized in the law by name.

"To carry out the intent of this or-
der instructions have been issued to
cover Harbord Hill with machine gun
fire and should another meeting be
held, this fire will be opened.

"All members of this garrison will
avoid being in the vicinity of such a
meeting.

"This order will be given out to
the press so that all innocent parties
may be fully advised."

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

Mississippi.

TWELVE ACCUSED OF WHITE-CAPPING

Affidavits Made as Result of
Whipping Negro in Ar-
son Case.

Crystal Springs, Miss., July 21.—
About two weeks ago the barn and
its contents owned by J. C. Crawford,
a truck grower east of town, was
destroyed by fire, believed to have
been of an incendiary origin. Sus-
picion pointed to Houston Downs, a
negro who had a difficulty with the
step-son of Mr. Crawford.

Downs was arrested and tried for
arson before Justice of the Peace
Barron, who bound him over to
await the action of the grand jury.
The negro was released on bond and
went back to the neighborhood where
he had been living and where the
crime was committed. Feeling ran
high against him it is alleged as the
fire practically ruined Mr. Crawford
financially.

A few nights ago a band of un-
identified men went to the negro's
house, took him to the woods and
administered a severe chastisement
in an effort to obtain a confession
from him, it is said, and as a result
of this episode affidavits have been
made out on a charge of white cap-
ping against the following citizens
of the community: Joner Roland, Sol
Lamar, Leon Lamar, Jim Lamar, Al-
len Sykes, Davis Jones, Charlie
Moore, Houston Smith, Leon Smith,
Tommy Smith, William Smith and
one McMainus.

The state has employed Hunter
Garth to prosecute this case; the de-
fendants have employed M. S. McNeil
to defend them. A lively legal battle
has been staged and every effort
will be made by the prosecution to
have the justice of the peace bind
the defendants over to await the ac-
tion of the Copiah county grand
jury.

NOT FIT TO TEACH

It is to be regretted that Prof. J. W. Damel, a teacher at Lincoln University, Jefferson City, was so indiscreet as to allow himself to become so entangled in money of the Ku Klux Klan that he has become utterly unfit to teach the youth of the Race which must look to that institution for training in the higher branches of arts and sciences which are taught there.

The news comes to us that he is still trying to hang on, but make the lame duck, his usefulness as a teacher has been not only impaired, but destroyed. His destruction came through the acts of his own hands. Therefore, he alone is to blame.

As a preacher in the Christian Church, if his congregation sees fit to keep him and the Klan money, we only hope it will damn nobody's soul but theirs. Let the blood of the victim of the Klan be upon their heads. But when it comes to teaching in a state institution, where the children have no choice but to sit under his ungodly teaching, there is where we balk; there is where we protest; there is where we say No! A thousand times No!!!

Damel believes it is right to take the Klan money and put it in his church treasury. A part or all of which will ultimately reach his pocket. This looks too much like the cheap bribe and a sanction of the Klan's work.

This is a grave offense against the peace and dignity of the University. To tolerate a teacher of Damel's sort is to seriously hurt the University. Therefore, the Committee on Instruction of the Board of Curators, must act and act at once. Damel is unfit to teach our youth. The Board's duty is plain.

St. Louis Argus, Take Notice

IN a most fitting manner the St. Louis Argus, in its recent issue, urged our ministers that it is ungodly for our churches to accept donations from the Ku Klux Klan. The Argus urges that the money offered by the hooded committee be sent back to the Klan.

We beg to remind the Argus that a better suggestion has been adopted and has been in practice now for many moons, viz: the money is accepted in every case, regardless of amount, and the whole of it is immediately spent for guns and ammunitions for any member of the church who happens to be without a first-class line of defense at home. This is better than trying to return it in kind. Powder adds emphasis as it is returned.

REV. PROF. DAMEL AND THE KLAN

We have very little faith in the judgment of J. W. Damel who plays the double role of preacher and teacher at Jefferson City.

He thinks it is all right for his church to accept the twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) from the Ku Klux Klan (blood money) and put it in the church treasury which in turn will enter the pocket of this unholy preacher-teacher.—May the angels weep.

The acceptance of the Klan money by a Negro church congregation will be interpreted as a bribe for the minister because it is his duty to instruct and advise his officials and congregation. A watchman on the wall to warn and cry aloud when danger is near. If Rev. Damel is so short-sighted, so ignorant of the acts, plans and purposes of the Klan as to see no harm toward his peo-

DAWES STRADDLES ON KLAN

We have read with a deal of concern, the speech of General Dawes, the Republican vice-presidential candidate, in which he discusses the Ku Klux Klan.

It has been said by some that he "denounced" the Klan, but to our mind, praise of the work of the Klan came in for the biggest share of his discussion. He merely argued the point pro and con, justifying the Klan in most instances.

For an instance, he cites the outcome of an ugly situation in Oklahoma which resulted in the removal of former Governor Jack Walton by the Klan senate. He seeks to justify the Klan while he condemns Walton. He also cites the Herrin, Illinois massacre in which he praises the work of the Klan, saying, "they were brave men."

While we will admit that General Dawes spoke in general terms of the danger of the lawless body operating as does the Klan, but at the same time, he always blames the anti-Klan for the Klan's acts.

The strikers who resort to destruction of life and property, always blame the other fellow for whatever happens. So General Dawes admits the acts of the Klan are wrong, and condemns some of the things done by the hooded organization, but says lax law enforcement is the cause. Such statements coming from Mr. Dawes at this time, we are quite sure, will lend aid and comfort to the Klan throughout the country.

We, until his published statement, pictured Mr. Dawes as a fearless champion of human rights, and a strong defender of the Constitution somewhat on the Roosevelt order. His statement "Hell and Maria," which gained much publicity following his nomination, caused us to think him strong and courageous, but his straddling on the Klan issue shows that he is either weak on vital questions or that he is a secret follower or believer in the Ku Klux Klan.

ple in that order, then he is wholly unfit for leadership and should be forthwith unfrocked as a minister.

As an instructor in Lincoln University, we here and now emphatically state that he is unfit to teach and instruct Negro youth because he knows or should know that the Klan is an enemy to the Negro race. He knows that to accept their money is to encourage and approve of the Klan's policy. He must either admit that he stooped for a little money, or that he is ignorant of the things that every high school child should know. In either event, he has proved conclusively that he is wholly unfit to teach or instruct the youth of the race.

The Duty of the Board of Curators

Lincoln University is established to teach the youth of the race to be men and women. Any teacher who subscribes to the doctrine of the Klan is unfit to teach at Lincoln University, therefore, the duty of the Board of Curators is plain. The board should ask for Damel's resignation at once. There is no excuse, no parleying, but action.

Of course, we hope it will not be necessary for the Board to act in this case. It may be that Damel will resign and thus save the board the formal action. But if he fails to act for the good of the school and the youth of the state, then let him hang on and take the consequences.

The duty of the Board of Curators is perfectly clear.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

KU KLUX KLAN HOLDS MEETING IN STATE CAPITOL

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 14.—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch today publishes an article that the Ku Klux Klan held an Evangelistic service in the hall of the house of representatives of the state capitol at Jefferson City last Sunday. The Post-Dispatch asserts the meeting was "designed to attract outsiders to its membership," adding that it was arranged by Heber Nations, state labor commissioner.

The article says the meeting was held with permission of Harry Woodruff, commissioner of the permanent seat of government. Woodruff is quoted as stating he did not know in advance the meeting was to be a klan affair, adding that "Nations and his committeemen represented the affair as a 'lecture on a patriotic subject by a speaker of national importance.'"

The speaker was the Rev. L. A. Harris, the Post-Dispatch declares, whose theme was "Americanism and the Ku Klux Klan." Several hundreds of persons attended, the article continues. Joseph J. Meade, chairman of the Democratic city committee, today announced that at the next meeting of that body, Feb. 21, he would present a resolution demanding of Gov. Arthur H. Hyde, a Republican, and other state officials, how and why use of the capitol was permitted to the Klan.

TOWN GUARDED TO PREVENT KLAN RIOT

Maysville, Mo., March 29.—Heavily armed special deputies were patrolling the streets of this city tonight to prevent further fighting between members of the Ku Klux Klan and anti-Klan forces.

Other deputies were guarding the city jail, fearing an attempt to lynch Newman Estes, a retired farmer-merchant, who shot Mayor Arthur Sisson earlier in the day in what officials say was the outgrowth of the bitter fight here between the Klan and its enemies.

Sisson is believed to be dying and Estes is in the jail.

The shooting occurred on Maysville's main street and is thought

to have resulted from Sisson's withdrawal of his support of a Klan ticket at a recent municipal election.

A mob of several hundred men surrounded the jail following Estes' arrest and threatened a lynching.

KLAN SENDS MONEY TO FOUR NEGRO CHURCHES

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 21.—Four Negro churches in this city each received a sealed letter at their Sunday night services. Each letter contained \$25 and was a donation from the K. K. K. through the local lodge of that order. The letters were delivered by a Negro messenger.

In each of the letters were expressions of good will toward the Negro, one declaration being that "all good Negro citizens are 100 per cent American."

Another reads: "The Knights have the most kindly feeling and spirit of helpfulness for the colored race."

"Members of the klan are glad to make public acknowledgement of the patriotism of thousands of Negroes whose blood stains our national fields of honor along with that of our gallant white soldiers. We know there are thousands of Negroes in America who are 100 per cent patriots and citizens."

"It is our prayer that all Christian Protestants may stand four square for law enforcement, loyal Americanism and unfettered Christianity."

Nothing has caused a greater stir among church people here than has this one act of the Klansmen. There seems to be some division among the members as well as officers and ministers. Some express fear of violence if the money is returned, while others say "we cannot use it regardless of the cost."

The Second Baptist Church

Dr. E. L. Scruggs, pastor of the Second Baptist church, was out of the city, but the officials say they will return the "tainted" money to the Klan as soon as they can find the right parties to whom it should be sent. It has been suggested that the money be sent to a local newspaper office with instructions to advertise for the Klan with a strong statement.

MISSOURI CAPITOL DENIED TO K. K. K.

Governor Hyde Takes Initial
Public Stand Against In-
visible Empire

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., July 12.—Governor Arthur M. Hyde, in a statement tonight explained his action today in denying the use of the hall of the house of representatives in the state capitol for a secret meeting of the Ku Klux Klan and for the first time took a public stand against the principles of the hooded organization.

The executive laid down the rule that all meetings of citizens in the capitol building must be open to the press and the public, pending action by the board of permanent seat of government which will be called into session in the near future to make definite regulations respecting use of the capitol for private meetings. The governor is chairman of the board.

Orders were issued by the governor this morning to throw open the doors of the house chamber when he was informed a klan meeting was being held behind locked doors. Sentries were reported to have stopped persons who approached the entrance to the chamber.

Upon being advised of the governor's order the klansmen adjourned to the hall of the local klan chapter.

The meeting, said to be the first official "klonvocation of the Ku Klux Klan of Missouri," was attended by about 250 delegates from various sections.

Upon adjournment late today it was announced resolutions had been adopted pledging members of the klan in Missouri the duty of procuring information of law violations, especially violations of the dry laws, and reporting the facts to the duly constituted police and prosecuting authorities. The resolution also pledged the aid of the members of the klan to both federal and state officers in enforcing the law.

"I do not agree with the Ku Klux Klan," said Governor Hyde. "I favor law enforcement, but law enforcement is a matter of good citizenship, not of private organization. The first principle of law enforcement as a matter of good citizenship is law observance by every citizen. I favor 100 per cent Americanism, but Americanism is a matter of idealism and not a matter of race, creed or color. No 100 per cent American needs a secret organization to prove his right to that title."

The executive declared: "No reason exists for the coming of the klan to the state capitol except the desire for generous free advertising which has been accorded their meetings here." Today by the anti-Ku Klux Klan association of Joplin to the Rev. H. P. Greehlee, pastor of one of the two Negro churches at Jefferson City each of which declined to accept a \$25 do-

KLAN AND THE NEGRO CHURCH

We are informed that the Ku Klux Klan at Jefferson City sent a "donation" of \$25.00 each to four (4) Negro churches of that City by a Negro messenger.

This is the boldest, most brazen unscrupulous attempt at bribery that we have ever heard of. The Klan no doubt, reasons that the Negro preachers are easy to bribe, and that a little money will excite them to sell their very souls. They figure, that to get a little "easy" money is the height of the average Negro preacher's ambition, regardless of the principle involved.

The act of offering money to a Negro congregation was unscrupulous on the part of the Klan and an insult to the intelligence and loyalty of the Negro churches.

We understand that some of the churches forthwith returned the blood money to its senders with the compliments "we can't use it." This is just what each of the churches should have done. With the offer of the \$25.00 came a mighty challenge to the church members, officers and the ministers of those churches. They must either accept this money as a bribe from those who have slain hundreds of our people and still have their "dagger" in hand to do the same thing again, or they must return the money.

There is no excuse, there is no middle ground. We all know the reputation that the Klan sustains toward the Colored people. The blood of hundreds, yes, thousands, is crying from the ground that have been slain, "innocent! innocent! innocent!!" To accept money from the Klan is to set your approval on the acts of the Klan.

If a preacher is so ungodly as to be willing to accept money from the Klan, then we appeal to the officers of the church to act and act speedily, for such a preacher may be properly called a traitor and a disgrace to the high calling of the christian ministry. If the officers fail to act, then it is high time the membership rise in its righteous indignation and have a house cleaning.

The words expressing friendliness toward the colored people accompanying the blood money are but the cunning of the spider to the fly or the pleading of the wolf to the lamb. Surely, surely there are not those among us so foolish as to be led into the meshes.

TWO CHURCHES HOLD ON THE K. K. K. MONEY

Anti-Klan Organization Re-
imburses Those Who Re-
turned "Blood Money."
Rev. Greenlee And Rev.
Scruggs Praised For Their
Action

JOPLIN, Mo., July 29.—A letter containing a check for \$100 was mailed today by the anti-Ku Klux Klan association of Joplin to the Rev. H. P. Greehlee, pastor of one of the two Negro churches at Jefferson City each of which declined to accept a \$25 do-

nation from the Capitol Klan recently.

The letter complimented the churches upon their "dignified attitude," refusing to accept money from "an organization known to be openly hostile to your race" and states that the enclosed check for \$100 subscribed by tolerant and well meaning protestants, Catholics and Jews of this community, is to be distributed by you to those of your several congregations who refused to accept donations from the Ku Klux Klan.

The letter was signed by George J. Grayson, a local attorney, as chairman of the anti-Ku Klux Klan Association.

It was learned at Jefferson City that only two of the churches had returned the money to the Klan. Those holding on to the "blood money" were Rev. J. W. Daniel, pastor of Christian church, and Rev. Paul Holley, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion church. Rev. Daniel is a member of the faculty of Lincoln University.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

Nebraska.

WILL FIGHT KLAN.

Crusaders Organize at Omaha; Call State Meeting.

Omaha, July 28.—An organization
to be known as the "Crusaders,"
whose chief purpose, it is announced,
will be to combat the influence of
the Ku Klux Klan, was formed here
Saturday and a statewide meeting
called for August 19 in Lincoln.

According to a statement issued
after the meeting, persons of all races
and creeds will be eligible to member-
ship and national organization is
contemplated.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924

WARN NEGROES TO MOVE.

White Men in Auto Leave Note That
Terrorizes Jersey Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 16.—Three white men drove to the little negro settle-ment at Lawrenceville, ten miles below Camden, this afternoon in an automobile. They left at the home of Mrs. James Colma a note reading as follows: "Vacate at once. All negroes in the Moore properties. K. K. K."

So badly frightened were some of the negroes that they immediately removed their household goods. One family appealed to the County Prosecutor, who detailed his detective to investigate. Detective Wren said: "The men in the automobile were dressed and did not wear hoods or masks. They were in a costly car. We have the number of the car and a good description of the occupants. It is expected there will be arrests within forty-eight hours."

DAVIS WINS PRAISE FOR ATTACKING KLAN

Telegrams of Congratulation
Received by Nominee From
All Sections of Country.

HE WON'T REPLY TO DAWES

But Democratic Leaders Say
General's Speech Has Empha-
sized Klan Issue in Maine.

Many telegrams commending him for his specific denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan in his speech at Seagirt, N. J., on Friday were received yesterday by John W. Davis, Democratic nominee for President, at his headquarters in the Hotel Belmont. The telegrams came from party leaders in all sections of the country. There were at least a dozen from Texas, where the Klan issue was fought out in the Democratic primary contest for the nomination for Governor; several from Ohio, where the Klan is reputed to be strong; a number from Illinois and Indiana; and many from New York and other Eastern States.

Practically every one of these telegrams informed Mr. Davis that the immediate effect of his speech had been favorable. Many of them praised his courage in going a step beyond the religious and racial toleration plank in the Democratic platform and condemn-

ing the Klan by name. Mr. Davis would not comment upon the statement concerning the Klan made by General Charles G. Dawes, Republican nominee for Vice President, in a speech at Augusta, Me. General Dawes, in reply to Mr. Davis, expressed belief that the methods of the Klan were not the correct methods to obtain law enforcement, but qualified his personal condemnation by saying they were sometimes almost justified, and by calling one particular group of Klansmen "brave men."

Think Dawes Emphasized Issue.

Mr. Davis, it was said, challenged President Coolidge to declare himself on the Klan issue, and would not reply to General Dawes or any other Republican except the President. In the view of Mr. Davis's advisers, General Dawes's speech at Augusta emphasized the Klan issue in the Maine State election, where Ralph O. Brewster, who was made the Republican nominee for Governor by Klan support, is running against William R. Pattangall Democrat, who is making a campaign against the Klan. The belief at the Davis headquarters was that the nominee's anti-Klan declaration had helped to increase the chance of election of Mr. Pattangall and of the nomination of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, the anti-Klan candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor in Texas.

The view expressed at Mr. Davis's headquarters was that the nominee had said his final word on the Klan, unless President Coolidge should declare himself, and that he felt himself free to devote his time and attention to what he considers the real issues of the campaign. Mr. Davis, it was said, at first considered making a specific denunciation of the Klan in his acceptance speech at Clarksburg. He abandoned this idea for two reasons, one because he believed that his letter denying membership in the Klan and expressing his disapproval of the organization, taken in conjunction with his Clarksburg speech, ought to have been sufficient to make his position clear, and the other because his speech was based directly on the Democratic platform and he did not think he should depart from it.

Advisers Divided on Klan.

Soon after his Clarksburg speech Mr. Davis learned that his position on the Klan was still a matter of inquiry. His advisers were divided on the matter, some of them urging him to make a specific declaration, while others, and these very close to him politically, although beseeched him not to go any further than he had done.

Although Mr. Davis was told that any specific denunciation of the Klan might endanger his apparently good chance to carry his home State, West Virginia, and probably would lose him Ohio, it was said to have reached a decision last week to make a specific declaration against the Klan and to have decided to include it in the speech he will make at the Ohio Democratic State Convention at Columbus next Tuesday.

At the time Mr. Davis reached this decision, it was said, he had not realized fully the nature of the great Seagirt open-air meeting or that it would furnish a splendid opportunity for a statement of such importance. Upon

New Jersey.

Seagirt Mr. Davis was informed of the New Jersey situation by his host, Governor George S. Silzer. Senator Edward I. Edwards and others placed the electoral vote of New Jersey in the Democratic column. He learned that the meeting would be attended by many thousands, and decided finally to include the anti-Klan statement in his Seagirt speech.

Although Mr. Davis's anti-Klan declaration was reported to have displeased several of those in important places in his campaign organization, the net effect of it was generally considered as favorable. Mr. Davis's intimate friends also found pleasure in the fact that he had expressed himself according to his personal belief, regardless of the effect, so far as he was concerned, on his political fortunes.

No fear of the loss of any of the Southern States, even in those in which the Klan is supposed to be very strong, was felt at Democratic headquarters. It was admitted the statement might lose Mr. Davis some votes in West Virginia, but denied that it would cost him support in Ohio, where the Klan was said to be almost entirely Republican. According to the information received by telegraph and telephone, the statement will help him in Indiana and Illinois and much more in New York, New Jersey and New England.

Mr. Davis remained in the city overnight after his return from Seagirt and conferred with party leaders concerning matters of organization which he wishes out of the way before he starts on his first Western trip on Aug. 31.

Among his callers were Mortimer E. Cooley, Democratic candidate for United States Senator in Michigan, and Edward Frensdorff, candidate for Governor in the same State. Each declared that Senator La Follette would split the Republican vote in Michigan and that Davis would carry the State. Mr. Cooley added that he and Mr. Frensdorff had been chosen at a pre-convention caucus and would be nominated formally without opposition, while there were seven Republican candidates for Governor and five for Senator in Michigan. He asserted that these contests would split the Republicans further.

Copeland predicted that Mr. Davis would be first in the Presidential race, with Senator La Follette second and President Coolidge third. Senator Copeland, who spoke at Buffalo Friday night, said he based this prediction on indication that many Republicans, incensed by belief that the Republican Party failed in its obligations and stood for corruption, would vote for Mr. Davis.

Mr. Davis will remain at his home in Locust Valley over Sunday and will put in some time in gathering material for his Columbus speech. The nominee will not prepare this speech textually in advance, as has been his custom thus far, but will speak extemporaneously in the belief that he will be more effective than he would be in reading a prepared speech. The Columbus speech will be in a way something of an experiment and, if successful, Mr. Davis will probably continue to speak extemporaneously, which is the method he prefers, during the rest of the campaign.

Mr. Davis will come to the city again Monday morning for a final series of conferences before his departure for Columbus at 4:30. He will be back here on Wednesday and will leave Sunday for his Labor Day speech at Wheeling, W. Va., whence he will continue on his first Western trip as far as Denver. His itinerary for this trip has not been fully arranged, but it is expected that he will return to New York about Sept. 15.

RACE CLASH FEARED IF KLANSMEN MARCH

Proposed Parade of 100,000
Near Trenton, N. J., on Labor
Day Causes Concern.

TROUBLE IN JERSEY TOWN

Patrols Doubled in Two Sections—
Business Men Now Plan a
Housing Code.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 17.—Whether the proposed parade of thousands of Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Hamilton Township, adjoining this city, on Labor Day, will have any effect on the negro situation, is a question that is causing some concern to Director of Public Safety George B. Labarre and the police.

For some months the race problem has been growing more acute, and a few days ago Commissioner Labarre found it advisable to issue orders to the police not to hesitate to shoot to kill should their own lives or those of law-abiding residents be menaced by Southern negroes who have recently come to Trenton in large numbers. These newcomers have caused trouble, and Mr. Labarre has doubled the police patrol in the southern and eastern sections of the city.

At a recent meeting of the City Commission, national organizers of the Ku Klux Klan sought permission for a demonstration here on Labor Day. But it was refused because of the race situation. Then the Klansmen appealed to the Hamilton Township Committee. When applying to the Trenton Commissioners the Klan spokesmen said they expected to have 100,000 men in line with every State in the union represented.

There have been several clashes between whites and blacks in various parts of Trenton, and in some wards the white residents are forming clubs to buy property that negroes want to buy or lease. The Chamber of Commerce has suggested the appointment of a representative committee of white and black residents to prepare a housing and social code for both races.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

New Jersey.

KLAN ORDERS WHITE AND NEGRO FAMILIES FROM THE SAME HOUSE

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 24.—Colored and white residents of the White City Park section were terrorized by the burning of a large cross in front of a home on Cedar Lane a few nights ago.

The inmates found also that there were cross marks on the four corners of the house and a letter of warning under the front step. The family living there, white, also houses one Mickey Williams, colored, and his three children, and the Klan ordered them to move. State police and men from the sheriff's office are watching developments.

Klan Donates \$50 to Church Building Fund

Trenton, N. J., June 27.—Alarm and indignation which spread through the congregation of St. Phillips Baptist church when a delegation of Klansmen entered during the service charged to astonishment when one of the intruding band, announcing himself as "Mr. Hobson, Kleagle of Mercer county," said the county had donated \$50 toward the church's building fund.

In an address to the congregation this man denied the Klan was antagonistic to Negroes. He said: "We ask you to accept this contribution to encourage Protestant Christianity among Negroes."

COLORED FAMILIES FLEE FROM LAWNSIDE AFTER K. K. K. THREAT

LAWNSIDE, N. J., Aug. 20.—Residents in the Negro settlement at Lawnside were greatly distressed when three white men drove into the place in an automobile, stopped at the home of Mrs. James Colma, and left a note with the legend:

"Vacate at once. All Negroes in the Moore properties." The note was signed "K. K. K."

Several families, badly frightened, began to pack their household goods. Others appealed to the County Prosecutor for protection.

Detective Wren learned that the men

who had left the note were well dressed and rode in an expensive automobile. They wore neither hoods nor masks.

Lawnside is a beautiful colony situated between Camden and Trenton, and is inhabited by many prosperous colored people, including William H. Benson, brother of Oscar J. Benson of the News staff.

KLAN ORDERS FAMILIES OUT

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Lawnside, N. J., Aug. 25.—This little town on the White Horse pike, people largely by Negroes, is stirred by receipt of Ku Klux warnings by four race families, who were ordered to at once vacate properties owned by Charles W. Moore, a house-wrecking contractor. The warning, typewritten on a small piece of paper and signed "K. K. K." was handed last night by three men in an automobile to Mrs. James Colma, the occupant of one of the houses.

The message spread terror among the populace and the affected families immediately began moving their household goods to the street. Chief Doran, of Camden county detectives, with Detectives Smith and Wren, ordered the families to move back. A guard was placed over the houses and the race people assured they would have adequate protection. Chief Doran has learned that the owner of the properties is in some difficulties with the builders. Moore is on a visit to South Carolina.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924 SAYS KLAN MENACES DEMOCRATIC PARTY

**Has More to Worry About
Than Has Catholic Church,
Father Duffy Asserts.**

KU KLUX STRONG IN SOUTH

**Ignorant Element of the Party There
Rabidly Anti-Catholic, Priest
Tells Democratic Club.**

"The Democratic Party has much more to worry about in connection with the Ku Klux Klan than has the Roman Catholic Church," the Rev. Dr. Francis P. Duffy, former chaplain of the 165th Infantry, declared yesterday in a lecture at the National Democratic Club, 233 Madison Avenue. Father Duffy, the first speaker in a series on the Klan, called attention to the fact that the Klan's strength was concentrated in the Southern Democratic States, where much of the Democratic strength in the North was furnished by Catholics. He expressed belief that while the Klan movement was certain to die, such a combination in a political party could not long endure. 1-27-24

"The Catholic Church as an institution is not concerning itself very much with the Ku Klux Klan," Father Duffy said. "It looks upon that body as a passing wave of persecution which is nothing but a sprinkle in comparison with floods which the Church has endured at different times in its history."

"The Catholic Hierarchy has made no outcry or counter-attack and all the Catholic leaders in the country have been working—working successfully—to prevent Catholics from striking back and thus adding to the difficulties of our Government in maintaining peace. It is not for me as a Catholic priest to worry about the Ku Klux Klan. If I were a Protestant I should be worried extremely."

"It seems to me that the Democratic Party has much more to worry about in connection with the Klan than has the Catholic Church. Personally, I am not attached to any political party and I speak not as a partisan nor as a prophet, but rather as an observer."

"After the Civil War the Democratic Party was saved as a national party by voters in the Northern cities, in large numbers Catholics of Irish and German birth or descent, who kept it alive until it was put firmly on the political map by the election of Grover Cleveland."

Calls It Southern Bigotry.

"The danger that menaces this combination of voters that has made the strength of the party in the past is, to put it bluntly, Southern bigotry. All of the ignorant elements of the party south

of the Mason and Dixon line are rabidly anti-Catholic.

"They are acquainted with very few Catholics and they believe anything about us they are told—that we are conspiring to take the country; that we are preparing to arise by night and slaughter every one who cannot make the sign of the cross; that we are put on oath to deprive them of their liberties."

"This movement emanating from the South is headed straight in the direction of civil strife. All of us who have at heart the welfare of this nation should unite to avert the danger which is evident to any one who has watched the development of this recent wave of bigotry and lawlessness."

Father Duffy predicted that the Klan movement would eventually subside and probably would be destroyed from within, but added that there was great danger for the Democratic Party in the meantime. He said that anti-Catholic movements in the United States had invariably accompanied some influx of Catholic strength or influence, and traced the course of the Know Nothing movement in the fifties of the last century, the A. P. A. movement in the nineties, and the movement characterized by the publication of a large number of anti-Catholic papers just before the World War.

"We thought that the war had ended bigotry," Father Duffy continued. "The churches, Jewish, Protestant and Catholic, had been working together and we were all just one big, happy family."

"Sometimes I think the Catholic Church did too well during the war. As you all know, it is an obligation on a Catholic to attend mass. When I was in France, I could go to another regiment and post a notice that there would be mass the next Sunday at 10 o'clock, and half the Catholics in the regiment would attend. The Protestant chaplain of the regiment, perhaps from South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama, would see this and realize that I could get practically every Catholic available to attend mass by posting a notice, while he would work for days and be unable to get perhaps more than one-tenth of the Protestants in the regiment to his service."

One Order Obeyed.

"This might lead him to believe that I could issue any kind of an order; that I could order the Catholics to assemble at midnight with rifles and shoot up the Protestants and they would obey me. Of course, I could issue only one order that would be obeyed and that is to attend mass. I could have gone back to my own regiment with 3,000 Catholics and put up a notice that there would be vespers that evening. Perhaps fifteen men would attend and perhaps not any."

Father Kelly said that the Klan's attack upon the Catholic Church had centered upon its alleged attempt at political dominance. "The people in certain parts of the South don't realize that the Catholics in New York have no idea how their priests vote. No one knows how I vote, except when there are great personalities who are candidates for office, such as Theodore Roosevelt and Alfred E. Smith."

Father Kelly added that the Klan movement was due entirely to ignorance, and said that he would not blame the Klan members "or wanting to drive Catholics from the country if the things the Klan said of them were true, as many Klan members believed. "Fortunately, there are forces in this country which are always opposed to bigotry, to Catholic bigotry as well as Protestant bigotry and to the bigotry of intolerant laws," he said. "The Ku Klux Klan movement will die out. Ten years from now its leaders will be trying to lie out of it and say that they never had anything to do with the Klan."

Harold E. Lippincott, Judge Advocate of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New York,

presided. Mr. Lippincott said that the Masonic fraternity was opposed to the Klan, and included toleration as one of its basic principles. The Rev. Dr. Stephen S. Wise, rabbi of the Free Synagogue, will deliver the next lecture on the Klan at the club next Saturday.

NEW YORK CITY WORLD
JANUARY 7, 1924

NEGROES EXHORTED TO WIPE OUT KLAN

**Theodore Roosevelt Declares
There Can Be No Compromise
With Foes of Liberty.**

DYER EXPLAINS HIS BILL.

**Representative Tells Meeting
Senate Vote Is Doubtful.**

Extermination of the Ku Klux Klan and passage of the Anti-Lynching Bill now before Congress were urged yesterday as the platform of Negro voters for 1924 by Assistant Secretary of the Navy Theodore Roosevelt and Representative L. C. Dyer, sponsor of the Anti-Lynching Bill. They spoke at a mass meeting in Renaissance Casino, 138th Street and Seventh Avenue, at which the struggles of Negroes and the Association for the Advancement of Colored People against race prejudice during 1923 were recounted.

"There can be no compromise on the Klan," asserted Col. Roosevelt. "It strikes at the root of Americanism. It is idle to talk of freedom and liberty when, through cunningly drawn laws and tolerated chicanery, American citizens are deprived of their fundamental right of franchise."

"Lynching has been a stench in the nostrils of all liberty-loving, law-abiding Americans," he said in urging the passage of the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill. "Lynching has not simply destroyed its victims, but has cast a paralysis of fear over Negroes who wish to exercise their just privileges."

"Some people say the Dyer bill would not stop all lynching. Perhaps they are right, but lynching means lawlessness, and we can have but one attitude toward it."

Representative Dyer said his bill would be reported before the Judiciary Committee Thursday and he was confident it would be passed in the

House.

"The Republican Party is on record as favoring my bill," he said. "And if the Republican Senate cannot pass it they will exhibit themselves before you as incapable of legislating. As in the last Congress, the fate of this bill rests with the Republican Senators. Negro voters should blame them if it fails."

Representative Dyer attacked the Federal Council of Churches for its report, issued last month at Cleveland, on the work of its Inter-Race Committee, pointing out that the number of lynchings had dropped from 61 in 1922 to 28 in 1923.

"The Christian churches in the United States," he charged, "both white and colored, have been doing nothing to promote good feeling between the black and white races. The Federal Council of Churches is claiming credit which does not belong to it."

**ANTI-KLAN LAW REPEAL
SOUGHT IN ASSEMBLY**

**Boyle of Suffolk County Where
Order Has Shown Strength
Files Bill.**

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Under a bill introduced in the Legislature today by Assemblyman John Boyle Jr., Republican, of Suffolk, the Walker law enacted last year to unmask the Ku Klux Klan would be repealed.

The new section to the Civil Rights law, added by the Walker law requiring all unincorporated associations of twenty or more members to file their oath membership, constitution and by-laws with the Secretary of State once a year would be wiped from the statute books by the Boyle amendment.

The Klan is said to be unusually strong in Suffolk County. Last November, it is said, the organization launched a crusade against Assemblyman John G. Peck, Republican, who was running for re-election. The Klan was opposed to Peck because he voted for the Walker law. Mr. Peck was re-elected by less than 1,000 votes. In introducing the repeal bill, Assemblyman Boyle automatically has become the champion of the Klan in the Legislature. If the Boyle bill should pass the Republican Assembly, its defeat in the Democratic Senate, where Senator James J. Walker is the Democratic leader, is certain.

Assemblyman Boyle formerly lived in the Bronx, the home of Assemblyman Julius Berg, Democrat, who received several threatening letters recently after he had introduced a resolution to have the Legislature investigate the Klan. Mr. Berg asked for police protection.

Advocates of the Walker law, however, have admitted that it has failed to accomplish its purpose. The Klan sought to escape its requirements by incorporating under the Benevolent Orders law. Legal action was started last Summer by Attorney General Sherman to prevent the Klan from incorporating and while the convention of the State was upheld, the Klan never filed a list of its members nor a copy of its oath

and constitution.

It has been estimated that the Klan has a membership of between 15,000 and 20,000 in Suffolk County. Assemblyman Boyle left for his last night after dropping the bill legislative bill box.

SMILES AT K.K.K. THREAT LETTER

New York, April 10.—Fred W. Wells, law student, living at Furnald Hall, Columbia University, received two threatening letters, signed K. K. K. this week.

One of the letters, threatening death, was scrawled in pen, enclosed in a plain envelope, which Wells found under his door when he returned to the dormitory early yesterday. It had not gone through the mails. The other, typewritten, reached Wells in the afternoon postal delivery. It pointed out that "to a real white man the presence of a Negro the touch of whose is repulsive," and suggested Wells heed the advice to surrender his lodgings in the dormitory.

University officials declared that Wells must keep his room in the dormitory and that those who are dissatisfied may leave. A petition signed by over 200 white students urged Wells be not interfered with.

The burning of a fiery Klan cross on the campus outside the building caused university officials to place three detectives on guard there.

KLAN "POS" SYRACUSE.

**Covers Business Section With Pla-
cards Reading "God Give Us Men."**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 26.—Police began today an investigation of a large number of Ku Klux Klan posters attached during the night to the windows and fronts of business establishments in the downtown district of this city. Police traffic standards were covered with them. 7-27-24

All of the posters bore a picture of the conventional hooded Klansman and in large type the words "God Give Us Men." For "further information" readers were referred to post office boxes in Binghamton and Buffalo.



Fred Wells

THE KU KLUX SOUTH

Mr. McCoy, a member of The World staff, reviews Mr. Tannenbaum's book from the vantage point of the insight he himself gained into prison conditions in the South. The series of articles which he wrote for The World last year, describing the conditions which led to the death of Martin Tabert in a Florida prison camp, are generally credited with having led to the complete revision of Florida's prison system.

MY first reaction upon picking up a copy of Mr. Frank Tannenbaum's new book, "Darker Phases of the South," is to inquire, "Why stop there? Why not another book upon Darker Phases of the North?" And, for that matter, why not a third on 'Darker Phases of the West' and a fourth on 'Darker Phases of the East'?"

Perhaps, one by one, they will be written. There is certainly the material at hand, God knows, in every section. The only stipulation should be that they be written, not by angry partisans of any one section, but, like Mr. Tannenbaum's, by dispassionate observers who are ready to discuss unpleasant truths even if those truths mowl on their own doorsteps.

Mr. Tannenbaum assuredly has that sort of courage and has demonstrated it. Long before he turned his attention to the South he spoke out fearlessly against social injustices visible in all quarters.

His new book (published by G. P. Putnam's Sons) examines various phases of life in the Southern States which are or were chiefly peculiar to those States—the growing of cotton, the violent punishment of prisoners, the prevalence of Ku Klux Klan membership, the weakening of mental, moral and physical fibre in the families populating cotton mill villages and shut off from contact with the world. And—which is remarkable—he does so in a way which cannot cause the native of other sections of the nation to grow indignant at the Southerner. Quite the opposite. He invokes a feeling of sympathy for the South's social problems.

If he had not achieved this, the book might better have been left unpublished. For one section to sneer at the customs of another is useless, and worse—it is provocative. Mr. Tannenbaum approaches these studies from no such angle. His eager desire to avoid slander and to be helpful is apparent in every line of his book.

Take, for example, his chapter on "The Ku Klux Klan—Its Origin in the South," which is the first and perhaps the most important chapter in the book. This is the attitude in which he approaches the topic:

"* * * People are either for it (the Klan) or against it, and vehemently, almost hysterically so. This

intensity of feeling blocks any attempt to get at the root of the matter. Few can objectively answer the question, 'Why a Ku Klux Klan?' Yet this question must be answered if one is to understand the movement at all. It will not do to call people cowards and scoundrels. Doing so only reveals a blurred intelligence and contributes to a confusion of issues. There must be a why. There is some root, some need, some lack, some function which the movement satisfies. * * *

Therefore he sets calmly about to find out what this root, this need, this lack, this function is. He is too busy with this legitimate philosophic inquiry to engage in not crusading, either for or against the organization.

Conceding "the present vogue" of the Klan, he arrives by his method of scientific analysis at fundamental causes for the Klan's popularity in the South which are not trivial, not to be dismissed with an angry sneer. These causes he thus summarizes:

The sacred tradition of the original Klan, whose origin, in the days when the vindictive Northern politician and the unscrupulous carpet-bagger swooped down upon the South as a vulture upon a wounded and stricken victim," gives dignity to the new organization. Second, an understandable anxiety to maintain the white domination which had been impaired up to the time of the Civil War. Third, the influences which the World War left in its trail—namely, the intensification of the habit of violence as a remedy; the war awakened desire for a millennium, to be achieved by destroying those opposed to you; the enlarged horizons given to the Negro by his service in the war, and the consequent apprehension on the part of the whites that this new status meant mischief from the Negro; the war's upsetting of the economic status of the Negro, giving him new ideas as to wages and occupations, again creating an understandable desire on the part of the whites to enforce the old conditions. Fourth, the sheer dullness of life in the rural South, its emotional starvation and consequent desperate craving for excitement. Fifth, the ability of the Klan to give the man who is nobody a particular and who is of no particular service to the community the feeling that he is somebody in particular and that he is a soldier in a holy cause. "Because they are sincere, because they mean well, because they are fighting in what to them is a holy cause, is what gives the K. K. K. its significance. Insincerity has never supported a real movement, and never will." Sixth, an attitude toward the colored woman which is common to a sufficient number of white men in the

South to give rise to a counter balancing jealousy on the part of most white men in behalf of their own womankind, the Klan making "a public concern of what has always been a matter of private adjustment," doing so "with the flare of trumpets," and consequently generating a sex hysteria in weaklings, both black and white.

He does not conclude this chapter on the Klan with any direct suggestion for a solution of the problem, but buried in the chapter are two sentences which deserve to be set out in capitals because of their hint of hope in an eventual solution. They are these:

"The very existence of the K. K. K. is proof of emotional infancy. It would not be possible in a community where the people lived full, interesting, varied lives." With those words Mr. Tannenbaum has put his finger on the reason for the existence of Klan lodges, not only in Southern villages but in Long Island and New Jersey towns, not only in Georgia, but in Indiana, not only among the "crackers" of Florida backwoods but among the coal miners of Illinois. It finds dangerously ready soil in every American community where people do not live "full, interesting, varied lives." And what American community, North or South, offers "full, interesting, varied lives" to all its citizens, without exception? You will be a 100 per center indeed if you can name a single one. Mr. Tannenbaum's diagnosis is not an indictment of the South alone. Mr. Sinclair Lewis is a diagnostician of the white domination which had been impaired up to the time of the Civil War. Third, the influences which the World War left in its trail—namely, the intensification of the habit of violence as a remedy; the war awakened desire for a millennium, to be achieved by destroying those opposed to you; the enlarged horizons given to the Negro by his service in the war, and the consequent apprehension on the part of the whites that this new status meant mischief from the Negro; the war's upsetting of the economic status of the Negro, giving him new ideas as to wages and occupations, again creating an understandable desire on the part of the whites to enforce the old conditions. Fourth, the sheer dullness of life in the rural South, its emotional starvation and consequent desperate craving for excitement. Fifth, the ability of the Klan to give the man who is nobody a particular and who is of no particular service to the community the feeling that he is somebody in particular and that he is a soldier in a holy cause. "Because they are sincere, because they mean well, because they are fighting in what to them is a holy cause, is what gives the K. K. K. its significance. Insincerity has never supported a real movement, and never will." Sixth, an attitude toward the colored woman which is common to a sufficient number of white men in the

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the book are its last two. One is frankly surprising. In it he advances the assertion that the South's cotton industry, the industry that has been its most famous one, "instead of being a blessing, a beneficent, fortunate thing, is almost a curse. It certainly is a burden and a drag upon the life and spirit of the people of the South. Cotton is not only king; it is tyrant, and the people of the South, old and young, are its slaves."

Mr. Tannenbaum's final chapter, dealing with the Negro problem of the South, points out that there is no solution of that problem in existence to-day and solemnly asserts that a solution is imperative. What that solution is, he does not pretend to know.

SAMUEL MCCOY.

The Klan at Work

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In your issue of June 18, discussing the Ku Klux Klan, you cite the recent immigration bill as a true sample of Klanishness and for lack of contrary evidence you exonerate the Invisible Empire from all blame in connection with its enactment into law.

It may interest you, therefore, to learn that you are wrong and that the Klan and its "citizens" not only were responsible for the passage of the bill but did, in fact, have much to do with the drafting of the measure and its subsequent introduction in the House.

Whether Representative Johnson (who fathered the measure) is himself a Klansman I cannot say, for I have no knowledge that he is, but I do know that petitions were circulated by the Klan throughout the entire country stating that the measure was in danger of defeat and urging all "100 per cent Americans" to do their utmost to secure its passage.

And I can further state that these petitions when signed were returned to the Klan and forwarded by them officially to Representative Johnson.

The reason I know all this is that I am myself a "citizen" of the Invisible Empire and received the petition before mentioned together with a printed "rider" urging me to foster sentiment favorable to the bill. Being opposed to the measure I destroyed both petition and "rider" and am therefore unable to present graphic proof, but I can say that the organization as a whole did its utmost for the bill and after its passage urged the President (individually, of course) not to veto it. That they were successful is now common knowledge, and in view of this fact I think it but right that the blame (or praise, depending on the point of view) be placed where it belongs.

Since I do not wish to be either expelled from the order for divulging "secret" information nor yet to be arrested as a criminal (membership in the order brands me an outlaw in this State) I must ask you to accept my alias, asking your pardon for violating your rules and assuring you of my support in the gallant fight you are making for tolerance and freedom of thought and expression.

Brooklyn, June 14

A KLANSMAN

N Y C WORLD

AUGUST 10, 1924

GEORGIA KLANSMEN FORCED TO ENGAGE HALL OF NEGROES

Trick of Fate Compels Kluxers,
"White Supremacy" Uphold-
ers, to Pocket Their Pride.

CITY AUDITORIUM DENIED
THEM FOR DEGREE WORK.

Colored Folk Had Only Other
One Large Enough for Needs
and So Kleagles Rented It.

The thorniest razzberry wreath which ironic fate has so far pressed upon the noble brow of Ku Kluxism seems to have been handed out recently in Georgia, where the upholders of "white supremacy" were compelled to hire the auditorium of a Negro fraternal and insurance order for their second degree work—the mystic ceremony which lifts a simple Klansman to the rank of Knight of the Invisible Empire.

The sad news was first printed in the Albany Herald—Albany being a snug, smug agricultural and railroad centre and health resort tucked away at the head of navigation on the Flint River. Albany has 11,000 inhabitants and all the modern improvements in the way of Government, including a City Commission and a Municipal Auditorium.

Recently six Albany men, who stated they acted in the capacity of citizens and taxpayers, presented a petition to Mayor W. M. Legg and his fellow Commissioners. They asked permission to use the Municipal Auditorium on Thursday night, Aug. 7, for Ku Klux Klan second degree work.

Commission Refuses Auditorium.

The City Commission of Albany forthwith held a special meeting and voted unanimously against permitting the building to be used for that purpose.

Mayor Legg, in announcing their decision, said it was the sense of the town fathers that the auditorium was intended for use for public occasions, and that the use contemplated by the petitioners was not a public use.

Albany does not boast a large collection of spacious halls. The only other one of any size happens to be the main auditorium of the Supreme Circle of Benevolence, which is a Negro fraternal and insurance order, one of those brotherhoods of highfalutin nomenclature and intricate finance which give the white residents of practically every Southern community excuse to smile with good-natured superiority at the colored brother's naivete.

The main auditorium of the Supreme Circle, from the Southern viewpoint, was as appropriate a setting for Ku Klux Klan second degree work as the village barber shop and pool room would have been for a county convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Klan Pockets Its Pride.

But the Ku Klux Klan second degree work had to be exemplified in Albany. Knights had to be created out of Klansmen, and necessity knows no laws. So the Klan pocketed its pride and its sense of the ludicrous and casually, as it strolled along Main Street, met up with J. H. Watson, Negro head of the Supreme Circle of Benevolence.

"Jim," queried the Klan, "you-all happen to have your auditorium rented out for this comin' Thursday night?"

The head of the Circle of Supreme Benevolence—if a circle has a head—was benevolence personified. He allowed the auditorium was free.

"All right, Jim," said the Klan, "Reckon we-all will rent it off of you-all."

And that's that.

KLAN NOT AN ISSUE.

Chairman Butler Gives His Views About Coming Campaign, Clearly!

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Arriving in New York today for a series of conferences, Wm. M. Butler, chairman of the Republican national committee, declared today that the Ku Klux Klan was not an issue in the coming campaign. "The Klan is being discussed," he said, "but it is not an issue. Reports reaching me today are very favorable to the election of a Republican governor and senator in Georgia."

Mr. Butler declined to forecast what percentage of the vote would be Republican, saying: "I'm not talking figures. And don't indulge in any predictions whatever."

Asked if, as reported from Washington today the party speakers and

candidates heretofore would avoid all reference to the Klan, Butler said: "I have no desire to discuss speeches or issues. My interest in this campaign is in the works—the organization. Our candidates and speakers will discuss the issues."

DAVIS SAYS HE NEVER BELONGED TO THE KLAN

NEW YORK, August 14.—John W.

Davis, Democratic candidate for President, in a letter made public last Thursday declared he is not a member of the Ku Klux Klan and never was a member. The letter was written in answer to one sent to Mr. Davis by Devere Allen, editor of the World Tomorrow, a magazine published here.

According to Thomas J. Spellacy, manager of the Davis eastern campaign headquarters, Mr. Allen in his letter called the attention of Mr. Davis to the statement that the nominee was a member of the Ku Klux Klan and asked specifically whether this was true. Mr. Davis replied:

"In reply to your letter which has been brought to my attention, I answer the question in the same direct manner you have put it by saying that I am not, never have been, and never will become a member of the Ku Klux Klan.

"I trust that in my coming speech of acceptance I shall make my position on the great question of religious tolerance too plain for any misunderstanding or dispute."

KLAN DENOUNCED LAFOLLETTE O. K'D.

NEW YORK, July 26.—The Ku Klux Klan was denounced by name and the La Follette-Wheeler ticket was endorsed by the State Socialists at a convention last Friday. This is the first time the state Socialists have endorsed candidates outside of their own party.

The denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan said:

"We denounce all attempts at dividing the people along racial and religious lines and as the most conspicuous offenders in this respect, through not the only one, we point to the Ku Klux Klan, and condemn

it especially because of its pernicious campaign of intolerance and terrorism against large sections of the people, and as the handmaiden of reaction, the servant of exploiting influences and as a grave menace to the integrity of democratic institutions and orderly progress."

The formation of labor party in which the Socialist probably will join was forecast.

Klansmen March to Negro Church Service, Profess Friendship and Give \$200 in Gold

Special to The New York Times.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Nov. 9.—The Ku Klux Klan was presented in a new light at the annual meeting of negro Methodists of New York held today. The meeting was held in the local white Methodist Episcopal Church, with pastors of both races present. 1-10-24

At the close of the meeting there entered the church a procession of sixteen men, neither robed nor masked, led by a man bearing an American flag and another holding the Klan standard. When the procession reached the pulpit, a man who introduced himself as John Hamilton spoke.

The Klan was not against negroes, as popularly supposed, said Mr. Hamilton. It was only against the mixing of white and black blood. It stood for racial purity, but not for racial oppression. In proof of that, his hearers might note that lynchings had decreased 50 per cent. in those parts of the South where the order was thoroughly organized. A hostile press had misrepresented the attitude of the Klan.

Half a dozen negro preachers were on their feet at once, asking the speaker questions. Then a white pastor presented to the pastor of Bethel Methodist Episcopal Church, the local negro congregation, two \$100 gold pieces as the Klan's contribution to the building fund.

A negro preacher arose to say that the information imparted by the Klan speaker was worth five times as much to his negro auditors as the gift of gold.

RULES AGAINST KLAN IN WALKER LAW CASE

Buffalo Supreme Court Judge
Holds State Can Force Reg-
istration of Members.

HOODED ORDER CONDEMNED

Decision Says State Need Not
Wait for Violations Before
Taking Preventive Measures.

IMMEDIATE APPEAL SOUGHT

Postponement of Trial of District
Kleagle, Wounded in Affray,
Will Be Asked.

BUFFALO, Nov. 7.—Supreme Court

Justice Pooley, in a decision handed down this morning, upheld the constitutionality of the Walker law aimed at the Ku Klux Klan and requiring registration with the Secretary of State of the membership rolls of incorporated secret fraternal organizations.

The Walker law prohibits the existence of secret, oath-bound associations except those named in the benevolent orders law and labor organizations, and compels all other secret associations to file with the Secretary of State a copy of its constitution and by-laws, its roster of membership and the minutes of all meetings at which action is taken to promote or defeat legislation or to support or to defeat a candidate for political office.

Steps for an immediate appeal from the decision were made by Julius A. Grass, Klan counsel. Mr. Grass prepared his notice of appeal which will be filed tomorrow morning. It is planned to argue the case next month. He said the Klan would carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, if necessary.

Justice Pooley made the decision, following the serving of a writ of habeas corpus by a Klan official after hearing evidence in John Doe proceedings brought against the Ku Klux Klan by Henry W. Killeen in behalf of Charles Desmond, candidate for the Assembly in the Second Erie District, who was defeated Tuesday by Henry W. Hutt.

During the proceedings an alleged membership roster of the Klan in Western New York, turned over to the police by Mayor Schwab of Buffalo with the announcement that he had received it from persons unknown to him, was admitted in evidence. The roster subsequently was opened for public inspection. 11-8-24

Application will be made in City Court tomorrow to stay the proceeding against George C. Bryant, District Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan, until the higher courts have passed on the appeal from today's decision. He is charged with violation of the Walker law.

Bryant, who was seriously wounded in a pistol battle in Kensington between Thomas Austin, a Klan investigator, and William C. Oberlean, a police secret service operative with membership in the Klan, was arrested after his release from the hospital. The specific charge against Bryant was that he had attended a Klan meeting just before the shooting with the knowledge that the Klan had not complied with the law. It was understood that this was to be made a test case.

Austin and Oberlean were killed and the evidence indicated that they had shot each other.

Justice Pooley's decision said in part: "This legislation apparently is aimed at the organization known as the Ku Klux Klan, although it is not specifically named. All the briefs submitted, as well as the oral arguments, assume the applicability, and the Court may indulge in the assumption."

"The statute is assailed on the ground

that it is class legislation wrongfully restricting the personal liberty of certain citizens in an unreasonable and arbitrary manner.

"It cannot be questioned that the Legislature has the power to enact laws applicable to particular classes, under the police power of the State, having regard to the public safety, the protection of public morals, and the general welfare of the people."

"It may be assumed that the Legislature informed itself of conditions bearing upon the proposed legislation. These conditions probably are not such as would enable the court to take the judicial notice of them, but the legislature could well have learned the facts of the Klan. It is a matter of common knowledge that this organization functions largely at night, its members disguised by hoods and gowns and doing things calculated to strike terror into the minds of the people."

"It is claimed that they are organized against certain of the citizens by reason of race or religion. This, of course, cannot be tolerated under our form of Government. If what is claimed of it is true it strikes at fundamental principles of our Government, principles that have been recognized as the foundation of our liberties. If they are true the State has the power to eradicate them and is not required to await active violations before enacting legislation."

"The State is bound to maintain order within its boundaries, promote the general welfare, protect its citizens in their personal and property rights. In so doing the Legislature frequently has been called upon to enact what is denominated class legislation and has been upheld by the courts."

Judge Maul of the City Court tonight said that he would in ten days dispose of the John Doe proceedings. His decision as to whether or not to issue warrants has been withheld pending the Supreme Court decision.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

"Good Negroes"

IF WE ARE TO BELIEVE a letter alleged to have been written by the Imperial Kludge of the Ku Klux Klan, as stated in a recent article in Hearst's International Magazine, the Klan is now trying to pick out some "good Negroes" to be used in an organization to lessen the general opposition to the pillow-case bligide. At any rate, word comes from several sections of the South that such a move is being made.

THIS QUOTATION IS FROM THE LETTER:

"We also have in mind, for some time in the future, for consideration the possibility of picking out the good Negroes (for there are some) and organizing them, or at least financing an organization for them, and thus split the force of the Negro itself. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has insulted and ignored the memory of Booker T. Washington, and while I do not approve of Booker T. Washington, in some ways, he was better than some of the rest of his gang. If we were to foster, under cover, an organization of the Negroes to honor the memory of Booker T. Washington, we would have spring up a strong organization to fight the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and you know sometimes the best policy is to divide your enemy by getting your enemy to fight among themselves."

WE REGRET very much to admit it but there are Negroes right here in New York City who would willingly lend themselves to such a project.

TROUBLE IN NEGRO'S ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL

Student Resigns Committee In Protest On Attack Against Negro.

NEW YORK, April 3.—In protest against the movement to oust Frederick W. Wells, a negro student from Furnald Hall, a dormitory at Columbia University, Lawrence W. Goldberg of Manhattan, Mass., today resigned as a member of the hall committee. Goldberg attacked J. B. Rucker, of Norfolk, Va., chairman of the committee, and said to be the leader of the fight against Wells, "deliberately misrepresenting the feeling of the majority of the students in the hall, with regard to the Wells matter." He said the adoption by the committee of a resolution urging university authori-

ties to ask Wells to leave was the direct cause of his resignation. Meanwhile Dean Hawkes vigorously pursued his investigation into the burning of a fiery cross on the university campus last night. Wells who was in his room during the burning cross episode reiterated his determination to stay unless asked by the university authorities to leave.

FIERY CROSS BRINGS COLUMBIA NEGRO AID

Furnald Hall Students Rally to Well's Support After Emblem Burns on Campus.

KU KLUX KLAN IS ACCUSED

Dormitory Residents Report Hooded Men From Autos Made Midnight Demonstration.

Difference of opinion among Columbia students living in Furnald Hall concerning the desirability of Frederick W. Wells, a negro studying law, remaining as a resident in the dormitory became more sharply divided yesterday after a cross was burned on the campus early in the morning. A petition in behalf of Wells found many signers and a movement was begun to force the student house committee to withdraw its resolution that the negro find lodgings elsewhere.

Wells himself, while affected by the demonstration, did not weaken in his determination to keep his room. He was encouraged by outsiders who telegraphed to him to stand firm. He said that if attacked he would defend himself and that only a request by university officials would make him leave the dormitory. The officials, however, are expected to make no such request.

While the burning of the cross was thought at first to be merely a student prank, examination of the charred emblem led to the belief that it had been no hurriedly constructed affair. University officials announced their conviction that it was a non-student affair and the students themselves openly asserted that it was the work of the Ku Klux Klan.

Hooded Figures Reported Seen.

Stories that hooded figures were seen to plant it on the campus could not be verified but that the cross was brought there by men who drove up in automobiles is not disputed.

Although it is admitted that the students' house committee voted to ask for Wells' eviction no notice of its action had been received yesterday either by

Dean Herbert E. Hawkes or by Herbert L. Howe, director of dormitories. Both declined to discuss the matter.

"I certainly have no intention of leaving Furnald Hall," Wells said. "I came here in the regular way and unless I am asked to leave in the regular way here I shall remain."

Wells is an intelligent negro, 25 years of age, and is said to be a member of Charles Young Post of the American Legion. He was educated in the public schools of Union City, Tenn., and after going to Wilberforce College, at Zenia, Ohio, for two years, went to Ohio State University, where he was graduated. Then he went to Yale for a year, won his master's degree and now is studying law at Columbia.

On March 5 Wells entered Furnald Hall. His application had been made in the regular way. Such applications do not show the race, color or religion of the applicant and when a vacancy occurred, Wells was offered quarters in the dormitory. He moved in quietly and kept to himself.

Committee Meeting Called.

At first Wells was mistaken for one of the elevator boys at the dormitory. At last it became known that he was a resident student and a meeting of the Hall Committee was called by the Chairman, John B. Rucker. The committee voted to ask for the withdrawal of Wells.

Although every effort was made to keep the matter quiet and to put Wells out with the least possible fuss, the decision of the committee became known, and the students in the building came to the support of the negro. Marland Gale, Joseph Zavatt and others protested, but it was not until after the burning of the cross on the campus that a majority of the students joined with them. Then they drew up this resolution:

To the Hall Committee of Furnald Hall:

We the undersigned residents of Furnald Hall believe that the recent action of the committee in passing a resolution to request the removal of a negro from the dormitory was a movement contrary to the public attitude of the majority of the resident body of Furnald Hall; was contrary to the general sentiment, spirit and tradition of Columbia University and should not have been taken without previously consulting the interests and wishes of the residents of the hall.

Therefore, we suggest that the committee retract the resolution.

Outsiders Would Aid Negro.

Not only did students come to Wells' support, but many outside individuals and organizations sent letters and telegrams praising his stand and telling him not to give up. Some offered financial assistance. James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sent a message containing the following:

"In this case you are not merely an individual but you are representing the hopes and aims of the best and bravest in the negro race today. The position in which you find yourself may incur some embarrassment for you, but we feel confident that you are willing and determined to withstand them for the sake of the principle at stake. This association and its national office stand ready to assist you in this fight in every way possible."

While Wells is the only negro in Furnald Hall, a Hindu and two Chinese have lived there some time without arousing comment.

While university officials would not discuss the protest against Wells, they did not disguise their interest in the burning of the cross. That incident took place shortly after midnight when men in four automobiles drove up on 116th Street, parked their cars and carried the cross into the centre of South Field. Setting it on fire they returned to their automobiles and drove off in the direction of Amsterdam Avenue.

Commotion in Furnald Hall.

The flaming cross attracted the attention of students in the dormitories, some of whom insisted the men wore hoods and gowns.

Nevertheless, as the cross flared up cries of "Put the nigger out" sounded in Furnald Hall. Wells was just retiring. He prepared to make a fight.

"Keep out of here," he shouted as some one thumped on his door. But the man who was knocking was L. G. Goldberg, a member of the committee who opposed the Rucker resolution. Wells admitted him and others but no attack was made upon the room.

Meanwhile Robert Collier, a student on his way to Hartley Hall, saw the flaming cross and running into the field kicked it down and extinguished the flames.

MOTON ON ANTI-KLAN COMMITTEE

New York City, June 12.—Dr. R. R. Moton, head of Tuskegee Institute, and Bishop Geo. C. Clement, of the A. M. E. Zion Church, are two new members on the committee of 13 which will go before the Resolutions Committee of the Republican and Democratic National Convention asking for an anti-Ku Klux Klan plank.

Signers of the petition include Henry Lincoln Johnson, national committeeman of Georgia; Alfred L. Wood, white, president of the University of Maryland; Wm. W. Guff, white, president of Goucher College, Baltimore; Governor Al Smith, of New York, and hundreds of others of both parties, both in the North and South.

COOLIDGE AND KLAN IN INDIANA

THE COLORED CITIZENS OF INDIANA DEMAND A CLEAR DEFINITION OF HIS VIEWS

New York, May 28.—The Evening World, a leading white newspaper

out the hearty support of the Klan. "It may be urged that the President is not responsible for the fact that his friends voted for the Klansman for the Governorship and not responsible for the council of war, the dickering, trading and agreements between Senator Watson, the President's Senatorial spokesman on a recent notable occasion, and the boss of the Klan; but the fact remains that the President would

to arrange the details of the amalgamation. 5-31-24 "In the primary in which the Klan candidate polled more votes than all the Republican opponents combined, the President was a candidate or the Presidential preference with an opponent. The Klan candidate or Governor won overwhelmingly. The President prevailed overwhelmingly. And the President could not have won with-

edge a definite statement as to his attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan. "Up to the present hour the only place where the Klan has taken over one of the major political parties, bag and baggage, is in Indiana, where the party of the President is running a Klansman as its candidate for Governor, and the boss of the party has met with the boss of the Klan under the dome of the Capitol

o this city, has endorsed the demand of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that President Coolidge state his position on the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana. The following editorial appeared in the "President and Klan in Indiana" was the leading utterance of the Evening World on May 21: "There is no justification for the determination of the N. A. A. C. P. to demand of President Cool-

ues to ask Wells to leave was the direct cause of his resignation. Meanwhile Dean Hawkes vigorously pursued his investigation into the burning of a fly cross on the university campus last night. Wells who was in his room during the burning cross episode reiterated his determination to stay unless asked by the university authorities to leave.

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 force of the Negro itself. The National
 Association for the Advancement of Col-
 ored People has insulted and ignored the
 memory of Booker T. Washington, and
 while I do not approve of Booker T.
 Washington, in some ways, he was bet-
 ter than some of the rest of his gang.
 If we were to foster, under cover, an
 organization of the Negroes to honor
 the memory of Booker T. Washington,
 we would have spring up a strong or-
 ganization to fight the National Asso-
 ciation for the Advancement of Colored
 People, and you know something of the
 best policy is to divide your enemy by
 getting your enemy to fight among
 themselves."

themselves. WE REGRET very much to admit that there are Negroes right here in New York City who would willingly lend themselves to such a project.

TROUBLE IN NEGRO'S ATTENDANCE AT SCHOOL

**Student Resigns Committee In Protest
Of Attack Against Negro.**

On Attack Against the protest
NEW YORK, April 3.—In
against the movement to oust Fred-
erick W. Wells, a negro student from
Furnald Hall, a dormitory at Columbia
University, Lawrence W. Goldberg of
Manhattan, New York, resigned as
a member of the Hall committee.
Goldberg, attacked J. B. Ruether, of
Norfolk, Va., chairman of the commit-
tee, and said to be the leader of the
fight against Wells, "I liberally
highly representing the feelings of the
majority of the students in the hall,
with regard to the Wells matter." He
said the adoption by the committee of
a resolution urging university authori-

Wells to ask Wells to leave was the direct cause of his resignation. Meanwhile Dean Hawkes vigorously pursued his investigation into the burning of a fleety cross on the university campus last night. Wells who was in his room during the burning cross episode reiterated his determination to stay unless asked by the university authorities to leave.

Dean Herbert E. Hawkes or by Herbert L. Howe, director of dormitories. Both declined to discuss the matter.

"I certainly have no intention of leaving Furnald Hall," Wells said. "I came here in the regular way and unless I am asked to leave in the regular way here I shall remain."

Wells is an intelligent negro, 25 years of age, and is said to be a member of Charles Young Post of the American Legion. He was educated in the public schools of Union City, Tenn., and after going to Wilberforce College, at Xenia, Ohio, for two years, went to Ohio State University, where he was graduated. Then he went to Yale for a year, won his master's degree and now is studying law at Columbia.

On March 5 Wells entered Furnald Hall. His application had been made in the regular way. Such applications do not show the race, color or religion of the applicant and when a vacancy occurred, Wells was offered quarters in the dormitory. He moved in quietly and kept to himself.

Committee Meeting Called.

At first Wells was mistaken for one of the elevator boys at the dormitory. At last it became known that he was a resident student and a meeting of the Hall Committee was called by the Chairman, John B. Pucker. The committee voted to ask for the withdrawal of Wells.

Although every effort was made to keep the matter quiet and to put Wells out with the least possible fuss, the decision of the committee became known, and the students in the building came to the support of the negro. Maryland, Joseph Zavatt and others protested, but it was not until after the burning of the cross on the campus that a majority of the students joined with them. Then they drew up this resolution:

tion: To the Hall Committee of Turnahall Hall:

We the undersigned residents of Turnahall Hall believe that the recent action of the committee in passing a resolution to request the removal of a dormitory from the dormitory was a movement contrary to the public attitude of the majority of the resident body of Turnahall Hall; was contrary to the General sentiment, spirit and tradition of Columbia University and should not have been taken without previously consulting the interests and wishes of the residents of the hall.

Therefore, we suggest that the committee retract the resolution.

Not only did students come to Wells's support, but many outside individuals and organizations sent letters and telegrams praising his stand and telling him not to give up. Some offered financial assistance. James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, sent a telegram containing the following:

Hooded Figures Reported Seen.

Stories that hooded figures were seen to plant it on the campus could not be verified but that the cross was brought there by men who drove up in automobiles is not disputed.

Although it is admitted that the students' house committee voted to ask for notice of its action, Wells' eviction no received yesterday either by way possible."

While Wells is the only negro in Runnald Hall, a Hindu and two Chinese have lived there some time without arousing comment.

While university officials would not discuss the protest against Wells, they did not disguise their interest in the burning of the cross. That incident took place shortly after midnight when men in four automobiles drove up on 116th Street, parked their cars and carried the cross into the centre of South Field. Setting it on fire they returned to their automobiles and drove off in the direction of Amsterdam Avenue.

Commotion in Farnald Hall.

The flaming cross attracted the attention of students in the dormitories, some of whom insisted the men wore hoods and gowns.

Nevertheless, as the cross flared up cries of "Put the nigger out" sounded for Funnal Hall. Wells was just retiring. He prepared to make a fight.

"Keep out of here," he shouted as some one thumped on his door. But the man who was knocking was L. G. Widdere, a member of the committee who opposed the Rucker resolution. Wells accented him and others but no attack was made upon the room.

Meanwhile Robert Collier, a student on his way to Hartley Hall, saw the flaming cross and running into the field kicked it down and extinguished the flames.

MOTON ON ANTI-KLAN COMMITTEE

New York City, June 12.—Dr. R. R. Mott, head of Tuskegee Institute, and Bishop Geo. C. Clement, of the N. Y. M. E. Zion Church, are two race members on the committee of 3 which will go before the Resolutions Committee of the Republican and Democratic National Convention asking for an anti-Klux Klan plank.

Signers of the petition include Henry Lincoln Johnson, national committeeman of Georgia; Alfred L. Wood, white, president of the University of Maryland; Wm. W. Gulf, white, president of Goucher College, Baltimore; Governor Al Smith, of New York, and hundreds of others of both parties, both in the North and South.

COOLIDGE AND KLAN IN INDIANA

THE COLORED CITIZENS OF IN-
DIANA DEMAND A CLEAR
DEFINITION OF HIS VIEWS

New York, May 28.—The Evening World, a leading white newspaper

o this city, has endorsed the demand of the National Association for the Advancement o Colored People that President Coolidge state his position on the Ku Klux Klan in Indiana. The following editorial entitled "President and Klan in Indiana" was the leading utterance o the Evening World on May 21:

Evening World on May 21.
"There is every justification for
the determination of the N. A. A.
C. P. to demand a President Cool-

make a definite statement as to his attitude toward the Ku Klux Klan.

"Up to the present hour the only place where the Klan has taken over one o the major political parties, bag and baggage, is in Indiana, where the party o the President is running a Klansman as its candidate for Governor, and the boss o the party has met with the boss o the Klan under the dome of the Capitol

to arrange the details of the amalgamation. 5-31-24

gamation. 2-31-27
"In the primary in which the Klan candidate polled more votes than all the Republican opponents combined, the President was a candidate for the Presidential preference with an opponent. The Klan candidate or Governor won overwhelmingly. The President prevailed overwhelmingly. And the President could not have won with-

out the hearty support o the Klan.
 "It may be urged that the President is not responsible for the fact that his friends voted for the Klansman for the Governorship and not responsible for the council of war the dickering, trading and agreements between Senator Watson, the President's Senatorial spokesman on a recent notable occasion, and the boss of the Klan; but the fact remains that the President would

not have received the Klan vote if the sheeted brotherhood of bigotry and hate believed that he was hostile to their organization. The President is not responsible for what the bigots may believe, but under the extraordinary conditions in Indiana, Catholics, Jews and Colored citizens of the country have a right to expect a clear definition of his views.

"As matters now stand his campaign in Indiana this year is under the management of the Ku Klux Klan. It dominates the organization. It dictates orders and terms to the Republican bosses. It has its own state ticket. It becomes the official sponsor there of the President's candidacy. It announces that through the co-operation of the President's party it proposes to take over the Government of a great State and 'Klux Indiana as it has never been Kluxed before.'

"As President of the United States Mr. Coolidge could remain mute; as a candidate for President of the United States, dependent absolutely on the 125,000 colored citizens of Indiana for the electoral vote of that State, he can not ignore the demands of the N. A. A. C. P. that he define his position."

HOTBED OF KLANISM.

Patrick Ryan's Attorney Asks Change of Venue From Suffolk.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Asking a change of venue in the case of Patrick Ryan, indicted on a charge of murdering Ferdinand Downs, a special officer on Long Island, Philip Brennan, counsel for Ryan, declared in the supreme court in Brooklyn today that a "conspiracy of terror had been organized by the Ku Klux Klan in Suffolk County."

The lawyer declared that to force Ryan to go to trial in that county "would be equivalent to sending him to the electric chair." Decision was reserved.

The Suffolk County authorities declared that Downs was killed during a running battle between rum runners and prohibition agents. More than 200 uniformed but unmasked klansmen took part in his funeral services.

"Suffolk County is a hot-bed of klanism," said Mr. Brennan. "They speak of the dead man as a martyr to klan duty. We will show that the klan would have hanged Ryan when he was captured but for the objections of one man, a member

Underwood Is Standing Square Against Klan

New York, June 25.—The demand of Senator Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama at the Democratic national convention to condemn by name the political activities of the Ku Klux Klan was voted to the convention today by Folley Johnston of Alabama as the keynote of his speech placing Mr. Underwood's name before the convention for the presidential nomination.

"No reference to the Constitution or the bill of rights, actually mentioned in the klan oath is adequate in the connection," Mr. Johnston declared. "The bill of rights are limitations only upon the state and federal governments, and not upon private conspiracy. That is why the candidate of my people has insisted upon plain words."

"The question before this party is whether secret organizations shall be given powers immune from the bill of rights and superior to those delegated to the elected representatives of the people."

"Above all does the candidate we represent condemn the massed action of secret political orders in furtherance of any objective which is plainly contrary to the spirit of the Constitution."

"In order to express squarely his opinion on this grave question, I have, at his request, introduced a resolution reciting the established position of our party on that precise issue referring to the resolution of 1856 and concluding with this resolving clause: 'Resolved, That we do reaffirm the principles set forth in the said resolution of the Democratic platform of 1856, and condemn as un-American and un-Democratic political action by secret or quasi secret organizations in furtherance of any political objective whatsoever; and in particular do we condemn such action for the purpose of prescribing the political rights and privileges of citizens of the United States, as is now proposed, practiced, and publicly acknowledged by the organizations known as the Ku Klux Klan, and as may now or hereafter be proposed or practiced by any organization whatsoever.'"

Issue Must Be Met.

Senator Underwood, Mr. Johnston said, had no word to say against those who joined any order, secret or otherwise, organized for lawful purpose or to advocate openly any principle within the scope of legitimate public discussion.

"What he does condemn is the participation in politics by any secret organization whatsoever," the speaker continued. "He believes that such action intimidates public officials and encourages political or oath-bound pledges contrary to public policy."

At another point Mr. Johnston said the outstanding characteristic of the Democratic party was that it stood for the protection of human rights by protecting public officials against organized oppression and intimidation. Senator Underwood had requested, he said, that his position be made plain beyond misunderstanding by the delegates on this grave issue, and added:

"He believes that unless the issue is met with candor and dignity in this campaign you will not only invite the disintegration of this party, but will take a backward step so wholly inconsistent with the basis of a modern liberal government as to be too unthinkable for the Democratic party to accept or condone."

The speaker described Senator Un-

derwood as one whose "century for more than a quarter of the United States."

"If a man ever lived in modern times apart from embarrassing or entangling associations or environment, it is the man we now propose, Mr. Johnston declared. "If any citizen of concern is found guilty of offense against the federal laws involving moral turpitude there is no reason, personal, professional or otherwise, why his administration should not press the prosecution to the point of penal servitude."

"The one indispensable requisite of your choice is that it fall on a man of such exalted character that neither Wall Street nor Main Street, boulevard nor alley, neither partisan journal nor wayside assassin dare impeach his character without earning immediate derision, and such a man is this Democrat whom we place in nomination."

Lesson of 1920.

Taking up in his opening remarks the need that the Democratic convention nominate a man in "this crisis in public morals to restore to the people deserved confidence in their public concerns," Mr. Johnston continued:

"The Republican party organization misunderstood its victory in 1920, which was nothing more than the instinctive reaction of the people against the administration immediately responsible for higher taxes and for the unavoidable exercise of abnormal federal powers incident to war."

"Its officials came into power in 1921, exultant, over-confident and in a state of suspended morals as a result of that victory, and their party organization promptly lost its conscience and its capacity to analyze men and motives or to reconcile in the public interests its internal conflicts over the use of the powers of government. As a result of the condition at Cleveland the nation has discovered the complete breakdown of Republican morals and the loss of its courage."

"The corruption in the administration of Grant resulted in what we Democrats know to have been the rejection of his party by the Democratic forces under Tilden. The high character of General Grant did not stay that result, nor will the personal integrity of Coolidge and Dawes stay a like result today."

"The Republican machine must stand aside for the people of this country will not allow their government to be betrayed with impunity. And remember, that the scandals of the present regime are not even yet plumbed or charted in depth and extent and are neither punished nor repented."

VOTE IN DETAIL ON ANTI KU KLUX PLANK

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 28.—The revised vote on adopting the substitute plank on the Klan follows:

Alabama 24 votes: Aye 1; no 5.
Arkansas, 18 votes: Aye none; no 18.
California 26: Aye 7; no 19.
Colorado 12: Aye 6; no 6.

Connecticut 14: Aye 13; no 1.
Delaware 6: Aye 6.
Florida 12: Aye 1; no 11.
Idaho 8: No 8.
Illinois 58: Aye 45; no 13.
Indiana 30: Aye 5, no 25.
Iowa 26: Aye 13 1-2; no 12 1-2.
Kansas 20: No 20.
Kentucky 26: Aye 9 1-2; no 16 1-2.
Louisiana 20: No 20.
Maine 12: Aye 8; no 4.
Maryland 16: Aye 16.
Massachusetts 36: Aye 35 1-2; no 1-2.
Michigan 30: Aye 12 1-2; no 16 1-2.
Minnesota 24: Aye 17; no 7.
Mississippi 20: No 20.
Montana 8: Aye 1; no 7.
Nebraska 16: Aye 3; no 13.
Nevada 6: No 6.
New Hampshire 8: Aye 2 1-2; no 1-2.
New Mexico 6: Aye 1; no 5.
New York 90: Aye 90.
North Carolina 24: Aye 3 85-100; no 20 15-100.
North Dakota 10: Aye 3; no 1.
Ohio 48: Aye 32; no 16.
Oklahoma 20: No 20.
Oregon 10: No 10.
Pennsylvania 76: Aye 49 1-2; no 24 1-2.
Rhode Island 10: Aye 10.
South Carolina 18: No 18.
South Dakota 10: Aye 6; no 4.
Tennessee 24: Aye 3; no 21.
Texas 40: No 40.
Utah 8: Aye 8.
Washington 14: No 14.
West Virginia 16: Aye 7; no 9.
Wisconsin 26: Aye 25; no 1.
Wyoming 6: Aye 2; no 4.
Alaska 6: Aye 6.
District of Columbia 6: Aye 6.
Hawaii 6: Aye 4; no 2.
Philippines 6: Aye 4; no 2.
Porto Rico 6: Aye 2; no 4.
Canal Zone: Aye 2; no 4.
Virginia 24: Aye 2 1-2; no 21.
Vermont 8: Aye 8.
New Jersey 28: Aye 28.
Georgia 28: Aye 1; no 22; absent 5.
Missouri 36: Aye 10 1-2; no 25 1-2.

THIRTEEN SIGNED ANTI-KLAN PLANK

Here Are Names of Committee Members Submitting Minority Report.

New York, June 29.—The minority report on the anti-klan plank, which was presented by William P. Pattangall, was signed by him and the following twelve other members of the resolutions committee:

Frederick I. Thompson, Alabama; Senator David I. Walsh, Massachusetts; P. H. Quinn, Rhode Island; C. C. Carlin, District of Columbia; John H. McCann, Pennsylvania; Francis X. Busch, Illinois; Joseph A. Kellogg, New York; Barry Heher, New Jersey; James A. Nowell, Minnesota; James P. Leamy, Vermont; E. Brooke Lee, Maryland, and John W. Troy, Alaska.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

CHESAPEAKE LEDGER
MAY 2, 1924

NEGROES IGNORE GLASSBORO KLAN

Fail to Appear in Protest of
Showing of the Film "Birth
of a Nation"

Persistent rumors of an anticipated clash between members of the Ku Klux Klan and Negroes from Glassboro, N. J., failed to materialize in fact last night, when a huge crowd that filled the Clark Theatre in Pitman, N. J., and overflowed on the street outside remained entirely silent under heavy police guard while "The Birth of a Nation" was shown.

With twelve policemen in plain clothes and as many in uniform, members of the local fire department and ten "pickets" of the Klan mingling among the expectant throng, more than a score of white-robed, hooded figures bearing a huge American flag marched down the aisle of the theatre and up on the stage before the picture was thrown on the screen.

Silence greeted their appearance. Not even the strains of "America," played by the theatre orchestra, drew a single sound of applause from the audience that waited in tense expectation for what might develop.

Then, snatching the mask from his face with a dramatic gesture, the leader of the klansmen broke the hush. "The Klan of today," he said, "does not believe it is necessary for its members to take the law into their own hands. But they do insist upon enforcement of the law by the proper officers. We invite any one in this audience who wishes to do so to join our ranks."

Still not a sound or a movement from the crowd, and, amid the same deep silence in which they had come, the ghostly figures marched down from the stage and mingled with the audience, distributing cards to be filled out by those interested.

The tame anticlimax to what was expected to prove a thrilling demonstration came as a distinct disappointment to those who had anticipated a actual clash between the Klansmen and their opposers.

ATLANTIC CITY PRESS
APRIL 19, 1924

New York.

Colored Democrats Hear Klan Assailed at Newark

Essex County Leader Addresses Meeting on National Politics—Big Demonstration for Gov. Smith. Old Folks' Home Report—Easter in Northside Churches

By R. T. LOCKETT,
1711 Arctic Ave.

More than 200 influential colored democrats from fifteen counties met on Wednesday night at 851 Broad st. Newark, the headquarters of the Essex County Democratic Committee, and formed the United Colored Democrats of New Jersey. James R. Nugent, Essex County Democratic leader, addressed the convention, denouncing the Ku Klux Klan, government by the minorities and sumptuary legislation. Several colored leaders also spoke.

There was a big demonstration for Governor Smith, of New York. The principal speakers were mostly New York men and they described how fair treatment on part of the party leaders there had persuaded more than seven-tenths of the negro voting population to join the Democratic party.

The speakers included Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton and Assistant District Attorney James McClendon, of New York; Attorney Frank H. Wimberly, of Atlantic City; Eugene Hayne, of Asbury Park, and William B. Brandon, of Newark.

Following the addresses the convention went into permanent organization and the following officers were elected: President, Robert S. Hartgrove, of Hudson; vice-president, William B. Brandon; second vice-president, W. Carey Trueheart, of Atlantic City and county; secretary, R. Mayo, of Essex; treasurer, Lincoln Clark, of Hudson.

St. Luke's Sermon

The annual sermon of the Independent Order of St. Luke will be delivered to the local members of this order Sunday night at 9 o'clock at Jethro Memorial Presbyterian Church, Ohio and Hammock aves. The message will be by Rev. S. W. Brister, the pastor of Jethro.

The services will be observed under the direction of a committee appointed from Babe of Bethlehem Council, No. 671, composed of Mrs. Catherine Boddy, chairman; T. L. W. Boyer and Miss Rosie Lawrence.

Fashion Show Success

The pre-Easter fashion review at the Elks' Home Wednesday night, under the direction of Mme. Agnes L. Kemp, principal of the Trenton School of Dressmaking and Designing, was a decided success and attended by a large audience. The gowns worn were the latest in design, and experts at the show were

unanimous in pronouncing the workmanship almost perfect. The creations were both beautiful and expensive. The models were well chosen for the review and displayed the gowns in their best light. After the show Mrs. Kemp received a big ovation and was heartily applauded.

The Trenton School of Dressmaking and Designing is the only one of its kind in the State. It was founded by Mrs. Kemp and has a large number of students. All of the gowns shown were fashioned by this school.

The Trenton designer was assisted by a local committee composed of Mrs. Lucille Taylor, Mrs. Della Hebron, Mrs. Daisy Walls and Mrs. Georgia Tucker. Mrs. Kemp will remain at the shore for several days and is a guest at Mason's Cottage, 101 N. Illinois ave. She has been asked to stage another show here.

Girl Scouts' Party

Plans were gone over in detail by the "Rosebud Troop" of Girl Scouts for an Easter party to be given next Thursday at the Guild Hall. Plans were discussed at the weekly meeting of the troop Thursday afternoon. The party will be given next Thursday from 6 until 10. There will be an egg hunt and other amusements and also a literary and musical program by the members of the troop.

Captain Levy stated after the meeting all members of the troop not at the meeting Thursday should send in their names, the names of their guests and the names and addresses of their parents not later than Sunday. This information should be given her at her home, 116 Pennsylvania ave., or at the St. James' Sunday School at 2.30 Sunday.

Knickerbockers Entertain

Members of the Knickerbocker Sport Club were hosts at a delightful surprise party Thursday night at the Northside Hotel in honor of Miss Margaret Grayson, George Anderson and Fred Murray. Murray is a former official of this club, but when he went away to school was made an honorary member. He is at the shore visiting his parents over the holidays.

The reception was attended by a large group of members and friends of this club and a very enjoyable evening is reported. The affair was arranged by Herman Curtis and Jerome Carpenter.

Rev. Powell Coming

Rev. A. Clayton Powell, noted preacher and orator of New York City, will lecture at Asbury M. E. Church next Wednesday night. "Little Foxes" will be the subject of his discourse. Dr. Powell is an able speaker and a large crowd is

ed out to hear him. Dr. Marshall of the local church, has issued an invitation to preach for Mr. Powell's church, said to be the largest colored church in the world, the last Sunday in this month.

Y. W. Vespers

Prof. W. Hibberd Smith, principal of the Indiana Ave. School, will be the speaker at Vesper services at the Y. W. C. A., 30 N. Ohio ave., tomorrow afternoon at 5 o'clock. There will also be a musical program, with Mrs. Bessie Taylor in charge.

Y. M. C. A. Meeting

The regular Boys' Meeting and Arctic ave., tomorrow afternoon from Bible Study groups at the Y. M. C. A. will be held at the building, 1711 Arctic ave., tomorrow afternoon from 6 until 7 under direction of Boys' Work Committee.

Bible Students

At the Elks' Hall, 1613 Arctic ave., L. E. Dawson, of Brooklyn, will give a free Bible lecture tomorrow at 3.30 p. m., using for his subject "All Nations Marching to Armageddon; Millions Now Living Will Never Die."

The World War did not make democracy safe. All nations are again preparing for war. Civilization is now terribly shaken by labor strikes, official lawlessness, profiteering, bolshevism and anarchy.

Fear has laid hold on the people in all walks of life. They are asking "What next?" The cause of this distress of nations and the answer to the above question will be given by Mr. Dawson in this lecture, which will be conducted under the auspices of the International Bible Students' Association. Everyone is welcome. Seats will be free, and no collection will be taken.

Many Attend Banquet

Fully 400 persons attended the annual Russian banquet given by the Willing Workers, an auxiliary of Union Baptist Temple, in the upper temple Thursday night.

Addresses were delivered by officials of the auxiliary and church, and members of the Willing Workers were praised for the excellent social evening at the church. An unusually good musical program, arranged and conducted by Miss Marceline Lewis, Mrs. Ivy G. Murray, Miss Inez Gordon and others, was rendered during the course of the banquet.

Headwaiters' Meeting

The meeting of the Head and Second Waiters' Association, called for yesterday afternoon at the Arctic Avenue Branch, Y. M. C. A., was postponed on account of the rain, as only a few attended. The meeting will be held this afternoon at the same time and place, and all head and second waiters and their officers are asked to attend.

Brief News Notes

J. Henry Lewis, a noted musician of Washington, D. C., and organizer and director of the Amphion Glee Club of that city, is at the shore on business. He is stopping at the Hotel Ridley.

Mrs. Albright, of Bellaire, O., and Mrs. Clarke, of Wheeling, W. Va., have joined Mrs. Albright's sons,

Harry and Charles, guests of Pressley Smith, 305 Rosemont ave., for the Easter holidays.

Joseph Frazier and Levi Tate, local lads, were among the passengers of the "City of Seattle" on her first trip to New York. They were scheduled to arrive from New York yesterday.

A monster reception is being arranged by the officers and members of Asbury M. E. Church for their pastor, Rev. A. L. Martin, and his family. The reception will be in honor of the pastor's return to this charge for his fifteenth consecutive year, recently re-appointed by Bishop Clair. It will take place at the church May 8.

Much interest is being manifested in the Teachers' Recital that will be staged at the Indiana Avenue School on May 1. The recital will be the first of its kind at the resort and will be given under the auspices of the Atlantic City Study Center as a part of its public entertainment program.

Many of the school boys visiting the resort for their Easter recess are being given jobs doing clerical work by various political groups. The young men, most of whom are from Lincoln University and the Philadelphia schools, come to the shore annually looking for work to help them defray their college expenses. They claim Atlantic City is the best place for a student to procure work.

Mrs. Harry A. Peckham, of West-erly, R. I., is the guest of Mrs. Mary F. Dixon at the Y. W. C. A.

Old Folks' Home Donations

A report by Mrs. Maggie McGuinn submitted to the board of governors today, including money and material donations, was as follows: Mrs. Harvey, \$5; Mrs. Hamilton, \$3; Mrs. Mary Blackburn, \$1; Mrs. Emily Hammond, \$1; Mrs. Howard Young, \$1; Mrs. Ollie Truitt, \$1; Mrs. Gus-sie Overby, \$1; Mrs. Garwood, \$1; Mrs. Skipper, 50 cents; Mrs. Julia Arterbridge, 50 cents; Mrs. Pernell, 50 cents; Mrs. Della, 50 cents; Miss Elizabeth Wood, 50 cents; Mrs. Emma Ferguson, 50 cents; Mr. Whit-land, 30 cents; Nathan Roxboro, 25 cents; Frank Tate, 25 cents; William Small, 25 cents; Mr. Cunningham, 25 cents; Miss Fannie Lewis, 25 cents; Mrs. Bell, 25 cents; Mrs. Scott, 25 cents, and Miss Virginia Worrell, 20 cents, making a total of \$19.25.

Other donations: Mrs. Satchell and Mrs. Creswell, three cans baking powder; Mrs. Louisa Bailey, five bunches celery, one dozen apples, one dozen oranges, three pounds grapes; Mrs. Goodman, one bag potatoes; Mrs. Pendleton, one bag potatoes; Mrs. Hanstein, one large cake; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Pannill, two gallons ice cream; Mr. and Mrs. Rose Carr, one mince pie; William Johnson, one pound butter, one quart cranberries; Mrs. Lucy Fauntleroy, four glasses jelly; Mrs. Mary Thomas, four pounds sugar; Mrs. Maiwitha, one quart jar preserves.

We, the board of governors and members of the house committee, feel very grateful to Sister McGuinn and the many friends, who, by these deeds of kindness, have made it possible for the inmates at this home to be made to feel that they are not forgotten by their friends who are so willing to share their sunshine with them. Too much praise cannot be given to Mrs. McGuinn, who is

constantly up and at it to encourage her many friends to assist in this work.

Sunday in the Churches

St. James' A. M. E. Church, New York and Arctic aves., Rev. Albert Carter Sanders, pastor. Easter Sunday services as follows: 6 a. m., early morning prayer meeting, conducted by the St. James' Singing and Praying Band; 11 a. m., special Easter sermon by the pastor, subject, "The Empty Tomb"; 1 p. m., class meeting; 2.30 p. m., Easter program by the Sunday School; 6.30 p. m., Allen League, special program; 8.15 p. m., special Easter sermon by the pastor, subject, "The Resurrection of Christ, a Glorious Fact." The Junior and Senior Choir, directed by Prof. Morgan W. F. Dickerson, will sing Easter music. Easter Sunday will close the conference year at St. James. Members and friends of the church have been asked to contribute a dollar or more as a special Easter offering.

The New St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, 1709 Arctic ave., Rev. James N. Deaver, rector; R. A. Walker, acting organist; Milton Satchell, organist; Dr. A. B. Washington, choir director. Services Easter day 6 a. m., Holy Communion; 7 a. m., Holy Communion; 10.30 a. m., morning prayer, Holy Communion and sermon, with special Easter music; 1 p. m., Church School; 8.15 p. m., evening prayer and sermon, with special Easter music.

Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Delaware and Arctic aves., Rev. J. H. Lucas, pastor; 10 a. m., Easter sermon by the pastor, subject, "The Risen Christ"; 7.30 p. m., meeting of Baptist Young People's Union; 8.30 p. m., special Easter sermon by the pastor, subject, "The Agony of the Cross"; special Easter music. All welcome.

Hamilton Memorial M. E. Mission, 317 Baltic ave., Rev. George A. Brooks, pastor; 11 a. m., preaching by the pastor, theme, "For Fear of Him the Keepers Did Shake and Became as Dead Men"; 2.30 p. m., Sunday School; 3.45 p. m., service; 8.45 p. m., sermon by Rev. O. J. Tillman.

Asbury M. E. Church, 1713 Arctic ave., Rev. A. L. Martin, pastor. Easter Day at Asbury. The church, under the skillful management of Mrs. Araminta Wilson, will be suitably decorated for the occasion. Every member has been asked by the pastor to bring either cut or potted flowers in memory of some loved one to be removed or disposed of as the giver sees fit after the services.

Services as follows: 5 a. m., early Easter Watch and love feast; 10.30 a. m., Easter sermon by Rev. Martin, Easter music by the junior choir; 12.45, Easter class meeting; 2.30 p. m., Sunday School, followed by splendid Easter program by the children, under direction of Superintendent Fields and Mrs. Louise Maxwell; 6 p. m., Easter Junior League program; 7 p. m., Easter Senior League program and Easter love feast; 8 p. m., special sermon by the pastor. An attempt will be made by the church to raise \$450 during

tomorrow and next Sunday, and everybody is asked to bring in their Tithing gift.

St. Paul Union A. M. E. Church, 419 N. Indiana ave., Rev. J. W. Anderson, pastor; 5 a. m., Sunrise service; 11 a. m., sermon by the pastor; subject, "The Risen Christ"; 2 p. m., Sunday School; 7.30 p. m., song and praise service; 8.15 p. m., sermon by Rev. Elder Joseph Dunbar, an evangelist of Washington, D. C. Music by the senior choir.

Jethro Memorial Presbyterian Church, Ohio and Hummock aves., Rev. S. W. Brister, pastor; 11 a. m., special Easter sermon; 12.30 p. m., Sunday School; 8 p. m., special Easter program by the children of the Sunday School; 9 p. m., special sermon by pastor to Independent Order of St. Luke. All welcome.

Union Baptist Temple, South Carolina above Baltic, Jeremiah F. Gregory, S. T. B., Pastor. Sunday services, 5.30, early prayer and praise meeting; 11 a. m., sermon and Easter program by the Sunday School, followed by baptism of the largest number of candidates since the new year revival. The musical program will be rendered by the Sunday School and Juvenile Choir combined; 6.30 p. m., meeting of the Senior B. Y. P. U.; 8 p. m., sermon, "Apparitions and the Resurrection," by the pastor. A splendid musical program has been arranged for this service by the senior choir of 50 voices. A special Easter free will offering will be taken for the trustees of the church.

Price Memorial A. M. E. Zion Temple, Rev. J. A. S. Cole, D. D., Pastor. Sunrise meeting, A. F. Bordley, leader; 11 a. m., preaching by the pastor, "Power of His Resurrection"; 1 p. m., class; 2.30 p. m., grand program by the Sabbath School, Mrs. C. Guillame, assisted by the teachers; 6.30 p. m., Varick C. E., Mrs. A. McFadden, leader; 7.30 p. m., Senior C. E., A. F. Bordley, president. 8.30, preaching by pastor "He Is Risen as He Said." Easter music by the Senior Choir.

as known during the campaign, the "People's Ticket." County Leader Enoch L. Johnson, a friend of the colored people, directed the organization battle and he is now being lionized by resort colored people.

Faithful Rewarded

The smoke of battle has cleared and already the "machine" has begun functioning again by rewarding the faithful, no small part of whom are Negroes, and "chopping off" those who attempted to buck the machine. Promotions have already begun and are being made regardless of race or color.

Negro Is Klan

The election brought about a rather peculiar situation in that colored people were compelled, for the sake of keeping out the Klan, to defeat their old friend, Harry Bacharach, who allowed himself to become aligned with the Klan support by not openly denouncing them. It is estimated by experts that 75 per cent of the colored people voted against, and it is thought that this percentage would have been even higher if it were not for the fact that Bacharach had as lieutenant the two former colored leaders, Attorney Isaac H. Nutter and Attorney James A. Lightfoot. Both men in big mass meetings made futile attempts to prove to the people that the Klan was no menace, this in the face of a big Klan meeting on the Steel Pier, and also Klan meetings in every Protestant church in the city, and further the public announcement of "Colonel" A. A. Andridge, of Ohio confessed Klan leader, sent here during the election to gain control for the Klan, and this he claimed to do by giving the Klan support to Bacharach.

The election was in keeping with the determination of colored voters all over the country, that they will defeat any candidate who allows himself to be hooked up with this arch-enemy of the Negro race. Mayor Bader has successfully thwarted every effort of this gang

ing, but were not even allowed to enter the church. At one church the pastor, a young college and theological graduate, threatened to throw them out bodily if they entered the door. They did not enter.

Hawkins Vindicated

Another pleasing feature of the election was the vindication of Dr. P. L. Hawkins, who supported Bader, one of the shore's most prominent citizens, who was made the brunt of a mean political trick by Lightfoot and Nutter sometime ago when they led people to believe that Hawkins was responsible for segregation in the city schools. The issue was thoroughly aired in the campaign and it was found out that segregation in the schools had existed for 17 years, and had existed in its worst form, that is, jim-crowed rooms, under Bacharach when he was Mayor four years ago, and that Hawkins as a member of the school board in preference to the jim crow rooms, demanded separate buildings which would be principled and taught by colored

teachers, thus giving to the shore one supervising principle, two principles, three department supervisors, and almost 100 teachers, all in the grammar grades.

No Segregation

In the new million dollar high school there is no segregation and the colored boys and girls have a bigger representation on the various athletic teams and school organizations than ever before. Many departments, heretofore considered impregnable, especially the football team, the basketball team and the senior orchestra, were invaded during the past year by race students who by their ability and clean sportsmanship have broken down the barrier forever.

Thousands of summer visitors from all over the country will hail with joy the fact that the "World's Greatest Playground" will continue along the same democratic principles and open hospitality to all visitors that have made the shore one of the few places in this country where all people enjoy a reasonable portion of the rights and privileges guaranteed them by the Constitution.

FIERY CROSS NEAR K. OF C.

Klan Signals on Mount Beason as Knights of Columbus Celebrate.

Special to The New York Times.

BEACON, Aug. 24.—While Trinity the Casino here last night a fiery cross, apparently planted by the Ku Klux Klan, burst into flame at an almost inaccessible spot atop Mount Beacon. It is believed to have been fired with a time fuse. It burned for an hour and a half.

The Knights of Columbus had a clam-bake today and meanwhile the police tried in vain to learn who had planted the defiant symbol.

Atlantic City Voters Defeat Klan in Bitter Fight

Ku Klux Candidate for Mayor Supported by Nutter and Lightfoot Gets Only a Few Colored Ballots

Atlantic City, N. J.—The first open attempt of the infamous Knights of the Ku Klux Klan to gain a foothold at Atlantic City was given a severe set-back when former Mayor Harry Bacharach, who had the open support of the hooded order, was soundly trounced in the bitter and most hotly contested election in the history of the resort. Mayor Edward L. Bader and the entire Republican organization ticket were given a 2 to 1 majority over the Ku Kluxed Bacharach, or

get into the city and Negroes feel that at least for four more years they will not be molested by this insidious group of religious bigots who relegates all the virtues to themselves and claims that no one else is fit to be an American except the white Protestants. Just prior to the election day members of the Klan visited colored churches and assumed the ridiculous role of attempting to advise colored people that the Klan in the North meant the Negro no harm, but at every place they appeared were not only denied the privilege of speak-

A KLAN SONG WITH PICCOLO ACCOMPANIMENT.

(Clipped by N. A. A. C. P. Press Service from the Conning Tower of the New York World.)

Boldly we go to the battle, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan,
But never a sabre we rattle—it isn't a part of our plan;
The noise might awaken our foeman, and give a chance in the fight;
And we—we give quarter to no man, unless he's a Protestant White.

Unless he's a Protestant White
And his morals are strictly upright,
We darn him and dern him
And sometimes, we burn him—
Unless he's a Protestant White.

The Atlanta Independent
When the rest of the world is a-sleeping, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

Are softly and warily creeping to punish some Catholic man;
And a hundred Ku Klux he-men will lynch him till he's dead—
For this is the land of the freemen, and we want no Pope at the head.
We want no Pope at the head;
We want a Kleagle instead,
A Catholic priest
Is the thing we love least—
We want no Pope at the head.

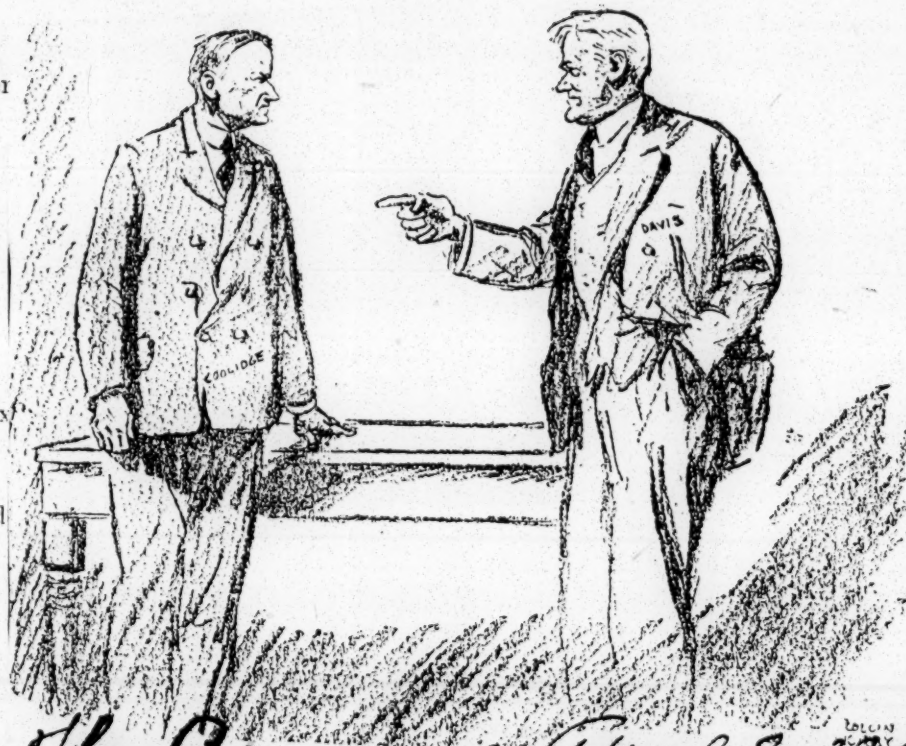
Doing the work that is God's, we ask no favors of fate
But a hundred to one for our odds, and a Jew we can bait.
Our Lord was tortured by kikes, and we give them blow for blow,
And if it's not to their likes, why, they know where they can go.
They know where they can go—
Each Abie and Ikie and Moe;
The Garden of Juden—
Or Russia—or Sweden—
They know where they can go!

And when there's no game bigger, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan
Delight in lynching a nigger, (the coons are under our ban).
For when life gets dull and duller, we never give up hope;
We search for a man of color, and dangle him from a rope.
We dangle him from a rope;
We hold him as good as a Pope;
To us he's no worse'n
Some synagogue person—
We dangle him from a rope.

Scorning the coat of mail, we don but our good Knight shirt;
Seeking no Holy Grail, but an alien or two to hurt,
Grails for those who may want them! Ours be the worthier task
To scare little children and haunt them with fear of the hooded mask
To frighten with hood and with mask—
What more could a gentleman ask?
Unless he's a Nordic,
Each Tom, Harry or Dick
We frighten with hood and with mask.

A stalwart band of paraders, upholding the law and its might,
We are the fiercest crusaders that ever rode through the night,
Woe to the wicked and shameless! They shall die but never scan
A face of the gallant (and nameless) Knights of the Ku Klux Klan.
So hey! for the Knights of the Klan! (Hooray!)
They're strictly A—er-i-can! (Hooray!)
Ten bucks make a gent
A hundred per cent—
Sing hey! for the Knights of the Klan!

MORRIE.



The Commercial Appeal 8-27-24
HOW DO YOU STAND ON THE KU KLUX KLAN?
STATE SOCIALIST
PARTY HITS KLAN
New York Convention En-
dorses La Follette
Ticket.

New York, July 28.—The Ku Klux Klan was denounced by name and the La Follette-Wheeler ticket was indorsed by the state Socialist convention today. The endorsement of the independent candidates marked the first instance in which the state Socialists have endorsed candidates outside their own party. 7-27-24
The denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan was contained in the following plank of the platform:
"We denounce all attempts at dividing the people along racial and religious lines and as the most conspicuous offenders in this respect, though not the only one, we point to the Ku Klux Klan and condemn it especially because of its pernicious campaign of intolerance and terrorism against large sections of the people, and as the handmaiden of reaction, the servant of exploiting influences and as a grave menace to the integrity of democratic institutions and orderly progress."

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION
AUGUST 24, 1924

NEGROES WELCOMED
AT KAUKUS OF K. K. K.

Rub Elbows With Klansmen at
"Kommunity" Affair in Re-
sponse to Invitation.

HEMPSTEAD, Aug. 23.—Most conspicuous among the thousand or more men, women and children assembled in a huge lot in Prospect street, here to-night, at the opening of the Ku Klux Klan's much heralded kommunity kaukus, were four grinning, sartorially resplendent colored men, mingling with the crowd, rubbing elbows unconcernedly with the members of the hooded order.

They had come in response to advertisements which the Klan had caused to be published in the newspapers, extending a cordial invitation and a hearty "welcome to all." Not even the huge wooden, electric-lighted cross erected on the edge of the lot bothered them, and they went about spending their money at various booths and apparently enjoying themselves to the utmost.

The kaukus proved to be nothing more than a variation of the county fair, with numerous booths displaying foodstuffs, wearing apparel, household goods and other wares for sale. It is

to continue all week, ending next Sunday night, and its evident purpose is to raise funds.

The affair was opened by Paul W. F. Lindner, of Malverne, exalted cyclops of the order, who delivered a brief address in which he reiterated the tenets of the organization and revealed a plan for the construction of a \$100,000 "Kommunity" church on the site of the present kaukus. He said it was hoped to have the church a reality by the time the local chapter is eighteen months' old—about ten months hence. He stressed the fact that the church is to have bowling alleys, a gymnasium and other recreational adjuncts.

After Lindner spoke, Mlle. Bettinatti, of Baldwin, sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and then there was a fireworks display. A number of large paper balloons with "K. K. K." were sent aloft, and the kaukus proper was on.

It was announced that during the week there are to be religious services and lectures by well known men. The Rev. Oscar Haywood is scheduled to speak in a huge tent on the lot to-morrow. A jazz band enlivened the kaukus.

SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE
KU KLUX IN PLATFORM

Klan Named and LaFollette
Ticket Indorsed.

(By the Associated Press).
NEW YORK, July 26.—The Ku Klux Klan was denounced by name and the LaFollette-Wheeler ticket was indorsed by the state socialist convention today. The indorsement of the independent candidates marked the first instance in which the state socialists have indorsed candidates outside their own party.

The denunciation of the Ku Klux Klan was contained in the following plank of the platform:
"We denounce all attempts at dividing the people along racial and religious lines and as the most conspicuous offenders in this respect, though not the only one, we point to the Ku Klux Klan and condemn it especially because of its pernicious campaign of intolerance and terrorism against large sections of the people, and as the handmaiden of reaction, the servant of exploiting influences and as a grave menace to the integrity of democratic institutions and orderly progress."

The formation of a labor party in which the socialists will probably join was forecast in the following excerpt from the platform, which followed the indorsement of the independent nominees: 7-27-24

"Confident that this must lead to the early organization of a powerful labor party, the socialist party pledges its fullest support."

Morris Hillquit, leader of the New York socialists and eastern manager of the LaFollette campaign, in a speech upholding the indorsement of candidates outside the party, said, "The socialist party has not given up any of its principles, views or aims."

He said the socialists had no secret understanding with LaFollette for the creation of a labor party, but there was a promise from LaFollette that a convention would be called next January to consider the advisability of forming such a party.

The state ticket will be named tomorrow.

When Mr. Hillquit was asked about Mayor Hylan's offer to be the candidate of the progressive movement for governor, he said:

"Hylan is not acceptable to any of the group in the progressive movement."

REV. BOLDEN TO MAKE PILGRIMAGE TOMORROW

Believes He Is Psychic
Medium Through
Which Roosevelt's
Spirit Is Working to
Destroy the Ku Klux
Klan.

Believing that he is the psychic medium through which Theodore Roosevelt's spirit is working to destroy the Ku Klux Klan on Long Island, Richard Manuel Bolden, pastor of First Emanuel Church, Independent, 105 West 130th Street, is determined to carry out his intention to visit the grave of that great American as has been his custom for four years, tomorrow, despite rumors that the "invisible empire" objected to Negroes using pavilions and other rest places along the shore. 7-30-24

Dr. Bolden more than two weeks ago went to the section for the purpose of securing a pavilion in which the members of his church and friends who make the pilgrimage with him to pay homage to Roosevelt could rest and eat lunch. He was three times refused this privilege by the owners of the property. One was frank enough to say that he refused because strong Klan forces on Long Island

were against it. According to the minister, that statement was the only time the K. K. K. has entered the entire matter. These refusals were at Bayville, about five miles from Oyster Bay, where Roosevelt is buried.

The party will now complete the outing by remaining in Oyster Bay all day. Proper arrangements have been made there for them.

Dr. Bolden made his first journey to the Roosevelt tomb in 1919. It has since become an annual affair.

(Continued from Page 1.)
He was one of the first persons to place a wreath on the grave. He attributes this privilege to the influence of Dr. Charles Lee, who was one of the most trusted persons in the employ of the late ex-President, and who is now caretaker and superintendent of the Roosevelt estate.

It is reported that the grave of Mr. Roosevelt is in a portion of the old cemetery once used for burying Negroes, and that Mr. Roosevelt knew this. This fact and the added admiration which the pastor has for the man is said to be the motives for these pilgrimages.

Sheriff Augustus Kelsey of Nassau County promised proper protection to the group when it comes out and has offered to furnish an armed escort if Dr. Bolden wishes it. This last offer will not be accepted. So great has been the indignation expressed by the residents of Long Island the minister is of the opinion that at last a flame has been ignited which will destroy the Klan in New York.

First Emanuel Church was founded by Dr. Bolden in 1913.

"Klan Not Dead Issue."
New York, July 25.—Hubert C. Pell, chairman of the Democratic state committee, disagreeing with John W. Davis, the Democratic presidential nominee, said today Friday that the "Ku Klux Klan is not a dead issue as far as this state is concerned."

"I don't see how it can be kept out of the coming election," he added. "Of course, it will not be the main issue. Honesty will be the main issue. Anyhow, candidates don't make the issue. That's up to the people."

MAR 8 - 1924

Raleigh develops a small sensation on her own account, O. F. Johnson, Raleigh attorney, is disbarred for alleged improper conduct in the trial of J. C. Barrington charged with aiding in beating up a Negro tenant of Barrington's. Mr. Guerrard, former King Kleagle of the North Carolina Klan and now said to be chief of another secret order, is accused of leading the masked mob at the whipping. Somehow this secret order business does not work well in promoting justice.

W. V. GERARD HUNTED IN FLOGGING CASE

Raleigh, N. C., April 12.—Capiases addressed to every sheriff in North Carolina today were issued by Judge Henry A. Grady, of the Wake county circuit court, for W. V. Gerard, former Ku Klux Klan organizer, and now head of the United Klansmen of America, who was indicted yesterday by the Wake county grand jury on a charge of secret assault with intent to kill. It is alleged that Gerard was one of a band of masked men who flogged Hays Henry, a negro, of Auburn, in November 7, 1923.

A bench warrant with bond fixed at \$10,000 was issued for Gerard at the March term of court but he never was arrested. He is believed to be in South Carolina doing organization work for his order.

Judge Grady, who is acknowledged grand dragon of the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of North Carolina, has been active in pushing an investigation into the flogging of Henry.

Three persons already have been tried on charges of participating in the flogging, one man being convicted, and two others acquitted.

Exit the Lie.

The very next time some spiritualistic medium picks up the spirit of Diogenes floating disconsolately behind the veil that separates the quick and the dead he or she should reassure the old Greek philosopher that there is no longer reason for him to conduct his ceaseless search for a completely honest man. He should be told that the time has come for him to dim his lantern and rest in peace. The end of the quest has come, not in the finding of absolute and irrevocable truth but in the elimination

of falsehood from the world. It is no longer necessary to find the man or woman who never deviated a hair's breadth from truth, because we have come upon a time when falsehood has been eliminated from the world. We have established by court decision the fact that no man in the future can be accused of lying; ergo, all men must be truthful. 7-27-24

For this illuminating legal ruling we are indebted in part to that veiled, mysterious and contumacious organization, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan. The body that proclaims its Americanism from the house tops and then proceeds to hide it behind masks and sheets furnished to a North Carolina jury the opportunity to decide that a lie told in the interest of a secret organization and admitted to be such is not a lie at all. That jury acquitted of the charge of perjury a klansman who had sworn in court that he was not one and then later at a Klan meeting had admitted that he was. We know not of our own knowledge, although it has been so stated many times, that one of the obligations of the Knights of the K. K. is to deny to outsiders membership in the order, and, evidently, the jury was guided by this or some technical consideration in deciding the prisoner had told no falsehood although he himself had admitted to having done so.

With this legal precedent in front of the nation there is no ground now for convicting any man of lying provided he obligates himself in secret to lie. It will be most valuable to everyone to learn that the fact of a member of some secret organization taking an oath to lie absolves him of the offense of lying when he does do so. Had the legal luminaries of years gone by been as wise in their generation as this, any number of things that are now in the world would not have been and an equal number that are not would be. Had this license to lie always been a badge of truth, history and happenings in this old world of ours would now bear a very different aspect.

Had Cain belonged to any sort of league that legalized lying and made truth out of it he might have averted from himself the curse that came to him when he denied any knowledge of his brother's death. Nor was there need for George Washington to have

admitted chopping down the cherry tree. Had he too been a member in good standing of some body that obligated him to lie he could have denied all knowledge of the cherry tree and still be regarded as being entirely veracious. And if old Diogenes had known that a lie is not a lie when it is admitted to be such how many weary hours and bitter disillusionments might he have been spared in his fruitless search.

But the world is not near its end by any means. There are many, many years unquestionably to come before time is again merged into eternity and in that extended space how many readjustments in both public and private life will this new legal precedent bring about? We can see very plainly the formation of a husbands' league with the set determination to lie away every fault and failing and set up as truth the age old story of spending the night with a sick friend. And no less inviting will this new rule of truth be to the wives who have lost the family bank roll at bridge when it comes to itemizing expenses so as to secure increased appropriations for the household budget. A rule that is so elastic ought to be equally comprehensive.

The telltale evidence of soiled undergarments will mean nothing more in the future for the boy who wants to deny to his mother that he has been having a splash in the "ole swimmin' hole." And the dear girls leagued together in their professions of never having been kissed need no longer trouble their consciences. The way to universal truth being the route of organized lying there should no longer be any vexations or worry.

Oil stock salesmen ought to be busy right now drawing up the constitution and by-laws of a mutually defensive body to take full advantage of the North Carolina decision. Lawyers have their own vindication before them and business men troubled with fear that some deceit might be uncovered can now sleep in profound peace. Income tax collectors will take from the payers whatever disquietude may have disturbed the payers after they have filed their reports. The burden henceforth will be on the collector. And it need not be necessary in the future for anyone from the small boy up to the minister of the gospel to seek the refuge of the white lie for any aberration from the truth. Why go to the trouble of proving that a slight

deviation from the truth is of more general benefit than the full truth when all that one needs to do now to justify a lie is to be a member of an organization that enjoins lying upon its members?

If being truthful in one's determination not to be truthful is truth, then falsehood is deprived of even a relative standing in the world. Having abolished the lie direct by organized decree all the other lies, indirect, circumstantial, inferential and so on eliminate themselves. Organizations bent upon outlawing falsehood as a vice by adopting it as a virtue should be easy of formation and more easy of extension. We might just as well remove the stigma from the Ananias clubs, incorporate them and invite members from any and all classes of the people.

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

Ohio.

OHIO DEMOCRATS DENOUNCE KU KLUX

State Convention Adopts
Davis' Anti-Klan
Plank.

Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 1.—The Democratic party of Ohio in state convention today adopted as its platform declaration on the Ku Klux Klan the pronouncement of its national standard bearer, John W. Davis, in his recent Sea Girt, N. J. speech.

The plank said: "Whenever any organization, no matter what it chooses to be called, whether Ku Klux Klan or any other name, raises the standard of racial or religious belief as a test of fitness for public office, it does violence to the spirit of American institutions and must be condemned by all who believe in American ideals." The resolutions committee had approved the anti-klan plank by a vote of eleven to seven. There was general cheering when the secretary read the plank before the convention.

PREACHER WHIPPED AND LASHED TO TREE

Mob Kidnaps Him After Sermons in Negro Church.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 1.—Rev. R. A. McKay, Point Place, itinerant Methodist preacher, was taken by a band of men to the outskirts of the city Wednesday night, according to police today, tied to a tree and horsewhipped. The minister was being sought, but it is believed he has taken his family and gone to Detroit.

According to the story which the police have just made public, Rev. McKay, who has been holding services in some of the negro churches here, was asked over the phone Wednesday night to come to the Third Baptist Church. As he reached the church, he said that a bag was thrown over his head; that he was thrown into an automobile, which sped to an unfrequented part of the city, where the bag was removed and he was tied to a tree.

Preached To Negroes Whipped By Ohio Mob

TOLEDO, November 8.—The Rev. R. A. McKay, of Point Place, itinerant Methodist preacher, was taken by a band of men to the outskirts of the city last Wednesday night, tied to a tree and horsewhipped, police reported. The minister is being sought, but it is believed he has taken his family and gone to Detroit.

According to the story, which police have just made public, Mr. McKay who has been holding services in some of the Negro churches here, was asked over the phone, Wednesday night to come to the Third Baptist church. As he reached the church, he said that a bag was thrown into an automobile, which hurried to an unfrequented part of the city, where the bag was removed and he was tied to a tree. His assailants then, he said, removed his shirt and applied a horsewhip to his arms and shoulders. He said he heard one man say: "We should hang him now, but we better let him suffer."

McKay reported to police that he had been threatened with death if he reported the affair. He told the police Thursday night, and then, it is believed, left the city.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.
W. V. Guerard

JUN 15 1924

GUERARD CAPTURED • IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Former Ku Klux Organized
Wanted Here For Secret
Assault Upon Negro

Sheriff R. Bryant Harrison of Wake county, was last night informed that W. V. Guerard, former organizer of the Ku Klux Klan and active head of the United Clansmen of America, a rival organization, has been arrested at Columbia, S. C., and will return here without the formality of extradition.

Deputy Sheriff J. P. Stell was dispatched for the prisoner; whose bond was fixed at \$10,000 in a bench warrant issued in March by Judge Henry A. Grady and who has since been indicted by the grand jury in a bill charging secret assault and assault with a deadly weapon upon Hayes Henry, a negro who was brutally beaten about six miles from Raleigh last November.

Guerard is not known to have been in Raleigh since the startling developments which resulted in the warrant for his arrest. However, the defendant is said to have been organizing a Klan in South Carolina and was registered under his own name at a hotel in Columbia when arrested by the police of that city for the authorities here.

Solicitor W. F. Evans stated last night that it will be impractical to try both the Guerard case and the Hightower bank case, which has been set for June, at the same term of court.

Guerard was identified by Mrs. J. C. Barrington, whose husband was Henry's landlord and who was convicted for aiding and abetting in the flogging of Henry by a band of masked men.

North Carolina.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

Object of Klan's Enmity Given New Right at Trials

OKLAHOMA CITY, Nov. 22.—A Jew, a Catholic, or a negro, when on trial, must be permitted to question prospective jurors with regard to affiliations with the Ku Klux Klan, according to an opinion handed down today by the criminal court of appeals.

Because District Judge E. J. Wheeler of Muskogee, would not permit attorneys to ask Johnson, negro, to question prospective jurors on this point, Johnson's conviction on a charge of larceny of livestock was ordered set aside by the appeals court and the case retried.

Pointing out that the right to trial by an impartial jury is one of the cardinal guarantees of the constitution, Associate Justice E. S. Bessey, who wrote the opinion, said that a trial is impossible, "where a jury is composed of partisans with fixed preconceived notions of what should be done with the accused on account of his race or religious beliefs."

Membership in an organization may be made a matter of inquiry in any case "where the interests of the defendants may be materially affected, so that he may intelligently exercise his rights to challenge a hostile juror either peremptorily or for cause," the opinion said.

The opinion cited numerous authorities to sustain its position, even going back beyond the organization of the original Ku Klux Klan and citing a California case decided seventy years ago when the Know Nothing party, which opposed Catholics and aliens flourished.

Oklahoma.

Ku Klux Klan — 1924

"KLAN" LEADER NOW IN PHILLY

**Black Ku Klux Klan Head
Flees Youngstown Ohio
After Burning Of
Fiery "L"**

HAS "PEN" RECORD

**Leader Asked White Klans-
men For Loan of Robes
For Ohio Demonstration**

Youngstown, O., Mar. 27.—The Lincoln United Knights of Equality, an organization formed here a week ago and known as the Black Ku Klux Klan is leaderless today.

Ralph P. Russell, said to be the organizer and chief of the Knights, hails from Atlanta, Ga., is in Philadelphia and is said to have wired Sunday night to Benjamin Franklin Simmons, his chief of staff, for funds to return to Youngstown, but the money was not forthcoming.

The Black Klan made its debut last Thursday night by a demonstration at W. Federal and North avenues where a large "L" was burned. Members adopted regalia of the white Ku Klux Klan, pillow slips and sheets.

Pastor Russell, supreme head of the Black Klan, it is learned here, was released from Rochester, New York penitentiary January 13, 1924, after serving a year for fraudulently obtaining money for a typewriter. Russell, it was said, was backed by the white Ku Klux Klan although the Klan officials here deny it.

ALLEGED NEGRO KLAN LEADER NOT KNOWN

Youngstown, O., March 21.—Ku Klux Klan leaders here hold the belief today that a "negro klan" which celebrated its organization here last night with the burning of a fiery "L" is the first one of its kind to be formed in the country. The organization is known as the "Loyal Legion of Lincoln."

A negro who said he was the Rev. Paul Russell, D.D., of Atlanta, Ga., has charge of the organization. In an address he said Lincoln, who freed the negroes, was a protestant, and so the organization would use Lincoln's name.

Local negro church workers stated Friday night that Rev. Paul Russell is not known in Atlanta. He is not listed in the current city directory.

NEW YORK CITY POST. MARCH 21, 1924 "NEGRO KLAN" LAUNCHED

**Loyal Legion of Lincoln Holds First
Rite in Youngstown**

Youngstown, O., March 21.—Ku Klux Klan leaders here hold the belief today that a "negro klan" which celebrated its organization here last night with the burning of a fiery "L" is the first one of its kind to be formed in the country. The organization is known as the "Loyal Legion of Lincoln."

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President NEGROES WANT PLANK DENOUNCING KLAN

**Spokesman for Several Organ-
izations Hints at Possible De-
fections to Democrats.**

Special to The New York Times.
CLEVELAND, June 8.—Representatives of a considerable number of negro organizations are holding conferences here at the Majestic Hotel, in the hope of getting a plank denouncing the Ku Klux Klan into the Republican platform. They are bent on the platform to repeat the denunciations of lynching and demands for the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in the Southern States, which have been customary features of the Republican platform in past years, but this time they want something more outspoken, and promises of action to back it up if the Republicans are successful. The Klan plank is, of course, new, and its sponsors are not confident of getting it adopted, but they are confident that a refusal by the convention will have a considerable effect on the negro vote in doubtful Northern States this fall.

This movement is distinct from that of R. B. Clegg, National Committeeman from Texas. Its leaders are all negroes. Among them are Cornelius N. Richardson, delegate at large from Indiana; Alderman Louis B. Anderson of Chicago; a delegate from the First Illinois District, who is in charge of a committee which will finally formulate the planks desired, after considering suggestions from the various negro groups, and Nahum Daniel Brascher of Chicago, editor-in-chief of The Associated Negro Press, which serves 125 newspapers and will be represented at the convention by about thirty correspondents.

"While Northern negroes have of course, usually supported the Republican ticket," said Mr. Brascher, "there is a very active minority which has always leaned toward the Democrats. This year, with the Klan directly attacking our group interests, negro voters will be more and more inclined to support the party that promises to do something for them, and promises it in a manner that carries some conviction. In In-

diana the Klan nominated a Republican candidate for Governor and the Democrats came out against the Klan. Naturally, there is not much doubt about the attitude of the 80,000 colored voters in Indiana.

"There are 200,000 colored voters in Ohio, 200,000 in Illinois, 150,000 in Missouri and about 45,000 in Michigan, and what a good many politicians forget is that the colored voter today is not the colored voter of thirty or even twenty years ago. He reads his own newspapers and is informed as to his own interests. He may be inclined to the Republican Party, but he is apt to feel this year that the Republican Party can no longer count on the loyalty of the colored group as a gift. It will have to work for it.

"Our group is not yet organized, and it cannot be said as yet whether we shall present an anti-Klan plank to the Democratic Convention. Nor is it certain that any attempt will be made to act as a national group rather than in local elections. But we want the Republican Party to condemn the Klan, and unless it does the effect on the negro vote will certainly be felt. Mayor Dever, on the Democratic ticket, carried the colored districts of Chicago by 5,000 votes, and whenever the Democrats take their stand against the Klan colored voters will naturally be inclined to support them."

WORLD
JUNE 10, 1924

ANTI-KLAN PLANK COMES UP TO-DAY

**Dr. Thwing Gets the Consent
of Warren for Public Ses-
sion of Committee.**

**From the World's Convention Bureau.
Special Despatch to The World**

CLEVELAND, June 9.—Arrangements for formal presentation to the Resolutions Committee to-morrow of the anti-Klan plank proposed by The World and indorsed by a committee of eminent Americans were made to-day between the Rev. Dr. Charles F. Thwing of Cleveland, representing the non-partisan committee, and Charles B. Warren of Michigan, head of the Resolutions Committee.

Dr. Thwing, who is President Emeritus of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, was asked to appear before a public session of

Mr. Warren's committee at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

"I found Mr. Warren very courteous and entirely willing to accord a hearing to the committee through its representative," said Dr. Thwing. "Certain declarations along this general line but much more indefinite are being considered by Mr. Warren and his colleagues."

The plank to be proposed by Dr. Thwing to-morrow is included in the

following memorial, the signatures being those of leaders of public thought in various parts of the United States:

"We, the undersigned citizens of the United States of America, concerned not in politics but in just government and devoted to the ideals of justice on which the Nation was founded, do respectfully present to the Republican National Convention, meeting June 10 at Cleveland, O., through its Committee on Resolutions, this petition requesting:

The Anti-Klan Plank.

"That the aforesaid Committee on Resolutions incorporate into its draft of the Republican Party platform for consideration and approval by the convention itself a plank substantially conforming to the following:

"This party pledges itself and its candidates to stand inflexibly for Government by due process of law and against all groups, open or secret, which attempt to take the law into their own hands. If its candidates are elected, this party gives assurance that no act of theirs will render aid or comfort to any organization based on prejudice or discrimination against any citizens for reasons of race, color or creed.

The Signers.

"Charles F. Thwing, D. D., Cleveland; Luther B. Wilson, New York City; Corwin Sheridan Shank, Seattle; George C. Clement, Louisville; Francis P. Duffy, D. D., New York City; Stephen S. Wise, D. D., New York City; Ernest M. Hopkins, Hanover, N. H.; Jane Addams, Chicago; R. R. Moton, Tuskegee, Ala.; W. H. P. Faunce, Providence; David G. Wyllie, D. D., LLD., New York City; James G. Harbord, New York City; Charles E. Woodcock, D. D., Louisville."

The same petition and signatures are to be presented to the Democratic National Convention in New York June 24 and to the Convention of Independents at Cleveland July 4.

Dr. Thwing is a Congregationalist. Bishop Wilson is a Methodist and former President of the Anti-Saloon League. Bishop Woodcock is an Episcopalian. Mr. Shank is President of the Northern Baptist Assembly. Bishop Clement is a dignitary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. Father Duffy is a famous war veteran. Rabbi Wise is a leading

publicist. Dr. Hopkins, a Baptist, is President of Dartmouth College, and Dr. Faunce, also a Baptist, is President of Brown University.

COLORED ATHLETE TO UMPIRE KLAN GAME

YOUNGSTOWN, O., July 24.—The Ku Klux Klan and the Knights of Columbus are going to have a ball game here August 2, the gate receipts to go to charity. The funds are to be in charge of Max Brunswick, Jewish lawyer, and the game will be umpired by Claude Johnson, colored athlete.

KLAN SITUATION IN OHIO DOUBTFUL

**Sieber Claims Support of Order
in Race for Nomination
as Governor**

COLUMBUS, OHIO, Aug. 11.—The enigma of the political campaign which closes tomorrow by the state district and county candidates tonight continued to be the Ku Klux Klan's probable influence in determining the republican nominee for governor. Its probable influence on the candidates for other state offices also was a matter of conjecture among politicians and candidates.

Claiming a membership of over 500,000 in the state the Klan, no doubt, should it throw its support en bloc to certain candidates would be able to dictate the nominees. But the big question remaining tonight on the eve of the balloting was "what is the Klan going to do?" The general opinion among a majority of political leaders was that no candidate has the right to claim exclusive support of the Klan in Ohio.

This claim, however, is disputed by workers for Joseph B. Sieber, of Akron, who is generally admitted to be the Klan candidate. Sieber was unknown in state politics before he entered the gubernatorial race and his candidacy has been carefully watched. Slates of candidates appearing in many localities and purporting to have been issued by the Klan invariably contain the name of Sieber for governor, to the exclusion of other candidates. Sieber's headquarters today claimed their candidate has a "walk-away" with the nomination.

While politicians generally contend the real race for the republican gubernatorial nomination lies between former Governor Harry L. Davis of Cleveland and James A. White, of Columbus, former superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, other candidates dispute this prognostication and contend that they will be the nominees.

Another candidacy which is admittedly somewhat of a puzzle to politicians is that of C. Homer Durand, of

Coshocton, a recognized liberal. Du-Republicans lose the Governorship on
rand, running on a light wine and beer platform two years ago, polled 55,000
votes for third place on the ticket. Durand at that time was not generally
known over the state and his probable strength at this time has been debated
considerably. *that the Ohio Senator will revise his views. He may even begin to drop the circle in politics and discuss the parabola or even the hyperbole.*

Little or no interest has been manifest in the democratic gubernatorial race in which Governor A. V. Donahey, seeking re-nomination, is opposed by James C. B. Beatty, retired pottery manufacturer of East Liverpool.

THE KLAN AS A "TANGENT."

Senator WILLIS of Ohio has an acute metaphysical and mathematical mind which seems aptly to waste on politics. *M. J. Finley*
He was the author of the famous Newberry resolution in the Senate by which the subtle moral distinction was established that, while the Michigan Senator was an innocent man and ought to be welcomed to the society of the pure in the Senate, the acts done to bring about his election were reprehensible in the extreme. *8-29-24*
Now we have the Ohio Senator applying his nice powers of discrimination to the Ku Klux Klan. He lays down the general proposition that it is not and can not be made a political issue. To be sure, there is a Democratic candidate for Governor up in Maine whom Mr. WILLIS admits to be exceedingly "clever" and who is making the Klan a political issue in that State and apparently getting away with it. But the Ohio Senator is thoroughly convinced that Mr. DAVIS cannot do "throughout the country what PAT-TANGALL has been doing in Maine." Whether something of the same kind can be done to worry the Republicans in Ohio and Indiana Senator WILLIS is not sure. He has not yet campaigned in those States. After he has visited them he will know.

The Senator's attention was called to the fact that Mr. DAVIS had invited President COOLIDGE to denounce and repudiate the Klan and thus in reality cause it to cease to be an issue between parties. Didn't Mr. WILLIS think it would be a good thing for the President to take up that challenge? On the contrary, he thought it would be a "great mistake." To his geometrical mind it would be to "go off on a tangent." The only safe thing for the Republican Party is to keep securely within the dear old circle of protective tariffs, prosperity and all the simple virtues which can be praised without being practiced. But if it turns out that the Maine

Ku Klux Klan—1924.

KLAN FACES BARED IN OKLAHOMA MARCH

Oklahoma City, Okla., February 22. The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Oklahoma staged a mammoth parade on the downtown streets here tonight. The marchers, being unmasked, Klan leaders said this was the first public demonstration in the history of the order in which the members appeared with their faces revealed. The marchers, however, were attired in the customary robes and hoods of the order.

Oklahoma Klansmen Hold Celebration

(Special to The American Forum)

Oklahoma City, Feb. 22.—True Americans from mid-western states today honored the memory of the Father of their Country in this city when Knights of the Ku Klux Klan swept down upon the Capital City and participated in the greatest open air demonstration of the new year.

Despite the inclement weather reported from all parts of Oklahoma and a drizzling rain in the city proper which threatened for a time to be the harbinger of a snow storm, Klansmen and their families braved the elements and at nightfall, officials of the organization, by a check of records, reported more than 25,000 citizens of the Invisible Empire were in the city.

By special train—by automobiles in spite of muddy roads—they came by the thousands.

Washington's triumphant entry into Yorktown at the head of the Continental Armies and its effect on the enemy might be likened to the triumphant entry of these Klansmen in Oklahoma City to celebrate his natal day.

Accepting the challenge of newspapers and other opposing elements these Klansmen came in full regalia, but—

WITH FACES UNCOVERED, THAT ALL WHO CHOSE MIGHT GAZE UPON THEM AND MAKE THE MOST OF IT.

No previous announcement of the Klan's intention to unmask was made

by Grand Dragon, N. C. Jewett. The Klan Chief wanted to surprise those opposed to the order.

He did.

Curious throngs lined the streets from dawn shortly before midnight when the festivities were brought to a close at the conclusion of the greatest parade in the history of the order.

"They won't dare show their faces," newspapers said.

But Klansmen did dare—more than 10,000 of them.

The robed Knights began their peaceable invasion of the city at dawn when a vanguard of Southern Oklahomans, accompanied by their band—arrived shortly after 5:00 a. m.

Strains of "Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here," gave residents of the city their first intimation that the Kluxers had begun to arrive.

By noon delegations registered at headquarters had increased to the tune of 10,000. At dusk the number had swelled to 20,000, that number being only those who had registered officially.

No attempt was made to tally the thousands who came by automobile or interurban car. Neither was a check kept upon members of Oklahoma City Klan No. 1 who were not registered.

Promptly at 9:00 o'clock a. m., the Klavern of Oklahoma City Klan, where headquarters were established was filled to overflowing during the entire day by delegates and Klansmen.

With the exception of one hour when the meeting was adjourned for lunch, Klan leaders from Imperial State headquarters thrilled those present with inspiring addresses upon the progress made nationally by the organization and by outlining plans for the future.

The meeting was adjourned at 5:00 o'clock. Between that time and 9:00 o'clock when the procession of 10,000 robed Klansmen began their procession through the heart of the city, unmasked members of the order still attired in full regalia, "took in the sights," dined or visited theatres where special performances had been arranged for.

Klansmen from Texas, Kansas,

Missouri and other surrounding states were present in the procession. Klansmen from 274 Oklahoma organizations were in line.

Grand Dragon, N. C. Jewett, attired in official regalia, mounted, and accompanied by members of his staff, reviewed the marchers from a point in the heart of the city.

Oklahoma Klansmen saluted and cheered their chief as they passed.

While the members wended their way through the city's street, an aviator, with his airplane decorated with an electric lighted Fiery Cross, hovered overhead illuminating the heavens with an unusual pyrotechnic display.

Bursting bombs dropped by the birdman which followed a shower of silver stars brought forth cheers from the marching hordes which resounded through the city.

Even the curious populace—those not members of the organization—joined with Klansmen in cheering the aviator and otherwise letting it be known that they were in sympathy with the organization and the things for which it stands.

Sixteen special trains brought visiting Klansmen to the city. The train from Kay County, Oklahoma, was in charge of a train crew, which from engineer to brakeman, was attired in the robes of the order.

Visitors and Oklahoma Klansmen voted the celebration one of the best of its kind ever staged by the organization. The parade was the greatest ever held in the United States, all declared.

Thus did Oklahoma, on the birthday celebration of America's first great American give the lie to newspaper allegations that the Klan is not a vital factor in America today.

Thus did they answer a miserable wretch who several months ago—while drunk with the power of office—staged the most violent persecution of native born Americans since the country was founded.

Thus did they answer a miserable enemies of true Americanism.

Oklahoma.

THE KLAN PARTY.

The "come-back" of ex-Governor Jack Walton, of Oklahoma, who made the race, after impeachment and removal from office as governor, for the United States senate on a strictly anti-klan platform, is the most sensational news of the day in political circles.

The troubles of Governor Walton began because of his avowed and militant opposition to the klan. In the exercise of his executive authority, in the calling out of the militia and in other acts of drastic authority to maintain the fight he had undertaken, impeachment proceedings were begun, and successfully consummated through klan influences in the legislature. It is alleged. This was in 1923. Leaving the executive offices, he devoted himself exclusively to a denunciation of the klan's political policies and secret activities.

When the present senior Senator Owen declined to stand for reelection Congressman Howard, democrat, announced for the senate, and was openly indorsed by the klan. Ex-Senator Gore announced on a platform of neutrality, declaring it should not be an issue.

Ex-Governor Walton, an old-line democrat, announced with his anti-klan principles his only platform. He won by a large majority, while Gore, the blind ex-senator, made a poor third.

This situation is more sensational by reason of the vote of Mrs. Ferguson in Texas, the wife of a former impeached governor of that state, who fought for the "family name" and who gets a place in the "run-off" primary. She was also vigorously fought by the klan.

The interesting and unique situation in Oklahoma is the fact that that state has developed a strong republican vote in the past few years, the junior United States senator at present, Harreld, being a republican, and one of the eleven representatives being a republican. That fact, in connection with the fact that the klan in that state has departed entirely from party lines and become active in both parties, numerically strongest, perhaps, in the republican ranks, as in Indiana, where it is said to control the machinery of the party, adds to the natural specula-

tion as to what may happen in November.

The republican nominee for the senate in Oklahoma, W. B. Rine, is openly a klan candidate, as was the democratic defeated contestant, E. B. Howard.

The issue being so predominant to all others, it is reported that the klansmen of both parties will concentrate on Rine in order to finally defeat Walton in the general election. In that event it is said that the anti-klan republicans will desert their ticket and support Walton in order to prevent the election of a klan senator.

In the meantime the national republican organization, caring only for the counting of noses in the United States senate, will naturally throw the force of its strength and resources behind Rine in order to gain a second United States senator from Oklahoma. Whether the democratic national organization will offset this by throwing its strength behind Walton remains to be seen. He is said to be solidly lined up for Davis and Bryan, and no doubt the national organization will endeavor to see that he is elected.

On the face of the klan vote, as divided between the two parties in Oklahoma, it is said—if the division is carried to a man regardless of personal likes and party ties—Walton may lose 50,000 democratic votes and gain 60,000 republican votes. That is to say, it is an open secret that the bulk of the Oklahoma klansmen are playing in the republican yard.

It is an interesting situation and will be watched with a nation-wide interest, its chief significance lying in the fact that the republican organization is becoming the klan party—that is, if the situation may be judged by Indiana and Oklahoma.

ATTACKS ON KLAN BEING CONTINUED BY WALTON

Ex-Governor of Oklahoma Speaks
From City Street Corner

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA., Aug 1.—Making his first public address in his home city, which he once served as mayor, since his impeachment and removal from the governor's chair last fall, J. C. Walton, candidate for the democratic senatorial nomination tonight declared that he recognized but one issue—"the Ku Klux Klan menace." Much of his address was devoted to an attack on the klan. He charged that "95 per cent of the min-

isters of Oklahoma are Klansmen and that they devote much of their sermons to "preaching Ku Kluxism, which is nothing short of paganism." Part of his address was given over to a defense of his record as governor, the events leading up to his declaration of state-wide martial law and his subsequent impeachment. Mr. Walton spoke on a downtown street corner.

SAYS REPUBLICANS ARE RUNNING KLAN

Governor Trapp Declares That Oklahoma Leaders Transmit Party Chiefs' Orders.

HARRELD'S STAND IS CITED

Senator Made Plea for the Hooded Knights' Vote, According to Their State Organ.

Special to The New York Times.
OKLAHOMA CITY, Aug. 26.—The Democratic Party in Oklahoma is openly at war with the Ku Klux Klan, while, on the other hand, the Republican organization, through its accredited spokesmen, has let it be known that so far as the Republican Party is concerned all Klansmen are welcome.

"I don't care what a man belongs to," Senator Harreld, the leader of the Republican Party in this State, is quoted as saying. "Let's welcome a man into the Republican Party, whether he belongs to the Klan or whether he does not," Senator Harreld said. "What do we care about that anyway?"

The quotations are from the current issue of the Oklahoma Fiery Cross, the organ of the State Klan newspaper says that Senator Harreld's invitation to the hooded brothers to come into the Republican camp was offered during a meeting of the Republican State Committee in this city last week.

"The Klan Issue," the Fiery Cross adds, "was left discreetly out of the resolution adopted by the committee."

Governor M. E. Trapp, the Democratic anti-Klan Governor, is authority for the statement that the controlling officials of the Klan in the Southwest are Republicans. He so stated to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent this afternoon. Every Grand Dragon in the Southwestern States, he declared, is a Republican.

Predicts Walton's Election.

Governor Trapp was discussing the Klan issue in Oklahoma with particular reference to the situation as it concerns the Democratic Party. He placed practically the full blame for all the Democratic troubles at the door of the Klan.

It was clever political manipulation on the part of powerful Klan officials, he said, which brought about the nomination of ex-Governor J. C. Walton as the Democratic candidate for the Senate, and the same Klan bosses, he added, "shuffled the cards" so as to make certain the nomination of W. B. Pine, the Klan candidate, by the Republicans.

There can be no other issue but the Klan in this part of the country this year, said Governor Trapp, and this being so he prophesied that ex-Governor Walton would be the next Senator from Oklahoma.

"It was due to the Klan that Walton was nominated," he declared, "and now that he is nominated we who are against the Klan will see to it that he is elected. It is not Walton, but the Klan that is the issue, and until the question is settled once and for all it is silly to talk about other issues. Besides that of masked control, all issues are minor ones."

"John W. Davis," said the Governor, "showed what a big man he was when he named them at Sea Girt, and if he is elected, and I believe he will be, his courageous stand against this masked organization and everything it preaches will be largely responsible for his victory."

Governor Trapp was Chairman of the Oklahoma delegation to the New York Convention, and he asserted today that the Klan was responsible for practically all the troubles that marked the progress of the Madison Square Convention.

"The Dragons of all the States," he declared, "were at New York and the Klan delegates carried out the orders of those Dragons, and did so in spite of the fact that in nine out of ten cases they were Republicans. The Oklahoma delegation had its own troubles with these Dragons, and I know whereof I speak."

The Governor declared that there was a booth in Madison Square Garden which was exclusively used by the Dragons in transmitting their orders to the Klan leaders on the floor of the convention.

Cites the Klan Leadership.

Every Dragon in this part of the country is a Republican, and these Klansmen who profess allegiance to the Democratic Party are receiving orders from these Republicans and obeying them, too. Take our State. The Grand Dragon of the Realm of Oklahoma is N. C. Jewett of this city, and he happens to be a Republican and a man of influence in the councils of that party.

"Now let us go across the line into Arkansas, where, until recently, the Klan was a very powerful organization. Who is the Grand Dragon there? A man named Comer, of Little Rock, who has always been a Republican. Ask any well informed Democrat about the activities of this Republican Dragon during the recent primary in that State. It is all a matter of record. The papers were full of it. However, I am delighted to say that the Democrats or Arkansas met the Klan issue and the Klan candidate for Governor received less than 50,000 votes of a total of more than 200,000."

In Missouri, Kansas, Indiana and Texas the Dragons are Republicans, Governor Trapp declared.

"In fact, I don't know of a single Dragon of a State in the Union who is not a member in good standing of the G. O. P., he added.

"Is Senator Harreld a Klansman?" the Governor was asked. "I cannot say," he replied, "but I can

TEMPLE, Texas, Aug. 26 (Associated Press).—Plans progressed rapidly today for a ratification and "forget it" meeting to be held here Friday night in honor of Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson, Democratic nominee for Governor of Texas, at which she and her husband will speak.

BLEASE HAS EARLY LEAD.

Scant Returns in South Carolina Show Senator Dial Behind.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 26.—Returns from ninety-seven precincts out of a total of 1,354 in the South Carolina Democratic primary today gave Cole L. Blease, former Governor, a slight lead over Senator Nathaniel B. Dial for nomination for United States Senator.

The vote for the four candidates was: Blease, 3,369; Dial, 2,854; James F. Byrne, 2,263; John J. McMahan, 199.

Early returns in the face for the gubernatorial nomination gave Thomas G. McLeod, incumbent, 4,989; John T. Dunsen, 2,447.

at least, most of them thought that, and Walton was nominated by the Democrats, while Pine won the Republican nomination hands down.

Says the Klan Endorsed Pine.

"But Dyche and Jewett bit off more than they can chew, as they are going to find out. Not only are the anti-Klan Democrats—and they are the big majority of our party—going to support Walton, but so are most of the anti-Klan Republicans. There are thousands of voters who find it hard to swallow the impeached Governor, but they are big enough to see the real issue, and, that being so, Walton is going to the Senate."

"But there is one more chapter to the story. Just before primary day The Fiery Cross came out with another clever blast. As the organ of Oklahoma Klandom, it announced that there was just one candidate running for the Senate who was acceptable to the Klan, and that man was W. B. Pine. Now that advice was for Democratic as well as Republican Klansmen. It was the final proof of what we have believed all along, namely, that the direction of the Klan in this State is in the hands of Republicans."

"Did it ever occur to you that the Klan never tries to cause the Republicans any trouble. The Republicans at Cleveland has easy sailing so far as the Klan was concerned. Everybody knows what a rough road they made for us at New York. In our State Convention they plagued us morning, noon and night, but when the Republicans met they were as meek as lambs. Investigate and you will find this is the rule in practically all of the States."

"That is why the Republicans are pussyfooting on the Klan question, and, in my opinion, it is the reason they will continue to pussyfoot right up to the day of the election. Also it is the reason why, in my opinion, John W. Davis will cross the line a winner. Texas gave the cue to the Democrats of the nation, and Oklahoma is going to prove just as true to Democratic ideals as her big neighbor when the time comes."

State Senator R. L. Davidson of Tulsa, Chairman of the Oklahoma State Democratic Committee, was present when the Governor was talking, and indicated his approval of what the Governor said. It was plain that both of them realized

that the Democratic Party in Oklahoma is facing a great crisis, but it was also apparent they were ready to meet the issue, and both appeared confident of the result.

Ex-Governor Walton opened his campaign today and Mr. Pine will begin his campaign in the course of a week. Mr. Pine has stated that he is not a Klansman. Governor Trapp said he had been informed that Mr. Pine resigned from the Klan last January. The Klan is supporting Mr. Pine, however.

Many Democrats are refusing to support Ex-Governor Walton under any circumstances. Most of them say that they will not vote. On the other hand, many Republicans, especially those of the Catholic and Jewish faiths, are supporting Walton.

Five independent candidates also are in the field. Nobody takes them seriously. Summed up it would seem that Oklahoma today is safe for Davis, and that, at the same time, the odds also are slightly in favor of Walton.

All the indications are that the Democrats will control the next Legislature. In such an event, the Klan will be in the minority, since most of the Democratic candidates are said to be anti-Klan.

The Klan in the Election

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: Some weeks ago when you or some one of your staff wrote a funeral oration over the dead body of the Klan I was amused, considering that I had recently been engaged in a bitter and futile attempt to prevent the Tulsa schools from falling into the hands of the Klan.

As the result of the election here in the Southwest is decided my amusement is tempered somewhat by pity. Are you not aware that the Republican landslide for Cooledge, especially in the West, was the work of the Klan and that Klanslates, non-partisan in character, were ordered from Atlanta and were put through almost without exception in every doubtful State?

In Oklahoma the county officials and the judges and the congressmen and legislators are without exception amenable to the Klan, and Pine who was openly the Klan candidate was elected by two to one over Jack Walton in spite of the fact that the State as a whole returned its normal majority for Davis.

In Kansas, William Allen White, who made a spectacular campaign against the Klan, was beaten worse than anyone had anticipated. The Klan indorsed Paulen and elected him, and the labor men of Kansas can expect a revival of the Industrial Court with all its unfairness together with the organized lawless enmity of the small business men and politicians who make up the strength of the Invisible Empire.

In Texas, in spite of the apparent victory of Mrs. Ferguson, the Klan is back in power in all parts of the State and came near carrying the State over in the Republican column; it may with its control of the courts prevent Mrs. Ferguson from serving her term. The sad part of it is that her opponent's cry that Jim Ferguson will be the real governor is true. Mrs. Ferguson did not make a speech during the campaign, and admitted she did not know how.

The Klan had a death grip on several States outside of the South, and will have a powerful voice at Washington for the next four years. I suggest that you withdraw that funeral oration in view of the fact that the reported demise was considerably exaggerated.

Tulsa, Oklahoma, November 5

CLARENCE R. LONG

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

Arkansas M. E. Ministers

Will Refuse Klan Money

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19.—(K. N. F. Service) Bishop Joseph F. Berry has warned Methodist Episcopal Ministers in the four conferences comprising the Philadelphia area to refuse contributions from the Ku Klux Klan, taking the stand that acceptance of such contributions places individual churches under obligations to the order.

The chief objection to the Klan, Bishop Berry says, is its antipathy to the Negroes, of whom there are many thousands enrolled in the Methodist Episcopal churches throughout the country. Bishop Berry is senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

POLICE BREAK UP MEETING OF KLAN

Pottstown, Penn., April 11.—State police halted a demonstration of the Ku Klux Klan tonight scattering a crowd of more than 1,000 persons in civilian clothes and ordering about 500 masked klansmen to disperse.

The demonstration was to have been one of the largest ever held in southeast Pennsylvania. The state police this afternoon notified county officials they would not permit the demonstration to go on and prepared for action. Just as a large on-soaked cross was to be burned the troopers walked through the circle of Klan watchers, and ordered the leaders to clear the field.

DR. BUTLER SCORES INTOLERANCE AS A MARK OF BARBARISM

President of Columbia University Says Lynching and Ku Kluxism Are Evidences of Uncivilized People

(Telegram to The New York Age)

Philadelphia, Pa.—Persons who persist in manifesting intolerance toward men and women of a race or creed in which they themselves do not believe are essentially uncivilized, said Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president

of Columbia University, in a letter of felicitation to the National Negro Educational Congress opened here June 1. "Those who would advance civilization," Dr. Butler wrote, "must labor season and out of season to resist a check that persecuting tendency which a mark of barbarism and which manifests itself now in lynching, now in prohibition and now in cowardly and unpatriotic activities of the Ku Klux Klan. "Every liberal will wage war on the spirit of persecution until a sound and truly liberal education drives it from the human heart."

NEW YORK CITY POST
JULY 1, 1924

NEGROES URGE THIRD PARTY

Association Rebukes "Catering to the Ku Klux Klan"

Philadelphia, July 1.—A resolution urging the American negro to disregard the party label in the coming election and endorsing the third party movement as a step toward the "political and economic emancipation" of the negro was adopted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in session here.

"Both parties," said the resolution, "are catering to the Ku Klux Klan, that secret fomentor of religious intolerance, race hate, and midnight murder."

The third party movement, the resolution continued, "may give the American negro and other submerged classes a chance to vote more directly for economic emancipation."

NEW YORK CITY SUN
JULY 9, 1924

Policeman Burned Cross To Frighten Negroes

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—Harry Trout, an Upper Darby policeman, was dismissed from the force last night after he had been identified as one of a band of ten men who, the police said, burned a cross in the woods near there to terrorize a troop of negro Boy Scouts in camp.

Two unnamed men who made the identification were credited with the statement that the men were hooded and robed.

According to the police, Trout confessed that he and his friends wished to frighten away the negroes, who had driven white boys away from a swimming hole near their camp. Before the demonstration in which shots were said to have been fired, he and his associates warned two white campers nearby not to be alarmed.

Warrants charging Trout and the nine others with inciting to riot, and illegal use of firearms will be issued to-

Pennsylvania

day.

Four men, who the police said, admitted they were members of the Ku Klux Klan, were arrested at Ardmore yesterday in connection with a demonstration near that suburb last Thursday night in which two policemen were shot. The prisoners, Latimer McCoury, Joseph Boyd, Robert Steward and William Baker, were charged with unlawful assembly, assault and battery with firearms and attempt to kill. They admitted having taken part in the demonstration, the authorities said, but denied they had fired any shots.

THE KU KLUX KLAN IN PENNSYLVANIA

The failure of the Republican and Democratic National Conventions to take any definite stand against the Ku Klux Klan shows just how strong this organization is in this country. On last Friday night within a stone's throw of Philadelphia in the little suburb of Ardmore, a fiery cross was burned presumably to intimidate the colored people, and two policemen who attempted to take it down were shot, one perhaps fatally. This has aroused the people of the masses as never before, and it looks as though Pennsylvania will have to take a decided stand against this organization. If it does, the sacrifice of these two brave policemen will not have been in vain.

Junior Klan Is Organized In Pa.

WILKINSBURG, Pa.—An organization for Junior Klansmen was perfected here last week with members of the Senior Klan attending. Rev. Daugherty, a prominent Klan speaker, made the principal address. Many applications for membership were received.

KU KLUX RAIDS BOYS' SCOUT CAMP

Darby, Pa., July 16.—The Ku Klux Klan made its initial attack on children of this section of the country last week when it routed a bunch of Negro boy scouts from slumber and caused many of the younger ones to flee in disorder in

their night clothes. The camp was surrounded by two truck loads of men and boys in hooded garments who fired into the several tents where the boys were asleep.

Major Norman, a World War Veteran, in charge of the camp, advanced with rifle in hand towards a burning cross and returned the fire of the Klan who began to retreat. It was learned that Major Norman had ignored a warning to vacate the camp site or stop his boys from bathing in Darby Creek.

When the Klan opened fire Major Norman arose and sensing the meaning of the fire, and with a rifle in his hand, advanced towards a burning cross that he saw about a 100 yards from the camp. He returned the fire of the Klan. In the meantime the younger boys had awakened and become frightened. They fled from their tents in disorder. Seeing this, Major Norman succeeded in gathering the older boys together and they helped to defend the camp. Meanwhile two other boys had been sent by Major Norman to the police station in Philadelphia County, which was a mile from the scene of action. They found their way through the woods and had several narrow escapes from being shot by the Klan.

On arriving at the police stations they gave the alarm and then re-enacted the role of Paul Revere by going to the homes of the boys whose parents lived in West Philadelphia and told what had happened. The boys then went from door to door and gave the alarm again.

Knowing the dirty deeds of the Klan, nearly a thousand people, women and men, armed to the teeth, left for the scene of action. When they arrived they found the Ku Klux Klan had disappeared and a score of police scoured the woods for them, while Major Norman was rounding the boys. In the afternoon the Kleagle of the Klan in this section denied that the Klan had made the attack on the camp and stated that it was a bunch of people who were angry because the Boy Scouts' leader had refused to heed the warning to vacate the camp or else stop boys from bathing in Darby Creek.

Much excitement prevailed in West Philadelphia when the parents of the boys were told of the attack and they were armed for the lives of their children. Following the shooting of two policemen in Ardmore, Negroes have begun to leave the suburbs for the city.

K.P.'s Fire At Klansmen As Cross Burns

of the Post to run down the Klansmen knew that his brother was a member of the Klan could not be learned. However, at the Post meeting a split occurred when part of the members demanded the Klan be denounced by name while the others who were in majority killed the motion. Then the members who were against the Klan denounced the American Legion and left the meeting in disgust.

The four men confessed and implicated others of the police force. A sergeant and another policeman will have a hearing before the Township Commissioner on charges of being "unloyal officers."

Three of the men could not raise bail including Joseph Boyd, brother of the Legion Post Commander, who refused to aid him in any way.

PHIL. MORN. PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 5, 1924

UPPER DARBY KLAN QUIZ IS POSTPONED

Officials Pass Buck on Hearing of Policeman and Nine Others

OTHERS PLEAD IGNORANCE

The announced hearing for the suspended policeman, Harry C. Trout, and his nine alleged accomplices in the Ku Klux Klan scare at the Negro Boys' Brigade camp in Upper Darby Township, which it was supposed would be held last night before Magistrate John J. Saling, was indefinitely postponed. It had not even been formally scheduled.

When Magistrate Saling was asked why no definite date could be set he declared that he was ready, but was waiting for Howard Lutz, solicitor of the township. The magistrate said that he had just returned from Avalon, that Lutz was at Ocean City and that before Lutz came back he would be off again on his vacation.

"It's convenient to be able to go away when you want to," he added smilingly.

Magistrate Saling denied that ultimately the hearing would be dropped. He would not deny, however, that friends of the alleged culprits had been to see him to try to smooth things over.

The matter of calling the hearing is entirely in the hands of Magistrate Saling, who said that it would be necessary to confer with Solicitor Lutz to learn what time would be convenient for him, although he declared that Lutz had nothing to do with setting the date.

The magistrate said that there didn't seem to be any necessity of holding the hearing just now, because no one was pushing it. He didn't like the idea of issuing subpoenas for persons to appear in such hot weather, the thought of a crowded room in the circumstances being distasteful to him.

Charles N. Valentine, the other magistrate in Upper Darby Township, said that he was "just a magistrate. I don't know anything."

Francis M. Palmer, one of the Police Committee of three Commissioners, said that the Commissioners had taken action on the matter of a hearing, but that their decision was not for the newspapers. He allowed the intimation to go unmentioned that it was likely the affair would be smoothed over.

One of the police authorities admitted that the strong belief prevailed that certain persons had been active in hushing up the affair and that Commissioner William Y. Drewes, chairman of the Police Committee, who was at first urgent that a speedy hearing be held, had cooled off and was no longer taking an active interest in it.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 17.—As a result of an investigation Harry Trout, an Upper Darby policeman, has been dismissed from the force after being identified as one of the hooded and robed men who burned a cross in the woods near the place where Negro boy scouts were in camp.

It is said that Trout told the police that he and a group of men endeavored to drive the Negro boys away because they had not permitted white boys to use a nearby swimming pool. It is claimed that in order to keep the stigma of this incident off the Klan, Trout denied that he or any of his associates were klansmen.

Warrants charging the ten men with inciting to riot, and illegal use of fire arms have been issued, it is said. Four men who, the police say, admitted they were members of the Ku Klux Klan, have been arrested. It is expected others will follow in a few days.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 25.—The nine defendants who were arrested and placed under \$500 bail for shooting up a boys' camp failed to appear at the time set for their hearing at Upper Darby township police station. The men were to appear before Magistrate Saling, who was also absent, as well as

JUDGE STAYS FROM COURT, TOWN ASTIR

Magistrate Hides to Shield Klansmen

Philadelphia, Pa., July 25.—The nine defendants who were arrested and placed under \$500 bail for shooting up a boys' camp failed to appear at the time set for their hearing at Upper Darby township police station. The men were to appear before Magistrate Saling, who was also absent, as well as

Commissioner Drewes, who swore out warrants against them.

A large group of spectators was present, among whom were men who admitted that they were members of the Ku Klux Klan. After a short interval Captain of Police Bonsall dismissed the crowd by announcing that the hearing had been postponed indefinitely and that the names of the nine men involved would not be disclosed.

It has been rumored that certain counsel for the nine men will present a request to the commissioners at their next meeting asking the reinstatement of Patrolman Trout, who was summarily dismissed by Commissioner Drewes when he admitted participation and leadership in the attack on the camp.

COLUMBUS O. JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 23, 1924
Defying the Klan.

The action of the Presbyterians at Pittsburgh in electing a revered negro minister as moderator of their presbytery, which, by the way, is the largest in the United States, is a striking defiance to the racial bigotry of the Ku Klux Klan.

The election was close, and the leading supporters of the rival candidate were said to be Klan members; but the liberal element won, and the Pittsburgh Presbyterians are on record as standing unalterably opposed to the interposition of racial prejudice in the affairs of a Christian church. By bringing the matter to an issue and electing a colored pastor as their leader, they have declared their stand in the most public way possible. It has been prophesied that the election will cause dissension in the presbytery, but we doubt the likelihood of any serious controversy. The Christian God knows no discrimination between races and colors, and no Christian body in the United States will allow agitators for race hatred to meddle in the conduct of their affairs.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 1.—More than a score of shots were fired by members of the military guard of the Knights of Pythias at klansmen who burned a cross near their encampment at the intersection of Seventy-seventh street, Lyons avenue and Island road at midnight Sunday.

The entire section of South West Philadelphia was aroused by the shooting and the shouts of members of the organization and the police who took up the hunt for the fifteen or twenty men who burned the cross and escaped in two automobiles. All the roads leading from the camp were guarded and Chester police were asked to be on the lookout for the men.

The report of the shooting and cross-burning was received in the Sixty-fifth street and Woodland avenue police station just as roll was being called. Bandit-chasing cars and a patrol wagon filled with more than fifty men who, under the direction of Lieutenant Cominsky, were armed with sawed-off shot guns, were sent out. There are 3,000 members of the Knights of Pythias at the encampment and they were prepared to take care of themselves. When the police arrived at the scene the members of the guard were sarching the surrounding marshed, woods and roads. It was believed the Klansmen escaped in automobiles so police cars were sent along the highways after them. No trace is said to have been found.

Catch Klansmen Who Shot Cops.

(A. N. P.)

ARDMORE PA., July 25.—Captain Donaghy, the seventy-three year old police officer, succeeded in arresting four residents of this borough for the shooting of two policemen on July 3 when they attempted to arrest a crowd of Klansmen for burning a cross in the section where Negroes lived and causing them to leave bag and baggage.

Two of the four men arrested worked in the Post office, the third is a brother of the commander of the American Legion Post and the other is a brother officer of the two who were wounded.

Whether Commander Boyd of the Blue Post, who offered the service

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

PROVIDENCE R.I. LIVE NEW
MAY 20, 1924

KU KLUX AND NEGROES

There are many reasons why the Ku Klux Klan is a most unwelcome newcomer in Rhode Island. One of these reasons is its efforts to arouse antagonism between the white and colored people of this State.

Under the Constitution of the United States THE NEGRO IS GUARANTEED EQUAL RIGHTS WITH ALL OTHER CITIZENS. The members of the Ku Klux Klan, however, take an oath that puts the constitution at naught. They swear to bring about "white supremacy." They mean by this that the negro should be driven out of business, deprived of an opportunity to earn an honest livelihood if his labor comes into competition with that of members of the Ku Klux order.

Taken in conjunction with the speeches and writings of Klan leaders, this oath shows that the hooded fraternity intends to foment prejudice against the black man, to belittle him and his family, his churches, his social societies and other things that are dear to him.

As in all other main objects—the warfare on Jews, Catholics and foreign born—the Klan is determined to follow its own laws in dealing with the negro. According to the Ku Klux oath, published several years ago in the New York World and never denied by the Klan organization so far as we have ever learned, the Klansman swears:

"That I will most zealously and valiantly shield and preserve by any and all justifiable means and methods white supremacy. . . . All to which I have sworn by this oath, I will seal with my blood, be thou witness, Almighty God. Amen."

Who is to be the judge of the "JUSTIFIABLE MEANS." This is an oath upholding mob rule.

An article in the Searchlight reads in part:

Back in the days of reconstruction the fathers gathered at the call of the law, shrill whistle and rode into immortal fame. . . . Klansmen of today, whether they assemble in the mountains of Maine, or beneath the shadows of the great Rockies, or on the plains of the wonderful West, or amid the trailing vines and wild flowers of Dixie, meet to keep alive the memory of these men and preserve the traditions of those days when the souls of men were tried as if by fire.

Such rot as this is a desecration of the memory of the Southern men of reconstruction days. The old Ku Klux Klan was entirely non-mercenary and grew out of a disordered state of society. This Ku Klux Klan that has invaded Rhode Island bears no resemblance whatever, except in name, to the historical movement in the South 50 years or so ago.

For generations the white and colored elements of our population have lived and worked in peace and harmony. Are we to permit some imported "kleagle" whose sole object is to get as much "easy money" as possible out of the citizens of Rhode Island, to disrupt the cordial

Rhode Island.

and friendly relations that have always existed between whites and negroes here?

As we have suggested before, the best way and the easiest and quickest way to rid the State of these grafting Ku Klux organizers is for our people to refuse to hand over any \$10 bills to them. Moreover, no respecting man can afford to be identified with such a fraternity as the Klan has shown itself to be.

Ku Klux Klan — 1924.

CHARGED WITH WHIPPING

Six South Carolina Men Held Under Bonds

ORANGEBURG, S. C., April 24.—State Representative George W. Binnicker and five other men of Orangeburg county after preliminary hearing before Magistrate Blackmon today on charges of breaking into a home by night and assault and battery, which grew out of the alleged whipping of a negro woman several weeks ago, were bound over for trial in the court of general sessions.

The six men pleaded not guilty and were released on bonds of \$1,000 each. The other defendants are Lonnie Garrick, George Hutto, Jim Fogle, Luther Whitstone and Willie Ford.

ORANGEBURG CASE TAKES MUCH TIME

Most of Day in Court Consumed.

Special to The State.

Orangeburg, May 7.—The trial of John B. Hutto and Clyde S. Garrick, charged with perjury, has taken up most of today in the court of general sessions. These men are charged with perjury in connection with the case against George W. Binnicker, representative from Orangeburg county, Lonnie Garrick, Willie Ford, Cecil Hutto, George Hutto and Jim Fogle for the whipping of Alice Thomas, negro. It appears that W. W. Rogers, state constable, and George W. Dukes, a local officer, were detailed by the governor to investigate the burning of the South Willow schoolhouse and the whipping of Alice Thomas. These officers were informed that John B. Hutto and Clyde S. Garrick could give definite information.

These men were approached. Clyde S. Davis gave a written statement, typewritten and signed in a field where he was plowing. Hutto gave a verbal statement, declaring, the witnesses say, that he would stand to the statement anywhere. Both statements implicated the defendants, it is alleged. At the preliminary hearing held in the case before Magistrate Blackmon at Orangeburg, both of these men denied any knowledge of these defendants flogging Alice Thomas and Garrick admitted signing a statement but claimed he did not know whether it was read over to him or not.

The case went to the jury this afternoon, all testimony being in and the arguments made. Early tomorrow morning Judge Henry will charge the jury.

Cases against George W. Binnicker et al., charged with flogging Alice Thomas, and against Eldon P. Garrick, charged with burning the South Willow schoolhouse, will come up for trial during this term of court. All of these cases are creating a great deal of interest and the court house was well filled today.

South Carolina.

IS KLAN PROPER SUBJECT FOR ISSUE OF PARTY?

Editorial Correspondence.

Reconstruction at a Premium.

Convention Hall, New York City, June 26.—In the South, certainly in South Carolina, neither the bitterness of the feeling against the Ku Klux Klan nor the incentive to clan organizations in many other states can be appreciated.

In a dozen states it is not merely an issue, it is a bitter, burning question. Grave, thoughtful men see turmoil and trouble ahead. It is being asked, "Will the klan issue smash up the Democratic party?" and "Is the klan a proper subject for a party issue?"

And yet again, "What is the wisest course for the good of the country, the wisest course to avoid a condition of religious warfare?" The questions have come into the minds of men now struggling over the party platform and they are exceedingly serious.

Mr. Bryan has recognized their menace. He doesn't regard a klan as a proper party issue. And there are many Roman Catholics who hold it would be unwise and detrimental to peace to make the klan a party issue. Many of them feel the klan thrives best on opposition and denunciation. On the other hand, in those states where there are large foreign born populations there is demand for a fight on the klan and politicians figure upon political advantage furthering such a fight. There are yet others utterly antagonistic to religious prejudices and proscriptions, who wish to know the practical utility of a wordy "fight" of general denunciation.

As said at the beginning, we of the South are unprepared to realize the seriousness of the problem or to measure the possibilities of an unwise handling of it.

W. E. G.

"How Grant Broke Old Ku Klux" is the heading of a displayed article in the New York Times. The title is misleading and the article unremarkable, being on its face a compilation from library references by a writer not deeply read in originals. He quotes at some length, however, from "Reconstruction in South Carolina," by the late John Schreiner Reynolds.

And thereby occasion arises for a note in passing: Mr. Reynolds put into his book, first printed serially in The State, an extraordinary accumulation of materials, which he was able to order and interpret by reason of his firsthand knowledge of the times with which he dealt. Probably nobody could have done better at the time and certainly none could do so well now.

Whoever would understand the Reconstruction period must read Reynolds. Copies are quoted already at a price several times that which was current upon publication and the value of the volume will appreciate as years go by. South Carolinians, therefore, who may have in their libraries "Reconstruction in South Carolina," are advised against parting lightly with a work which is even now commanding a heavy premium and which surely will be rated before long a museum piece.

COOLIDGE SILENT ON KLAN.

President Sees Davis Speech But
Makes No Comment.

Plymouth, Vt., Aug. 23.—It is "home town day" here today. President and Mrs. Coolidge received friends and neighbors in their first really public appearance since coming here a week ago for a twelve-day vacation.

Mr. Coolidge had before him today a summary of the speech of John W. Davis, Democratic nominee, asking him to join by explicit declaration in eliminating the Ku Klux Klan as a political issue. The Republican nominee withheld comment.

So far the president has given no consideration to the Ku Klux Klan in his speeches. The Republican platform does not name the organization.

Ku Klux Klan-1924.

HOW TO EXPLAIN THE KLAN

A Virginian Thinks the South Has Greatly Changed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"The fools and knaves in this world are forever in alliance," said Chief Justice John Jay. Never were truer words uttered, and never were they better exemplified than in the sudden outcropping of that extraordinary social phenomenon known as the Ku Klux Klan.

For some days past there have been prominently displayed in the windows of certain business concerns in this city large flamboyant placards bearing these words:

M. J. Simms
K COME K K COME.

Klansmen, you are invited to the greatest gathering of Klansmen ever assembled in the South Atlantic States:

Richmond, Va., July 4, 1924.

Big parade, 10,000* Klansmen in robes; 5,000 candidates; 25,000 Klansmen in the streets. Big display of fireworks; airplane display of fiery cross; speakers of national reputation; accommodations for all; public parking place. Don't miss the time of your life. Come to Richmond!

K COME K K COME.

Such is the bait thrown out by the cunning and astute knaves to catch the gullible and the puerile-minded. And this in Virginia, in the Old Dominion and Mother-State, in Richmond, its capital.

The tragedy and danger of it is that it works. The claptrap propaganda of the Klan, its catchwords of pretended patriotism, its robes, masks and fiery cross, its midnight meetings, secrecy and mystery, its ridiculous bombast of grandiloquent nomenclature, its hellish appeal to the racial and religious prejudices of the ignorant and the imperfectly educated—all are diabolically devised to flit, flatter and beguile the mentality of a large portion of our democracy.

Therein lies the horrible pathos of this thing; so many of our people—perhaps a majority—are unenlightened enough to accept willingly, even eagerly, the specious deceits and the counterfeit virtues that are put forth so artfully by the wily and self-interested Klan leaders and organizers. Our people are, for the most part, well-intentioned and they hunger, often unconsciously, for wise and honest leadership, for brave upstanding men who, regardless of votes or gain, fear not to tell them the truth even when it falls like tonic acid on the raw surface of prejudices; but the sad and indubitable fact is that very few are sufficiently well informed to distinguish the genuine from the fustian, the statesman from the politician, the selfless prophet from the venal preacher.

For cunning, unscrupulous and energetic men there is no more profitable

gold mine than the exploitation of an unenlightened democracy. Highly rich veins of ore may be worked in the Church, in politics, in business and in various pseudo-social and pseudo-altruistic and moral enterprises. In a degenerate body-politic, as in a degenerate physical body, parasitic organisms take hold easily and flourish, to the grave detriment of their host. Then, unless there be a general toning-up of public opinion, unless there be a reinvigoration of intellectual and ethical elements, the outlook can hardly be hopeful.

Demagogic characters are the vermin native to the body of democracy. Unfortunately, democracies are not always as intelligent as dogs; no dog will ever make pets of its own fleas and ticks. Truly, as H. G. Wells has said, our civilization is a race between education and catastrophe.

In one of his essays, Huxley, that great and fearless lover of truth and hater of shame and cant, wrote some words that are very pertinent to the Klan:

"In truth, the Government which permits private persons, on any pretext (especially pious and patriotic pretexts), to take the law into their own hands, fails in the performance of the primary duties of all Governments; while those who set the example of such acts, or who approve them, or who fail to disprove them, are doing their best to dissolve civil society; they are compassers of illegality and fautors of immorality."

Recently the writer had occasion to compile a list of eminent Virginians, living and dead. It contained the names of those only who, through public service, creative work or lofty character, had won and merited a place in the history of their State or nation. There were seventy-eight of them, a noble list, whereof any State, ancient or modern, might well be proud. Washington, Jefferson, Marshall, Mason, Madison, Lee and Wilson stood out like mighty and unassailable Himalayan peaks; yet the lesser heights, like Wythe, Monroe, Clay, Randolph, Clark, Taylor, Maury and Poe, had each an aureole of perennial fame. It appeared, however, that only three out of the seventy-eight were born since the War of Secession.

Why, during the period of her greatest population had the State produced the fewest of her outstanding personalities? The question is difficult to answer; but when the Ku Klux Klan holds its grand rallies in Richmond it would seem that a change—some will think a sinister change—has come in the spirit of the people. One cannot conceive of a single one of these seventy-eight great Virginians as being a "knight" of the present Klan; one knows that with nothing less than abhorrence could they regard its poisonous and underground growth in the Commonwealth which they loved and served.

PATRICK HENRY AYLETT.
Roanoke, Va., July 3, 1924.

Virginia.

NEGROES TERRIFIED BY FLAMING CROSS

Flee From Homes, Leaving Doors Open and Property Unprotected

Norfolk, Aug. 16.—Terrified by the sudden appearance of a flaming cross in their settlement between 400 and 500 Negroes of Mundolph, Norfolk county, fled precipitately from their homes tonight. Thinking a Klan raid was being made, the settlement soon dropped everything and ran, many scantily clad, leaving their doors open and property unprotected.

An investigation by the police led to the discovery that the cross was burned as a warning to the proprietor of the Negro road house who on several occasions has been in court on charges of disorder in his place. A notice signed K. K. K. warning him to leave the place immediately was posted on the building.

Late tonight but few of the Negroes had been induced to return to their homes. Several hundred men in automobiles were declared by the police to have participated in setting up the burning cross and it was the sight of these together with the flaming beacon that caused the terror and subsequent general exodus.

West Virginia Political Club Forces Candidates To Give Attitude on Negro Ku Klux Klan Becomes Real Issue At Big Meeting — Questionnaire Asks Nominees If They Will Appoint Capable Negroes To Office.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 8.—The Triangle Political Club, composed of Negro male voters of the Seventh and Eighth wards of this city, held an enthusiastic meeting at the Dreamland on Dryden street on Thursday evening. Much interest was manifested by the more than 200 persons present. In setting forth the objects of the club, Attorney E. J. Graham, Jr., the president of the club, pointed out the necessity and importance of organization among the Negro voters for the protection of their political right and urged each person present to join the club. Attorney T. G. Nutter was then introduced and, in a stirring speech, spoke of the accomplishments of the Republican party or profession?

What is your occupation, business or profession? (3) With what as it affects the Negro. Short talks clubs, churches or fraternities were made by J. C. Campbell and you connected? (4) Are you in favor of electing or appointing Negroes of ability to political offices

of honor and trust?"

Hon. W. S. Hallanan, candidate for United States Senator, answered as follows: "(1) I am not now, neither have I ever been, or neither do I contemplate joining the 'Ku Klux Klan.' I am wholly opposed to the principles of the order as being un-American and in violation of the constitution upon which this country was founded. Neither am I aware of any of mine being members of the order. (2) I was born in Huntington, Cabell county. Nationality is American. My occupation has been as a newspaper man; later private secretary to the Governor of West Virginia; State Tax Commissioner and am now engaged in the business of producing coal. (3) I am a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Elk Lodge and the Kanawha Country Club. (4) I am in favor of the recognition of Republicans of the colored race to hold offices of honor and trust, in accordance with their abilities."

Hon. Charles W. Swisher, candidate for Governor, answered as follows: "(1) No. (2) Marion, W. Va. (3) Methodist Church. Mason (4) Yes."

Hon. H. B. Lee, candidate for attorney general, answered as follows in part: "(1) * * * I am not now, I have never been, nor do I contemplate joining the order known as the Ku Klux Klan. * * * I know nothing of the principles of this order. * * * I believe that the enforcement of all laws should be left to the officials that are duly elected for that purpose. (2) I was born in Wirt County, W. Va. * * * By profession I am an attorney at law and for seven years have been prosecuting attorney of Mercer County. (3) I belong to no clubs. I am a member of the Presbyterian Church and also a member of the Masonic fraternity. (4) I believe that both the election and appointment of persons to political office should depend upon ability, integrity and a desire on the part of such officers to serve the public and not self, and I stand four square upon the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of West Virginia, guaranteeing such rights and privileges to all persons regardless of race, color or religious affiliations."

Ku Klux Klan - 1924

Vermont.

INVOLVE A KLANSMAN IN CATHEDRAL ROBBERY

**Confessions of Two Men Name
Klan Organizer as Instigator of
Burlington Church Raid.**

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 16.—State authorities seeking to run down those responsible for the invasion of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception Saturday night had confessions today from Gordon Wells and William McCreedy that they took part in the attempted robbery and had assurances from E. L. Rash, Kleagle of the Ku Klux Klan for the Burlington district, that the Klan organization would do all in its power to bring back by Monday William C. Moyers, who was a Klan organizer.

Moyers was named by Wells and McCreedy as having instigated and taken part in the visit to the church. His home is in Virginia, and it is understood he has gone there.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

KLAN CROSSES LIGHTED TO BAR MIXED MARRIAGE

MILWAUKEE, Wisc., April 26.—
Two flaming crosses, emblems of the
Ku Klux Klan, were planted early this
week at the gates of the homes of Henry
Kappel, white, and Mrs. Beatrice Trice,
who on April 15 obtained a license to
wed here. The crosses were lighted
simultaneously.

MADISON SIFTS PUBLIC RIGHT TO APPEAR MASKED

Madison, Wis., Aug. 27.—[By the
Associated Press.]—Investigation by
city and state attorneys to determine
whether it is illegal for persons to
appear in public wearing masks has
been requested by Chief of Police
Thomas Shaughnessy, he announced
today. The inquiry is being started, it
was said, in view of a scheduled meet-
ing of a secret organization here on
Aug. 30.

If it is discovered that Wisconsin
laws prohibit such appearance, steps
will be taken to enforce the statutes,
the police chief said.

Wisconsin.

Ku Klux Klan - 1924.

Pastor Who Aided Klan Denied Pulpit

(Preston News Service)
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22.—
The case of the Rev. D. D. McGhee,
former St. Louis pastor, against the
Methodist Episcopal church, South,
was decided Monday night after an
all-day session of the Church Com-
mittee of Appeals to which the
minister had carried his case, fol-
lowing conviction by the trial com-
mittee of his conference which on
February 12 had found that minis-
ter guilty of immorality in false-
hood and bearing false witness on
four counts and has fixed the
penalty at expulsion from the minis-
try and from membership in the
Southern Methodist church. The
Court of Appeals affirmed the deci-
sion of the Committee on Trial.

The case grew out of the activity
of McGhee with the Ku Klux Klan.
He was charged with using his pul-
pit and church for distributing prop-
aganda favorable to that organiza-
tion.

Tennessee.

What of the Future?

With the political outlook in Texas as it is, the Klansmen of the State have a most wonderful opportunity to demonstrate their stability and their real worth as Klansmen.

Within the past month, there has been fought in Texas one of the most bitter political battles which this State has ever witnessed. It has been a campaign filled with vituperation and foul falsehood from start to finish. It has resulted in a victory for the forces which combined against honest government; the forces which have used every known method in arraying all the class hatred and intolerance possible against the organization and against all people who looked favorably upon the organization. *Texas.*

There can be no doubt but that in the final analysis, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan will profit from its experience of the past few weeks. It will profit in several ways, not the least of which is in the unquestionable fact that in the course of time all right thinking people of Texas will come to realize that the Klan DOES stand for RIGHT principles and GOOD government. This knowledge will come to even those who have voted against the men and principles which bore Klan endorsement, for thousands of people in this State have so voted only because of the false accusations which have been made against the organization, for purely political reasons. *8-28-24*

The Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is founded upon the solid rock of principles which are right. Regardless of the lies to the contrary, the Klan stands for and will continue to courageously fight for every principle enunciated in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution of the United States of America. Its enemies to the contrary, the Klan is and must always remain a tolerant organization, tolerant of the rights of all men in matters of religion. At the same time the Klan will continue to maintain its unalterable stand in favor of the eternal and unequivocal separation of Church and State.

These principles, along with the many others upon which the Klan is founded, upon which it has been builded and upon which it today is making its fight upon the combinations which are arrayed against it are RIGHT in the sight of Almighty God, and being right, they will win in the end, for even one man with God constitutes a majority and the Klan today has more than five million men who have sworn to uphold the things for which it stands.

It has been said that after the recent defeat of Klan endorsed candidates in this State, that the Klan is dead. It is being repeated in many quarters that it is but a matter of a few months until there will be an end to the organization. Nothing could be further from the truth.

For thousands and thousands of years right has grappled with wrong. For centuries there has been a never ending struggle between the forces of Satan and

the forces of Light. So it will continue until God, in the fullness of His wisdom, sees fit to end the fight.

Klansmen, today you are being tried as you have never before been put to the test. If you remain loyal and steadfast to the true principles which you are sworn to uphold, it will indeed prove that you are worthy the title of "Klansman." If on the other hand, you fall by the wayside; if you, feeling that the fight is too hard, and the victory too uncertain, hesitate and fall out of line, then will be demonstrated beyond question that you were never a real Klansman but a rank impostor and your loss from the ranks of the Klan will be a gain to the membership.

With unfaltering trust in the power of God to bring victory to those who seek to do His will and an unswerving loyalty to the organization of which we are a part, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Texas will go on and on and on to greater and more noble achievements in the future which is just ahead.

Klansmen, real Klansmen, can be DEPENDED upon; hence here can be no question as to the outcome.

Be faithful, therefore, and do your part in the building of this great American organization. The result of your labor and your efforts will not be in vain, if this you may be assured.

EARLY ELECTION RETURNS PLACE KU KLUX IN LEAD

Texas Primary to Decide
Fate of Klan Candidate
August 9.

Dallas, Tex., July 26.—Whether a candidate for governor supported by the Ku Klux Klan will continue in the running was decided today in the Texas Democratic

primary. Judge Felix Robertson of Dallas had the endorsement of the Klan. Senator V. A. Collins and Thomas D. Barton, adjutant general, two of his opponents, did not oppose the Klan, but the other six candidates were anti-Klan in their statements. Late day reports were that in many sections much interest was taken and many ballots were cast. Other sections reported light voting, however. In the primary two years ago, the vote was about 635,000.

Much interest was manifest in the support Mrs. Meriam Ferguson of Temple, the first woman candidate

for governor received. Her husband, Jim Ferguson, former governor, conducted her campaign. He always has had a considerable following and she was expected to receive that as well as what support would go to the first woman candidate. *7-27-24*

Those seeking the nomination for governor in addition to Mrs. Ferguson, Robertson, Collins and Barton were: W. E. Pope, Corpus Christi; Joe Burkett, Eastland; George W. Dixon, and Lynch Davidson, both of Houston and T. W. Davidson, lieutenant governor.

United States Senator Morris Shepard sought renomination today. He had two opponents.

Incomplete returns to the Texas election bureau from thirty-three of the 252 counties in Texas in the Democratic primary for governor give Felix Robertson, the Ku Klux Klan candidate, 3533 votes; Lynch Davidson 3314; T. Davidson 2656; Mrs. Ferguson 2139; Adjutant General Barton 551; V. A. Collins 435; W. E. Pope 326; Joe Burkett 320 and George W. Dixon 162.

The Death of the K'an

SOME one has said that the American people are tolerant until they react. This can be said with respect to the Klan. One year ago, this country was agog over the spread of the Klan as an organization. It's political power was discussed as well as it's attitude toward religion and race. Our periodicals carried articles of some moment anent the Klan, its principles and its future.

Today the American people have the pleasure of standing aside and viewing the Klan, with all it's fangs of religious bitterness exposed, a crumbling, dying thing unworthy of regard.

Down in Texas, the solid South, where the Klan was riding in high places, where the Klan ruled the Democratic party with iron hand, we see a woman riding into the governor's chair because she is opposed to the Klan. Her platform is anti-klan, and she is in the open with her platform. Her slogan has been hurled into the jaws of the hooded Klansmen until the children have coined their own happy slogan of "Me for Ma." The Klan is trying to hold onto life under the colors of the Democratic party, but the people of Texas have reacted, and the change must and will come.

The Negro has seen the Klan rise and fall. It rose without his aid, and has decayed in the same fashion. There was nothing the Negro could do to halt the onward march of the Klan. It was not a problem for the Negro. The program of the Klan was directed against other white men and women; and this fact alone relieved the Negro of any necessity of fighting it. The whites against whom it was directed have declared the Klan useless, unworthy and unAmerican. It is dying, and Texas is a living witness to it's death.

The Negro may now turn his attention to his usual pursuits. He may devote his time and talents to his own development, and his own peculiar manner of making a living. He has lived to see at least one impediment removed without cost or worry to him. The whites gave birth to the Klan, and the whites have effected it's death.

JUNIOR KU KLUX KLAN IS OPERATING IN SEVERAL STATES

The Organization Recently Celebrated Its First Birthday; Is Growing by Leaps and Bounds.

Much interest is attached to the announcement made recently of the immediate formation in this section of local organizations of the Junior Ku Klux Klan. At the meeting of representatives of Klans in Province Five held in San Antonio last month, the matter was brought before the assembled Cyclops by the State Director, whose

too young to become affiliated with the Senior organization.

After commenting upon the fact that August 16th was the birthday of the organization this writer says:

One year ago the Junior Ku Klux Klan started organizing in Ohio and Indiana. Now, we are one year old, and as healthy a youngster as one could see.

From a localized organization in two states, we have grown to a national organization, covering eighteen states, each of which is rapidly recruiting its membership to the point where the end of this year will find us among the leaders in boys' organizations.

The junior Ku Klux Klan is different from any other boys' organization ever organized. First, our membership is restricted to white, Protestant, Gentile, native-born, American boys. Then, though our activities cover many fields, we stress particularly the religious, civic and physical phases of the boys' life.

Religious Activities.

Under our religious activities, we encourage the Junior Klansmen to attend and give their support to any Protestant church of their own choice. In the civic training, through lectures and discussions, we show the boys the true value of the ballot. Junior Klansmen know that men of real character must be elected to public offices, regardless of their political affiliations.

This means that these Junior Klansmen, as they become eligible to vote, will play an active part in cleaning up the political life of our Nation. The civic phase alone makes the Junior Ku Klux Klan worthwhile, and entitles it to the hearty support and co-operation of all Klansmen and Klanswomen.

Athletics

A strong, clean body, as well as a clear, sound mind, is a necessary attribute to the real American boy. Teams in all branches of athletics are formed in every Junior Klan. Some of the teams have developed into real aggregations—as the crack baseball squad at Emison, Ind.—the basketball champions of two state Junior Klan

basketball tourneys, the Tuscarawas County, Ohio, Juniors—the West Virginia wrestling and tennis champions—and scores of other cases. Baseball, basketball, football, wrestling, boxing, tennis—all have their interest for the American boy, and every local Junior Klan has facilities for carrying out the athletic program.

After all, the future of America depends on her boys, and the religious, civic and athletic departments of the Junior Ku Klux Klan provides the right training for the building of real men.

Organization

The Junior Ku Klux Klan is closely aligned with the Senior Organization. At the head, there are five members of the Imperial Klonsilium who supervise the National Director of the Junior Klan and his office. Then, the Grand Dragon of each Realm in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan organization, advises the State Director of the Junior Ku Klux Klan in that state. Each local Klan has an advisory committee, which confers with the local Field Director of the Junior Klan on the boys' activities in that locality. Such close contact between the two departments of the Klan brings the boys into constant contact with the operation of the true principles of Klancraft. When the boys become of the age where they may apply for membership in the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Senior Organization, they will be well-versed in all branches of Klancraft. Such material will be the backbone and strength of the Klan in the future.

Auxiliary Work

At the recent meeting of the Grand Dragons, Imperial Representatives and Titans, at Mackinac Island, Michigan, the National Director of the Junior Ku Klux Klan addressed all Klansmen present on the subject of the boys' auxiliary, outlining briefly the history of the organization from the time of its start in Indiana and Ohio, up through its official recognition by the Knights of the Ku Klux

Klan as a department of same, and to the present day.

The National Director closed his address with a plea for more hearty co-operation from the Senior Organizations throughout the Empire. The Junior Ku Klux Klan is every day proving its worth to the Nation and

to the Invisible Empire. Through co-operation—every Klansman with his shoulder to the wheel—the Junior Ku Klux Klan is bound to enjoy unprecedented growth in the immediate future.

One year old and going strong for America and Klancraft! On our fiftieth and hundredth anniversaries we will still be going strong for America and Klancraft. Watch us grow between now and our second anniversary, and watching us, Seniors, help us grow!

CANDIDATES OF KLAN TRAIL

Mrs. Ferguson Remains in Seclusion Except to Go Cast Vote for Self.

By International News Service.
FORT WORTH, Texas, August 24 (Sunday).—Rolling up a majority of 71,725 on a total of 220 counties out of 252 Mrs. Miriam (Ma) Ferguson was virtually assured of the Democratic nomination for Governor of Texas at an early hour Sunday morning.

The Democratic nomination means election in Texas. Her apparent defeat of Felix D. Robertson, Ku-Klux candidate, was looked upon as a decisive victory over the Klan in Texas that for two years has been considered paramount in state politics.

The New Republic
EAST week was undoubtedly the most important in the history of the reincarnated Ku Klux Klan. In Texas it received a staggering blow when Mrs. Miriam Ferguson, wife of a former impeached and convicted governor, won the Democratic nomination, which is tantamount to election. She won by something like 100,000 votes, and some of her running mates, who represented the anti-Klan movement even more definitely, did much better. The power of the organization in Texas is undoubtedly broken. John W. Davis also struck at the hooded order, denouncing it by name in a fashion which while less forthright than that of Senator La Follette at least puts him on record as being opposed to the favorite practices of the Knights of the Nightie. Thereafter came a most extraordinary performance by General Dawes. The Republicans could not ignore Mr. Davis's demand for an expression of opinion, and the warrior from Evanston did the work on behalf of Cautious Cal, whose limitations as a fighting orator are clearly perceived by his managers. What General Dawes produced was in fact a veiled apology for the Klan, winding up with a perfunctory "Naughty! naughty!" He virtually condoned mob violence if only the participants believe they are acting in a righteous cause—as of course all mobs invariably do. Any Klansman who reads the General's speech carefully will come away from it with the conviction that Dawes is at worst a half-hearted enemy and is probably a half-hearted friend. The latter view is apparently correct. Dawes is a born Fascist and the Ku Klux and the Fascisti are twins. The organizer of the Minute Men of the Constitution is not likely to speak harshly of an order so similar to his own as the Klan. Unless Mr. Coolidge wants to be labeled as the Ku Klux Candidate, he must either repudiate the Dawes statement or wipe it out with an unequivocal declaration of his own.

ELECTION OF MRS. FERGUSON EXPECTED TO CAUSE GREAT GROWTH IN ORDER

Klorero to Be Held in Dallas This Week Will Be Attended by Representatives From Every Klan in State; Imperial Klonvocation Meets in Kansas City. Sept. 23.

Now that the Democratic primaries are over and the excitement and worry incident thereto a thing of the past, the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan in Texas enters into a new era in this State.

Great plans are now being made for the further growth of the order; these will be carried out in the usual efficient manner so characteristic of all activities of the organization and will consist principally of educating the people of Texas as to the real principles and purposes of this greatest of all American organizations.

The campaigns which have just in addition to this there will be one closed have been the source of much Kleeper from every province in Texas advertising for the Klan. Much of this has been adverse to the organization together with all Realm and Province officials.

The American
The Imperial Klonvocation is the law making body of the Klan. Its duty is to pass upon the acts of the intolerance of the people of the State. Imperial Kloncillium, or Council,

The Journal
Klansmen know that no organization which is the governing body of the Klan in the world stands more firmly for freedom of thought in matters pertaining to religion; all Klansmen know that no body of men in the Nation will fight longer or harder to insure to themselves and to others the right to worship God as their conscience dictates. Yet the Klan is accused of being intolerant.

The San Antonio
It has been decided that the Klonvocation will be held in Kansas City this year instead of Atlanta because of the fact that the Missouri city is more nearly the center of the Nation and therefore more easily reached by thousands who will come to represent their local Klans.

It will be one of the principal activities of the organization in this State within the coming months to properly put before the people of Texas the truth concerning these matters; and to put it before them in such a way that it will convince even the most skeptical that the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan is not an organization built upon racial or religious intolerance but is rather an order composed of American Protestants, who seek to serve their country and to better conditions in the communities in which they live.

The State Klorero will be held in Dallas on Friday of this week. This meeting, which will be attended by a duly elected representative from every Klan in the State and five Kleepers from every Province, will discuss at length the many subjects connected with the great plans of the Klan for Texas.

The future of the Klan of America is indeed bright. It has gone through the fire; in many places it has suffered defeat through the collusion of the enemies of good government and pure Americanism; in many places its efforts in all its undertakings have been crowned with success. On the whole it has come out unscathed and stands before the world today, greater and more potent than any other factor which has the real good of America as its ultimate goal.

This meeting will be followed, on September 23rd, by the Imperial Klonvocation, which will meet on that date in Kansas City, Mo.

The Imperial Klonvocation meets every two years, the last meeting having been held in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1922.

To this great gathering will go a duly accredited representative from every Klan in the United States of America, which is in good standing;

Ku Klux Klan - 1924

CREAGER TO CARRY KLAN FIGHT TO NA- TIONAL CONVENTION

Brownsville, Tex., Jan. 23.—De-
claring that he hopes to see both the
Republican and Democratic national
conventions adopt a plank in their
platforms condemnatory of the Ku
Klux Klan and that he intends to
offer such a plank to the Republican
national convention in Cleveland
next June, R. B. Creager, member of
the Republican National Committee
from the state of Texas, has given
out a statement to the press vigor-
ously assailing the Klan and advo-
cating its abolition.

In his statement R. B. Creager con-
tends that by both secret and public
propaganda the Klan is arousing a
wave of religious and racial intoler-
ance, passion and prejudice that is
spreading with alarming rapidity.
The Negro, he says, together with
Roman Catholics, Jews, foreign-born
and the sons and daughters of the
foreign-born are the object of its at-
tack.

Usurpation of governmental power,
violations of law, midnight outrages,
whippings, tar and featherings, muti-
lations, murders, divisions of friends,
of families, of whole communities,
bitterness, strife and unhappiness
have universally followed wherever
the Klan has grown strong and what-
ever the intent of its founders, the
order, in its practical workings, is
thoroughly and indisputably bad.

"It is breeding disrespect for law
and constituted authority," says
Creager. "Its teachings are in vio-
lation of the most sacred and funda-
mental principles of the Constitution
and Bill of Rights. It is creating and
dangerously increasing racial and re-
ligious prejudices and passions.

"Is this threat to American funda-
mentals to be ignored while it gath-
ers strength or is it to be openly
met and challenged?"

"The most potent, indeed the only
effective weapon that can be used,
is political action. It is my earnest
hope that both the great parties will
record in unequivocal language their
opposition to the Ku Klux Klan, its
principles and practices; that they

will reaffirm their adherence to those
principles of religious and racial tol-
erance, underlying, and without which,
our present form of government can-
not continue or endure, and that
they will declare as un-American and
contrary to the spirit of our institu-
tions all secret political societies, by
whatever name they may be known,
or whatever principles they may ad-
vocate."

Something of a very serious nature
and great prohibitive influence will
have to occur to prevent the Klan
situation being forced to the atten-
tion of the next Republican National
Convention thereby placing it in a
position where the party will be com-
pelled to go on record in the matter.
In Texas and other states of the
South, where the Klan operates with
comparative freedom its continued
operation and growth is a grave ques-
tion and both Republicans and Demo-
crats within the groups which come
under its proscriptions are much con-
cerned as to whether or not it is to
continue to exist without govern-
mental inquiry or influence.

Membership in the Klan is limited
to white, native-born protestants, and
for them is claimed an exclusive 100
per cent Americanism. All others,
the Klan teaches, constitute an "un-
desirable element," a "polluting
stream" in our citizenship.

Some "Klannish" Testimony

In the federal district court at
Fort Worth last Wednesday, tes-
timony regarding the "inside
workings" of the "Invisible Em-
pire" was placed of record during
hearing of a complaint that it was
impossible to secure fair and im-
partial trial of a certain civil case
in the state district court of the
county because of klan "influence
and prejudice."

One of the witnesses quoted in
the press accounts of this highly
edifying hearing was an assistant
United States district attorney,
who testified that he "had been
suspended from the klan because
he made speeches for a candidate
other than a klansman during the
election in 1922." Another ex-
klansman testified that he too
"had been rebuked and suspended
for political disloyalty" to the
klan. He explained that he had
been a candidate for office and
aroused the klannish wrath by de-
fying the invisible order to elim-
inate himself from the race. A

third witness, who said he had
served as a "cyclops" of the or-
der, testified that he got out of
the "empire" voluntarily because
the "empire" got into politics.

Evidence of this sort has come
in from so many sources that the
blindest and most credulous of a
well-meaning klansfolk must be-
gin to perceive the great gulf
fixed between klan professions
and practice. Denials that the "in-
visible empire" is plunged waist-
deep or neck-deep in politics, that
the practices of its members in
some instances have been grossly
violative of law and in others as
grossly violative of American
principles and constitutional spir-
it, are mocked and made ridicu-
lous by the proofs supplied in
steadily growing volume by klans-
men themselves. Good citizens
who swore allegiance to the
masked and "invisible empire" on
the strength of the high profes-
sions made in its name by persua-
sive orators or ingenious sales-
men must find it increasingly dif-
ficult to maintain their well-
meaning self-deception against the
mounting flood of legally record-
ed evidence regarding mischiev-
ous and pernicious klan practices
in localities so widely separated
that they cannot be charged
against evil "local influences"
solely.

ATTEMPT TO FULFILL NEGRO KLAN IN TEXAS

New York, April 11.—The National
Association for the Advancement of
Colored People has received a letter
reporting an attempt by the Ku Klux
Klan to form a Negro division in the
State of Texas.

The correspondent of the N. A. A.
C. P., writes:

"I have learned here (San Antonio,
Texas) that responsible Negroes have
been asked to join by white Klans-
men and I wondered if the Negro is
really wanted or is to be exploited
again directly by some of his own
people and indirectly by the white
Klan. Solicitors stated that Negroes
should join to select and elect
honest and competent men to politi-

cal life and when questioned whether
the Negro Klan would be a part of
the white Klan stated that white
Klan would direct the Negro Klan
but the Negro Klan would not be a
part of the white Klan. So it seems
to me that again there is an attempt
to build up a Negro organization with
a "white front."—A Negro K. K. K.
is too much of a travesty to me on
the intelligence of the race."

Members and friends of the N. A.
A. C. P., are urged to report prompt-
ly to the National Office any solicita-
tion to become members of the Klan.

KU KLUX KLAN IN THE ELECTION.

Much has been said about the Ku Klux
Klan in politics. There is evidently a desire
on the part of the Ku Klux Klan to control
the national government. This is almost a
mania and the klan is going at it with a de-
termination and fanaticism of crusaders. In
the primaries just closed, in many of the
states the issue was closely drawn between
the Klan and the anti-Klan candidates for
election, and in some instances well known
pro-Klan candidates were nominated. In
some places one party chose a Klan candidate
and another party an anti-klan candidate, and
the issue will be fought out clearly on those
grounds, as for instance Gov. Walton who
was impeached last year in Okla. won over-
whelmingly the Democratic nomination for
United States senator. He will be opposed
by a Republican who is a man more or less
under the influence of the Ku Klux Klan, mak-
ing the issue clear in that state. In Indiana
the anti-Klans nominated a Democrat for
governor and the klans chose a Republican
for governor, and the same is reported to be
true in the state of Maine. In the state of
Texas where the battle was fiercest, the
highest vote received was received by the
Klan candidate for governor, while the anti-
Klan forces rallied around a woman, Mrs
Ferguson, the wife of former Governor Fer-
guson who was impeached some years ago.
These states reported the fiercest combat
between the two forces Klan and anti-Klan.
The Klan question is so strong as to obliter-
ate party alliances, and the election will be
settled not on the basis of Republicans and
Democrats, but Klan and anti-Klan and for
the time being the old Republican party
labels will mean but little in these states
where the battle is hardest

THE KLAN IN TEXAS.

The Ku Klux Klan of Texas has been perniciously active in the last two years. It elected a Senator, Mr. EARL B. MATFIELD, by questionable methods still under investigation. Now it is trying to nominate one of its members, Judge FELIX D. ROBERTSON of Dallas, for Governor. The Democratic primary campaign has been one of the liveliest the Lone Star State, so rich in exuberant personages and language, has known. At the primary election on July 26 some 700,000 voters, about seven-tenths of the voting population of the State, went to the polls. Judge ROBERTSON got something over 191,000 votes, Mrs. MIRIAM FERGUSON over 145,000, LYNCH DAVIDSON 140,000, WHIT DAVIDSON 124,000 and four other candidates from about 30,000 to 5,000. The two DAVIDSONS made their campaign against the Klan. Mrs. FERGUSON, through her husband, the irrepressible "JIM," assailed it. The minor candidates are said to have pledged their support to her.

No candidate having received a majority in the July primary, there will be a "run-off" next Saturday. The earlier vote indicates the defeat of the Klan if its opponents are even reasonably united. Originally Mrs. FERGUSON's canvass was one of "vindication for JIM." In 1917, while serving his second term as Governor, he was in the height of a memorable row with the University of Texas. Once he vetoed the whole annual appropriation for its support. He objects to people who are "hog-wild about higher education." Financial eccentricities were charged against him. Ten of twelve articles of impeachment were upheld by the Senate. He says that the indictments founded on counts made against him in the Legislature were thrown out by a Grand Jury. He resigned the day before the Senate voted to impeach him, so that he might evade the prohibition against holding office again. Since then he has run for Governor and Senator. This year he was going to be a candidate for Governor, but his adversaries resorted to the State Supreme Court, which sustained the view that the vote of the Senate made him incapable of holding State office.

So his wife, "Ma FERGUSON," a quiet woman who says that she hasn't had time to learn to be a great statesman because she has been busy at her

home, raising children and tending to her housework, took his place. Her campaign, at first largely sentimental, gave her second place in the first primary. "JIM" does most of the talking. He is one of the most vivid stump speakers in a State unusual rich in them. "Pour it on 'em!" yells the crowd. At one place the chair from which he is "pouring it" goes down with the wooden platform underneath. "JIM" jumps upon a cotton bale, "glad to speak to you under this shed erected by farmers, the people who, in the last analysis, will preserve this Government from the encroachment of the grand gizzards and the grand dragons of the invisible empire." Then he tears off his mohair coat and grows more fervid in his shirt sleeves.

Accounts by correspondents of The Dallas News, neutral until last Sunday, when it "came out" for Mrs. FERGUSON, show the enthusiasm over every denunciation of the Klan at the Ferguson meetings is remarkable. Former Attorney General CRANE, conspicuous in the impeachment, is making speeches for "Ma FERGUSON," a woman of unquestionable ability, intelligence and splendid character. What if "JIM" will be influential in his wife's Administration? "He is no fool, and he will be very useful to her as an adviser." Former Governor COLQUITT represents the majority of Democratic opinion when he says that the issue is whether Texas shall have a constitutional Government or secret government by the Klan. He "talks Texas":

If the Klan gets into power it will be the big cucumber that will give us all the bellyache.

LEE PIERSON speaks as Texanly:

If you went gunning on the streets of Dallas for men qualified to be gubernatorial candidates, you would not even cock your pistol when you saw FELIX ROBERTSON.

The Robertsonians circulate a cartoon of "JIM" in a bonnet with the legend: "The bonnet's all right, but look who's in it." The chorus parody of one of their campaign songs runs:

They ain't gonna run no more, no more.
They ain't gonna run no more:
They ran last time six times before,
But they ain't gonna run no more.

"Me for Ma" is the battle-cry of the Fergusonians. The sagging Klan has thrown away all but the middle member of its famous trio, "Jew, Jug and Jesuit," and pretends that prohi-

bition is the issue. The Governor of Texas can do nothing to injure prohibition. Mrs. FERGUSON is a notable prohibitionist and is supported by almost all the prohibition leaders of the State. Mr. THOMAS P. LEE of Houston, the Republican nominee for Governor, "the usual empty Republican honor," has sent his good wishes to Mrs. FERGUSON.